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Oct. 20, 1917.

The **CREIGHTON
CHRONICLE**



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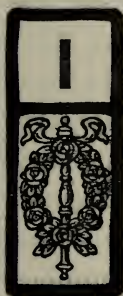
THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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RECRUITING THE NATIONAL ARMY.

*Harley G. Moorhead.



It was a stupendous undertaking to register ten million men in one day. The Doubting Thomases said it was impossible; the Afraid-of-the-Germans said it would cause an uprising and result in civil strife. How easily and how well it was accomplished is now known to all. It is one indication of how quickly the United States can get into action and of what a tremendous force we can put into this war.

An entirely new plan, known as the selective draft system, was used in raising the national army. The essential features were contained in the Act of Congress, but a great mass of details had to be worked out by the War Department under a clause in the Act which authorized the President to make rules covering the organization and procedure for local boards, district boards, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of the Act. Congress indulged in considerable deliberation concerning the ages of the men to be drafted and finally concluded that those who had passed their 21st birthday but had not yet reached their 31st birthday should be the men called to constitute the new army. A general provision was made by Congress for the exemption of certain officers and men of a few occupations. They also gave a skeleton outline of the organization of the exemption

*Ph. B., Oberlin; LL. B. Columbia. Election Commissioner of Douglas County; formerly Professor in Creighton College of Law.

boards and appeal boards. This Act also made an innovation in providing for a number of safeguards around the army to protect its health and morals. The possession and sale of intoxicating liquors was provided against and the Act also authorized the Secretary of War to prohibit houses of ill-fame within certain distances from cantonment and training camps.

The details of taking the census and conducting the registration of the young men subject to this Federal Draft Law were left largely to Provost Marshal General Crowder. General Crowder and his office staff are to be congratulated on the detailed arrangements formulated and executed in the brief period between the passage of the Act and the day set for registration. The President approved the Act on May 18th and June 5th was set as the day for registration. To be sure the Provost Marshal General and others in the War Department had been working on this matter for many weeks, but many vital provisions of the law could not be known until Congress had actually passed the bill. Millions of cards, certificates, books of instructions, rules and regulations and other supplies had to be prepared and distributed throughout the country before June 5th. Provision had to be made for taking the registration of non-residents and citizens prior to the registration so that their card might be in their home precincts on June 5th. The War Department had all these details worked out and were able to estimate the approximate number of men who were to register in every county and city in the United States. Just think of the machinery necessary for estimating such a proposition! It seems marvelous in view of the fact that the estimates were proven by the actual registration. In Douglas County, where we have the election registration records for a basis, it seemed to us that the government was exceeding the probable draft registration by two or three thousand, but their estimates were substantially correct. Judge Day and Mr. Edward P. Smith served on the registration board in their own precinct. Prior to the registration they took a mental census of the men subject to the draft and thought there would not be over sixty

to seventy-five. It turned out after the registration that they had one hundred and twenty-seven.

The responsibility for the registration and draft law was placed upon the Governors of the various states. They were in direct communication with the Provost Marshal General and acted upon instructions from the War Department. The Governor, in turn, used the county organizations and election machinery, together with the mayors of cities of 30,000 or over. Where the county organization was used, the Sheriff was named as chief executive officer, the County Clerk was the recorder of the board and custodian of the records, and the County Physician acted as surgeon of the board. In cities of 30,000 or over, the Mayor was designated as chief executive and the City Clerk as recorder, except that where cities had an election commissioner, he was substituted for the City Clerk.

It was no easy task to set the stage for this huge registration on June 5th. Registrars had to be appointed, at least one and as high as four for each voting precinct (in Douglas County there were 124 precincts); places for taking the registration had to be secured and advertised; tables, chairs, materials and blanks had to be provided. The government furnished the registration cards, certificates for the men registered, and pamphlets of regulations, everything else was provided by others. In Douglas County practically everything was donated. The registrars, including many women, donated their services. The owners of buildings usually used for polling places gladly donated them for places of registration. The entire cost to the government of registering over 20,000 men in Douglas County was less than ten dollars.

The registration cards contained twelve questions to be answered by the person registering and signed by him. The registrar taking the registration had to fill out certain additional information. A summary had to be made at the close of the day's registration. A summarization for the county was then made and submitted to the Governor, who in turn submitted his report to the War Department. Copies of all the registra-

tion cards had to be made within a few days after June 5th and sent to the Governor. The government then had the principal data concerning all the young men within the draft ages, including the name, place of birth, naturalization, trade, dependents, physical defects and disabilities and claims for exemption. The exact number of men registered in Douglas County was 20,424. There were 186 men totally disabled; 10,005 indicated that they had dependent relatives; 7,298 indicated that no claims of exemption would be made. It should be stated, however, that it was not necessary to claim an exemption at the time of registration, but the men were told that they would have an opportunity later to present a formal claim of exemption to the exemption boards. There were 233 alien enemies in the registration of Douglas County. There were 1,771 aliens; 962 negroes were registered, many of whom claimed exemption.

An amusing incident occurred at the office where registrations were taken prior to June 5th. A negro was being registered and was asked whether there was any good reason why he should claim exemption from draft. He replied that "I nevah did like a fight no how."

In connection with the registration, many were astonished to learn in the book of instructions that the only country with which the United States was at war was Germany. Men born in Austria, who had not taken out naturalization papers were not considered alien enemies. Men born in Germany who had taken only first papers were considered alien enemies. This latter situation proved to be quite a shock to many men of German birth, who were intensely patriotic and were for the United States heart and soul. It provoked quite a rush to naturalization courts to perfect naturalization. This is one illustration of the way this war is causing our residents to think of their status as citizens; it is doing much to nationalize all foreign-born residents. Heretofore there has been altogether too careless an estimate of citizenship. This is especially true in Nebraska where citizenship has been measured largely by a permission to pile up dollars and participate in party politics. Ne-

braska is one of the few states which permits voting by foreign born residents, who have taken out only first naturalization papers. A new light is dawning on our citizens who now see the serious business of defending the nation. They are now taking the stand that if a man enjoys the benefits of our country, he should be called upon to defend it in time of trouble. American citizens in Nebraska henceforth are going to demand a different brand of patriotism from those who participate in our government and especially from those who hold some of the reins of government. Politicians will not need to be so much afraid of the foreign vote hereafter for the American vote is going to be solidified to wipe out all foreign combinations.

The number of slackers, men who fail to register, was very small. A great many complaints came to officials concerning slackers but nearly all proved to be mistakes. A few arrests were made for violation of the draft law, but in most cases these men were allowed to register and go their way, after satisfying the authorities that no intentional wrong had been committed. The intent of Congress and President Wilson to give all men equal and fair treatment won respect for the law. The men who had registered, and especially the fathers of the men registered, took it upon themselves to see that other boys who were subject to call were registered. As people were convinced that the law was operating equally upon all men within certain ages and that there was no discrimination or political wire-pulling, they were willing to help make the draft a success. They were convinced that they were getting the same sort of a deal that the other fellow was, and invariably announced that they were "ready to go" when called.

There is one objection to the draft law which has been frequently heard, that the foreigner who has not taken out papers is permitted to stay here and enjoy the high war prices without the necessity of bearing arms. Congress is trying to meet this situation at the present time by making new treaties with our allies which will permit the drafting of foreign-born citizens of such countries. The men who have declared their intention to

become citizens of the United States, except Germans, are subject to the present draft law. Aliens are called under the draft law but can claim exemption, if they so desire, for the reason that they are citizens of other countries.

Just prior to registration day it was remarkable in some instances how men suddenly changed ages. Several Russian Jews had taken out their naturalization papers in our District Court and had given a certain age, but at the time of the registration they had proof to show that they were much older, which would put them beyond the age of 31. One fellow told how he had asked a certain girl to marry him and she replied that he was too old, so in getting the marriage license, he said that he set back his age about eight years. The Federal authorities made a ruling that collateral records of age would be taken as the correct age. Several young men had given their age as 21 or more in order to obtain positions with the Street Railway Company and other corporations, but when it came to being drafted they were quick to deny that they were really men.

There were a few men who failed to register on June 5th, who had a notion that they could escape. They soon learned that Uncle Sam was much better prepared to carry out his plans than they had ever dreamed of, and gradually they came in to register or sent in their registration cards. The fathers and mothers, whose sons were registered, were vigilant in seeing that all their neighbors' sons were registered. Publication by newspapers of lists of the men registered proved a great help to the government.

After the registration was complete, the Secretary of War devised a scheme for drawing the men by chance for actual service. To the layman it seemed impossible to find a system that would work out fairly and satisfactorily in all 5,000 districts in the United States. But this feature of the draft, too, was entirely successful. Though it was somewhat difficult to comprehend at first, it did actually operate with justice and impartiality to all. Registration districts were grouped to constitute exemption divisions. Most counties constituted a single

division, except where there were cities over 30,000 inhabitants. In Omaha there are five divisions. There is also one division for Douglas County outside of Omaha. These division boards took the registration cards for each division and placed a new number on each card in red ink, numbering consecutively from one to the highest number in that division. This was known as the serial or red ink number. The largest division in the United States was taken as a basis for the drawing. Most divisions ranged from 2,500 to 4,000 men, but in Detroit there was one district which had over 10,000 men registered, so the officials at Washington proceeded to draw the full ten thousand numbers from a glass jar. Men who were registered were eager to know the order in which their own serial number was drawn at Washington. Later each locality made up a list showing the order in which each man would be drawn in his own local division, after eliminating all the numbers drawn at Washington which were above the highest number in its division. Newspapers printed these lists and the huge lottery was watched with intense interest all over the country.

The first contingents in this new National Army have already gone to the cantonments. These young men have been honored by the representative citizens of their home towns and in many cities huge parades have been held as a fitting send-off. A more representative army was never raised anywhere. In Douglas County we think our system of drawing jurors is about perfect, by taking every tenth name from the poll books. The selective draft law is proving equally successful. The men composing this selective draft army are not only a congenial lot, but in physique and brains are superior to any army in the world. It is truly a democratic army and it is surely the desire of this army to make the whole world safe for democracy.

THE ART OF JOSEPH CONRAD.

*W. T. Kane, S. J.



THE English-reading world, which eyed Conrad rather dubiously for a while, has come quite definitely to accept him as an extraordinarily great artist. That is as it should be. A really great artist does not take hold at once. He is subtle, even if simple. He has things to say, and a manner of saying them, which are not obvious. He is not a mere voice, not a conventional bag of tricks: he is a person, as much in his work as in his life. And persons are appreciated slowly. They are complex simplicities: units of being and force, made up of numerous and most diverse elements. They are not to be dissected, because they are vital. Yet they are not to be understood save by the slow process of acquaintance with their almost bewildering details.

And Conrad, because he is a great person, is a strange person to us smaller beings. He is not bizarre, not freakish: he is merely great: he astounds us because he exhausts our capacity. Even his personal history is astonishing. A Pole, born in the Ukraine some sixty years ago, (his full name is Teodor Jozef Konrad Korzeniowski), of a noble family which had suffered much for Poland, he left his country at seventeen to follow the sea. He had been brought up in a country that had no coast; he had never seen the sea; but a strange longing for it was in his blood. He sailed from Marseilles, before the mast. But his dream was to be an English sailor; and an English sailor he became some four years later. He passed for mate the year following (having picked up the English language during the year or two preceding), and five years later became a Master in the Merchant Service. In that same year, 1884, he became a

*Professor of English Literature, College of Arts.



TOP ROW—Left to Right—H. M. Fitzgibbon, 1908; W. G. Finley, 1903; G. W. Pugsley, 1907; H. L. Wells, 1902; W. O. Akers, 1902; Lucien Stark, 1903; E. T. Fitzgerald, 1907; R. E. Hall, 1914.

BOTTOM ROW—Left to Right—R. T. Jones, 1911; Marlon Sigler, 1916; R. W. Henry, 1901; H. A. Johnson, 1912; F. D. Ryder, 1915; J. M. Young, 1898; J. P. Rosenwald, 1910; D. Hibbard, 1913; O. P. Morganthaler, 1915.



TOP ROW—Left to Right—J. P. Sheehy, 1915; G. D. Whitcomb, 1916; C. M. Swab, 1916; C. T. Needham, 1912; C. A. Cummings, 1916; Edgar Cline, 1913; L. H. Fochtman, 1914; R. T. Jellison, 1914.

BOTTOM ROW—Left to Right—C. S. Molseed, 1915; L. F. Egen, 1916; H. L. Akin, 1901; J. McAllister, 1914; H. E. King, 1903; C. O. Moore, 1914; Guy Van Scoyae, 1914; C. F. Shook, 1916; J. T. Loosbrock, 1911; Geo. Mattison, 1913.



WALDO E. SHILLINGTON, who acted as Commandant of the Creighton University Cadet Regiment while awaiting his call to the aviation corps.



LIEUTENANT FREEHOFF, Fort Crook, Nebraska, newly appointed Commandant of the Creighton University Cadet Regiment.

British subject. For twenty years he voyaged up and down the highways of the sea, a keen observer, a patient, searching analyst. He says that the sea was his teacher. Yet he read widely too. Not to many men comes such a wealth of experience as was his: and to immeasurably fewer men is given the genius to interpret that experience.

In 1889 he began to put on paper one of the myriad stories that were seething within him. He tells us how he debated as to which language he should choose as his vehicle. Polish, French, English, he felt at home with them all. Many motives drew him to English, and in English he wrote. At odd moments, between watches, in casual shore lodgings, bit by bit the story was written, *Almayer's Folly*. For five years it grew. Then Conrad was invalided home, broken by fever got in the Congo. He definitely abandoned the sea. He took lodgings in London, and sat down to finish the story. It was a cast of the die. A publisher took it, the critics gingerly praised it (but they did praise it), and the Polish-English sailor became an English novelist.

During the twenty-two years since the appearance of *Almayer's Folly* Conrad has written fifteen books, besides some uncollected short stories, and two novels in which he collaborated with Ford Madox Hueffer. It is impossible, in such a brief sketch as this, to give an idea of these books. With a few exceptions, the sea flavours them all. The sea, for him, is more than a literary atmosphere: it is almost a character. Men are pitted against it as against a living force. In *Typhoon* the fury of wind and water is as dramatic as the courage of the magnificently stupid Captain MacWhirr. It is no exaggeration to say that, in our English literature at least, no man has so caught and expressed as Conrad has the spirit of the sea. Restless, implacable, capriciously kind and savage, limitless in power, serene in its mysterious majesty, it moves through his stories with a sort of awful, voiceless personality, dwarfing all but the spiritual dignity of men. He has written huge cantos of the epic of the sea.

But he has written of more than the sea, else he would not be a great novelist. Men and women are, of course, his chief subject-matter. And if he has set them, as it were, against the background of the sea, it is because the sea is the symbol of eternity.

We speak glibly of insight into character. It is the stock attribution of every novelist who gets himself read at all. And so often it means on our lips only sharp observation of the customs and manners of men. A convincing picture of externals we take for glimpses of human souls. Such glimpses are not so easily come by: and a consistent, piercing revelation of character in one of the few, great, and rare treasures of human achievement. To say that Conrad lays bare souls is to put him with Shakespeare and Dostoyevski; yet I think it must be said. His grip upon reality is tremendous. His vision is pitifully sure. And what he sees so surely, he puts before us, not in any *a priori* formula, but in cumulative, compelling, concrete detail.

The men and women in his stories (there are few women) come before the memory and imagination like real persons whom one has known. They are complete. They fit into their relations with others in the story as our friends do in real life. Motive, and impulse, and root of action, their qualities responding to circumstance, the inner effects of their action, have all been built up for us by clear, vivid induction. They have the sense of mystery that living beings have, the vague unknown of future possibilities which is the test of reality. They are not types so much as individuals. Figure and gait and dress and manner we have too: but more than all, shining through all, the individual soul of the man. It is not mere vividness of the pictorial: it is a picture revealing inner reality. A character of Conrad's beside a character of Dicken's is like a motion-picture beside a still photograph.

Captain MacWhirr, stubby and blunt of body as of soul, in his bowler hat and unnautical clothes, primly and stubbornly conventional, stodgily waddling about the bridge of the *Nan Shan*

with her cargo of two hundred Chinese coolies bound for the treaty port of Fu-Chau, is made a striking picture. In the hands of a lesser man it might have stopped there. But when the *Nan Shan* plunges into the screaming wild rage of the typhoon, it is no flat picture that goes into combat with elemental forces; it is a man, whom through the dreadful play of the storm we come to know intimately, searchingly, surely: his dense, unimaginative stupidity, his simple, dogged courage, his cold, almost impersonal, fidelity, fit to be pitted against the impersonal rage of the sea. We do not feel that we have read about the man, but that we have known him.

An attempt to give a notion of any novel by boiling it down to a paragraph is absurd; it is particularly absurd in the case of Conrad's novels. One might give the rough plot in that way, and often the plot alone is remarkable enough. But in his stories it is not the plot alone which is significant; it is the plot growing almost inevitably out of the characters: human beings flowering into action by the force of the qualities within them, as they do in life. And the whole complexity of character and action stands for the dreadful and impressive simplicity of life.

The combination is unusual: of a romantic breadth and clearness of interpretation, most personal in its insistent view of his characters and their actions, yet never as a mere subjective thesis to which reality must be made to conform in proof: and of a detailed and impersonal cumulation of traits and incidents, which are never looked upon as mere phenomena, mere facts, but each of which is subtly and almost imperceptibly analysed as it passes before his mind, and made to give up its secret contribution of significance. To those who understand the terms the critics speak eloquently enough when they say that Conrad is a romantic realist. They mean that, in concept and in expression, he never lets go of reality, but that he never gives a fact of life without probing it for its inner meaning. That in itself would stamp him as a most singularly gifted artist. But when one adds to that that the results of his probing, his definite in-

terpretations of life, are convincingly true, one is compelled to acknowledge Conrad a genius.

Of his manner a great deal indeed might be written. It is, in the first place, strikingly impersonal. A man of most definite opinions, he voices them only through the large and complex total of each of his stories. It has been said that in this he resembles Flaubert. In a way he does; but with this difference: that Flaubert assumed the false pose of impersonality of view as well as of manner. He pretended to say to his readers: "Here are the facts. Make what you will of them. I have nothing more to say." Whereas, in reality, of course, he was making of his apparently "objective" stories a vehicle for his own most narrow and intense prejudices and dogmas. Conrad, though he does not come before the curtain for little Thackerayan speeches, though he does not thrust himself at all before the reader, is quite frank in making his stories speak his measured, reasoned judgment of the concrete facts he portrays.

And this gives an air of severity to his work. He is not light reading. Intensely interesting as he is, the reader must work with him. One cannot skim through him. Every facet of action, vividly and simply presented, has its essential relation to the rest; the reader must grip it with the imagination, sense its relative value, and carry it with him as he moves along the swift, gleaming chain of the story. He makes demands, he is exacting. Every story is a collaboration between him and the reader. He is not involved, he has none of the almost torturing intricacy of James, he is simple and crystal clear in speech; yet he has not written so that "he who runs may read." To see with his eyes, you must walk with him step by step; and it may be that at the journey's end you will be well aware that you have been walking. But it is eminently worth while.

He has humour, but it is a grave humour: the humour of sanity, of perfect poise: that smiles, but does not laugh. He is in earnest, but never too earnest. He is daring and confident, but not conceited. He has severe and high moral standards,

but an infinite comprehension of sympathy. He has that humour which makes a reader feel that he is mentally trustworthy, the humour of large and balanced vision.

And still (another most unusual combination), with all this exquisite poise and reserve, he has an astonishing glow and force, the warmth of emotion and the fierce energy of creative imagination. He is not a cold psychologist; he is an artist. Upon reflection one knows that he must have studied and brooded and measured and weighed long before he wrote; but about what he has written there is no musty smell of the workshop. His portrayal seems to have the quality of intuition rather than of analysis. He has not dissected *Nostromo*, in the novel to which he gives his name (the most wonderful of Conrad's stories); he has apprehended him in the complete, living reality. And he has translated him into language, not in the measured accents of analytic study, but in the wild tumult and welter of life, in a vivid, passionate world of living people and their interweaving mutual relations, that passes before the mind's eye like a poetic vision. The structure of his books is the structure of growth; it has, for all its severe order, the impetuous sense of the inevitable.

If one were to single out for illustration some one manifestation of this keen, flaming power of Conrad's mind, I fancy it would be found in his irony. That is essentially a grip of contrast, and therefore essentially a comprehension of realities, not a separation through analysis. It ranges through all the field of life from the comic to the tragic. In Conrad's work it is omnipresent: now kindly, pitiful, humorous: now savage, or terrifying in its swift glimpses of tragedy. That the stupid Captain MacWhirr conquers the fury of the typhoon is a sort of majestic irony; which gets its perfect human complement in the scene at the end of the story, where the second mate, sacked for funking it during the storm, meets his seedy friend on shore. After the high frenzy of the struggle against the typhoon, symbolic of the indomitable soul of man, it comes like

a sudden flash of sunlight, playful across troubled waters, yet tragic in its revelation of human pettiness and frailty.

Nostromo is filled with dreadful irony. Charles Gould, the high-minded young Englishman: his struggles to hold his mining concessions in a typical South American republic: his wife (one of the most beautiful of Conrad's characters), watching the mine take her place in her husband's soul: Don Jose, with his old man's dreams of political integrity: the broken, devoted failure, Dr. Monygham: the stern old Garibaldian, Viola: *Nostromo*, the magnificent, the popular hero, the secret thief, the tragic lover: the whole seething whirl of life in the book—what a lurid illumination is cast over it all by one little scene toward the close! *Nostromo*, clandestinely coming to old Viola's daughter Giselle, is mistaken for another, and is fatally shot by the old man. Mrs. Gould, the courage and stay of nearly every one in the story, tries to comfort Giselle.

“Console yourself, child. Very soon he would have forgotten you for his treasure.”

“Senora, he loved me. He loved me,” Giselle whispered, despairingly. “He loved me as no one had ever been loved before.”

“I have been loved too,” Mrs. Gould said in a severe tone.

But these are most inadequate illustrations. His vivid grasp of relation, his ironic comprehension, is shown more in the whole story than in any detail. It is the pervading quality of his mind, not the occasional flash of inspiration and understanding. And because it is so pervasive, it has led some to think that Conrad is gloomy and pessimistic.

That is a large question to discuss. I can only touch it briefly. Conrad is serious, even sombre: but not, I think, pessimistic. Failure and disappointment loom large in his stories. The element of the tragic is seldom wanting. His vision of human weakness is severe, because it is true. His sense of the struggle of life is acute. He knows human nature, and the setting in which it is placed: and he knows that it is not all

beautiful. But he does not despair of it. That, and that only, would be pessimism.

I think the key to his attitude toward life is to be found in the fact that he is an intelligent Catholic, that he has (what is unusual even amongst believing Christians) an abiding, practical conviction that this earth has been cursed for man by sin. We have not here a lasting city, but look for one that is to come: that is the cry of all his stories. He is the novelist of *Paradise Lost*, much more surely than Milton was its poet. Of such an earth and of the men who live in it, you cannot tell the truth and not be tragic. His high conception of the purpose of life, to bring men to a happiness undreamed of, and his clear sight of how far most human endeavour goes from such a purpose, are at the roots of his terrible irony: the contrast of that purpose and that endeavour is the supreme irony of life itself.

He is not a moralist, he is not a preacher, save in the very indirect way in which the facts of life are themselves a silent preachment. He does but try to give an impression of life: which is the proper work of a novelist. But he gives that impression so true to reality that it wears a sombre colour, that it has about it the dreadful greyness of a fallen world.

Yet there is light in his picture, as there is in life. No novelist has a finer appreciation than he of the world of courage and generous loyalty and truth and purity and love. These qualities, in all his stories, are triumphant. The setting of life is sordid; but the struggle through it is magnificent. He is thrilled at the possibilities that God has given to the souls of men. He can be savage in his portrayal of smug wrongheadedness, as in *The Heart of Darkness*; he can awe and terrify us by the inner significance of petty selfishness, as in *An Outcast of the Islands*; but it is impossible for him to sneer. He has faith always, the sublime faith that can come to grips with naked reality.

Nowhere in his books does he advocate directly the supernatural religion in which he himself believes. To do that would be to speak a language quite unintelligible to the generation

for which he is writing: since it has largely lost even the mere understanding of the Christian faith. But he does inculcate, in a most artistic way, what might be called the practical prolegomena to Christianity. God gives the gift of faith freely, but those adults to whom He gives it must practice such virtues as those which Conrad severely and unflinchingly holds before us.

I append a fairly complete list of Conrad's books. *Almayer's Folly*, 1895. *An Outcast of the Islands*, 1896. *The Nigger of the Narcissus*, 1898. *Tales of Unrest* (five short stories), 1898. *Lord Jim*, 1900. *Youth* (and two other stories), 1902. *Nostromo*, 1903. *Typhoon* (four short stories), 1903. *The Mirror of the Sea* (autobiographical), 1906. *The Secret Agent*, 1907. *A Set of Six* (short stories), 1908. *Under Western Eyes*, 1911. *Some Reminiscences* (American edition called, *A Personal Record*), 1912. *Twixt Land and Sea* (three short stories), 1912. *Chance*, 1914. *Victory*, 1915.

With F. M. Hueffer, *The Inheritors*, 1901. *Romance*, 1903.



WITH THE RED CROSS.

*Montague A. Tancock.



HERE are two ways of being neutral—each of them only a little worse than being belligerent. One may, in the words of Burke, treat the whole war situation with a “wise and salutary neglect,” or one may be an “angel of mercy” and soar forth to help his fellow men regardless of the direction in which their guns happen to point.

The result of the latter choice is different. We know, because we chose to be angelic—and spent many a weary day in Serbia relenting it—this day in particular. A hapless burst of altruism had put us where we were very actively enjoying the privileges of neutrals, that is, we were being shot at by both sides. Three of us lay with our noses buried in the Macedonian mud just outside of Uskub.

Bulgarian bullets whistled across us in one direction and Serbian ones hissed past in the other. Had there been any certainty as to their going past it might have been more comfortable. Now and then some of them hit things near us, or splattered mud, or made noises as though they were bent on going down our necks, which was disconcerting. It was our first—and only time—under fire, and we had blundered right into the midst of it—into the no-man’s land between the firing lines—with not even a mound of earth for protection. We weren’t enjoying it. Logan and I had left Princeton to help in the aftermath of typhus. Osborn had come with the United States sanitary commission. We were with Lady Paget’s hospital now.

*Law 1919. Mr. Tancock, who completed the freshman year in the College of Law last year, had previously served in a hospital corps in Serbia, and was captured when the Germans made their drive through that country. He was detained as a prisoner, but worked in the Lady Paget Hospital until finally released as a neutral. Mr. Tancock is now in the aviation corps of the Canadian army.

There were twenty-five English women in the hospital, Serbian wounded in the beds and an angry Bulgarian army advancing on the evacuated, unpoliced city.

The rumors that had preceded the army weren't appetizing and when, with the Serbian army in full retreat, Lady Paget's hospital had voted solid to stay with its wounded, there were grave possibilities as to the outcome. When the first Bulgarian shells began to rattle over the city we had driven out to meet the Bulgarian commandant. With the advance of the Bulgars the atmosphere of Uskub had become tense.

For days the Serbian retreat had been going on. Long tired regiments had continuously trudged past toward Katchenik through the rain and mud. Our hospital had been supplying half-clad soldiers and civilians.

Everyone was working night and day. The military hospitals were retreating and it was up to us to take their wounded and get their supplies.

Rumors of all sorts of atrocities kept pouring in. The Bulgars were said to be cutting off the right hands of boy babies so that they couldn't be soldiers, or they were shooting their prisoners, and doing even graver offenses. These reports have since been proved unfounded, but they struck fear into the heart of Uskub.

My duties brought me several times to the railroad station. A huddled crowd filled the rooms. Old men, women and children slept on the floors, on the benches and some on the platforms in the rain. The tracks were lined with long trains of open iron freight cars. These were filled to the point of suffocation. A few umbrellas were scattered among the cars and the rain poured in mercilessly. The oil lamps of the station gave just enough light to throw a luster on the mist through which one could see the rain falling—this only at intervals where the lamps hung. Between was all dark shadows. As engines could come up, these long black trains drew out and more cars were brought. These were filled at once from the station and waited their turns to depart. Every man and boy I saw was armed.

At Uskub the panic was not so great as elsewhere. In some of the stations women and children trampled each other under foot in mad rushes for the trains. Lady Paget, returning from Saloniki, had witnessed a scene of this kind at Velle. The last train left Skoplje with shells bursting over the station, but no mob scene took place. This may have been due to the great number of "last trains" to depart. There were at least fourteen of them. We had some panics of our own at the hospital, however. Some English units from Belgrade who had walked miles in that retreat were going to rest a day with us, but hearing a last train rumor, departed frantically.

The hospital was informed at two days' notice that the Serbian commissariat was withdrawing—and 1,200 people, 900 of them sick, to be fed—and the servant problem in a new form. All our Bolnitchars (hospital attendants) were Austrian prisoners on the verge of their freedom. Besides there was no meat in town. Thanks to these same Austrians who played the game, my interpreter, and remarkable luck, food of a sort was procured. My interpreter took horse and corralled forty weary oxen set loose by the retreat. It didn't take much killing to make them ready.

In the wake of a train of rumors that, though they found us incredulous, were nevertheless decidedly depressing, the Bulgarian advance line arrived on Friday, October 22. From early in the morning we had been looting the "Grad." Grad is Serbian for fort and the "Grad" is an ancient stronghold, castle-like, overlooking the Vardar river from a sheer height of about 300 feet. It had just been evacuated, so we were entitled to its loot.

At the best of times an air of unhallowed antiquity hangs about the place with its old dungeons, cellars and mysterious caves. This morning it was morguish. We passed some of our people on the way there. They shouted that the Serbs were killing the Turks and had shot two on the steps of the Grad. One had been carried away when we arrived. The other lay on the top step, his head covered by an old piece of cloth—Logan's kindness.

The Grad looks down on the hills toward Kumenovo. They were dotted with soldiers—the Serbian rear-guard set there to receive the Bulgars.

Toward noon on returning to the hospital with our last load of loot—a melange of wooden legs, oil lamps, etc., we were asked to drive out to meet the oncoming army, and to ask that a guard be detailed to the hospital. The Serbians had gone—gendarm-erie and all—except for those outside of Uskub in the cemeteries, and things in Uskub were looking serious. Before we started the Bulgars began dropping shells into the town. A Bulgarian committee asked to come with us to inform the commandant that Uskub had been evacuated, rendering a bombardment unnecessary.

Uskub was like an empty church in its silence. Everyone was waiting behind locked doors and drawn blinds. When we reached the bridge over the Vardar in the center of town, there was a boom from the hills, a noise like a serpent with iron scales flying overhead and a crash over to our left as the shell landed and exploded. On the outskirts of Uskub several Serbian officers stood in a group looking through field glasses at a point a thousand yards distant.

The shells were still coming from that direction, but no rifle fire had started yet. Over to the left an action had already commenced. We drove on hoping to reach the advancing army before the main fight started. We failed in this by about 200 yards. The first line came into view facing us down the road, suddenly wheeled, spread out into a long firing line and fired point-blank. A soldier in that line told me afterwards that they thought us a trick of the Serbs to bring machine guns against them (a thing he said, once done before) and were ordered to fire upon us. Their guns being ranged for a thousand meters, the volley went high. Still it didn't go very high. The first car stopped suddenly, the second bumped into it and the committee, coats and all, fell out into the mud, and began making serpentine wriggles for the roadside and inconspicuity. One more courage-

ous individual went forward with a white flag. This and the fact that we no longer looked dangerous prevented a second volley.

The committee suddenly jumped up and scampered behind the firing line, while we stood irresolutely waiting an order to drive on with the cars. At this juncture the Serbs took a hand from the hills. A lone bullet suddenly sighed disappointedly past. This was followed by a volley that hissed and splattered all around us. It was our turn to crawl into the mud and we were forthwith forgotten. The Bulgarians let loose an answering volley and the fight was on.

There was no protection of any kind where we lay and the air was so full of bullets that it was safer to lie flat than crawl to a more protected spot.

The Bulgarians began to advance. The line got up, ran forward a few paces, and dropped to earth to fire. The officers stood always. As they advanced the Serbian fire increased. Now and then a bullet reached its mark with a thud followed by a grunt or groan. It was old style warfare, no trenches or defenses, just a long, loose firing line advancing across open country. Some soldiers lay down beside us to fire. An officer asked in German who we were. Another fellow yelled "Hello, boys," in English as he dashed past. His head was bandaged.

After a while the second line advanced leaving us a soldier with a ball in his shoulder. We tied up the wound. Rifle fire was ceasing in our vicinity. The shrapnel previously breaking beyond now began to break right over our position as the Serbs changed their range. Shell after shell exploded uncomfortably near us. We began to crawl away, but had not gone three yards when a large scrap of shrapnel hit in the road a few yards distant and splattered mud on us. We lay still again. Then things began to subside. The red cross soldiers came across the fields and the firing went on down a valley between the hospital and the mountains. We began to emerge. The committee somewhat the worse for their hiding place came out from behind a bridge. Seeing our clothes bloodstained—from the wounded soldier—they became very sympathetic and asked if we had "recu quelque

chose." We thought their interest somewhat belated and frowned at them in French. Four Bulgars lay dead a short distance away. Other bodies lay scattered about the field. Groups of wounded were gathered along the road, some lying with faces buried in the water of the mud puddles drinking feverishly, some stolidly smoking. The commandant was very polite and willing to detail a guard for the hospital, but feared to send anyone into Uskub until sure that all the Serbs had evacuated. Of this he was soon assured by the flood of Turks and Bulgarian civilians coming out to meet the troops. We were permitted then to return to the city. Hereupon we became part of a triumphant procession with which we could have little sympathy. The streets were crowded now with Bulgarian sympathizers formerly hidden in their houses.

As we passed through towards our hospital and it was realized that we were taking the wounded to the "Englishki Bolnitsa" the Bulgarians stopped us. They feared treachery and sent men ahead to reconnoiter while we stood surrounded by a crowd of those drunken villians—a blood-thirsty mob ready to follow any wave of feeling. Had any Serbs hidden about the hospital we should have been in for it on the suspicion of treachery. It's these fellows who commit many atrocities for which well-disciplined troops are blamed and it was chiefly in fear of them that we had requested the Bulgarian guard. They offered a good example of mob psychology but we weren't feeling studious. The crest of a hill hid the hospital but black columns of smoke were rising from where it ought to be. A woman emerged from behind a building—she was carrying something. One of the mob shouted and leveled his gun at her. She stopped fascinated with fear. We shouted "dole pushka" (put down that gun).. The crowd happened to be with us and he obeyed sheepishly.

We began to want something to happen—it didn't make much difference what. The smoke kept pouring up in a sinister way from the hospital. We dreaded what might have taken place during our few hours' absence. The guard came finally and

told us to “ide” (go). We did so feeling somewhat reassured, but prepared to see anything. From the crest of the hill the hospital lay intact before us. Just beyond it two great fires were burning—haystacks kindled by the Serbs. The road where the troops had been passing for days now lay bare of life to the horizon. We could see it dotted with carcasses of oxen and broken down ammunition wagons. Twenty or thirty of the former were visible and several ammunition wagons lay forlornly in front of the hospital. Unfired shrapnel shells lay scattered along the road and here and there cartridges lay sprinkled about where the boxes had overturned and broken open. The hospital people received us vociferously. Everything was safe. The Bulgarian guard had arrived and now occupied the posts so recently deserted by the Serbs. Our Austrian prisoners were free and the English staff found itself in the unique position of being the prisoners of its servants.

As for the staff and ourselves we tumbled into bed for a short sleep. There was still enough to be done—among other things the feeding of all the wounded until the Bulgarians should organize a commissariat. We slept, nevertheless.





THE COLLEGE MAN. In many quarters the college man has been deemed fit subject for jest and the cartoonist has found a never-ending source of inspiration for his pencil in the clothes, the attitudes, the habits and the goings on generally of this favored son of fortune. His idiosyncrasies have been emphasized until sight has been lost of his essential fitness for tasks worth while and there have been times and places a-plenty when his most urgent need seemed to be for an apologist.

Now fortunately, all this is changed and in the stress of war's demands, the college man has thrown off what his friends all along knew to be mere accidentals—the habiliments of boisterous young manhood—and from all over the land he has responded to his country's call with an alacrity, an enthusiasm and a patriotism which make him stand forth as he is, a leader, a man trained to do and dare.

He has not sought the easy bypaths which might have been opened for him, but has insisted on plunging in where danger lurked in its most hideous form. The aviation corps has appealed particularly to him because of the chance it gave for individual prowess and service, and he has clamored for a chance to "do his bit" with the dashing marines, in the heavy artillery, the cavalry, and in fact wherever there were tasks worth while to be accomplished for God and country.

In war, as in peace, he is eager, ready, unafraid and his quick response to his country's call must win him friends by the thousands even from the ranks of those who in gentler times were suspicious of his conduct, distrustful of his purpose and all too prone to question the value of his work in society. In the fierce crucible of war he has been tested and found not wanting.



TOP ROW—Second Lieutenant W. S. Stillman, Law 1916; First Lieutenant H. A. Garver, Law 1918; Second Lieutenant Leo J. Hanley, LL. B. 1917; Second Lieutenant C. W. Amende, Law 1920.
 LOWER ROW—Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, Chas. F. Bongardt, Arts 1918; Second Lieutenant J. F. McDermott, A. B. 1914, Law 1918; First Lieutenant, L. L. Ryan, LL. B. 1915.

CREIGHTON MEN COMMISSIONED AT FIRST SNELLING CAMP



TOP ROW—Second Lieutenant, C. L. Morgan, LL. B. 1917; Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Corps, John H. Caldwell, LL. B. 1915; First Lieutenant, Field Artillery, Thomas S. McShane, A. B. 1909; Second Lieutenant, George A. Keyser, A. M. 1912, LL. B. 1913.
LOWER ROW—First Lieutenant Jos. J. Fraser, Law 1918; Second Lieutenant W. E. Mitchell, Law 1919; Second Lieutenant Donald J.

Americans are decidedly practical and WHY EDUCATE? have little patience with mere theory; they have therefore often taken scant interest in the arguments urged for higher education. While quite ready to admit the cultural value of the higher studies they have questioned the contribution of such studies to real leadership and have been only too prone to look upon the days spent in college as wasted, or at the best spent to little purpose. The drift has been steadily toward so-called practical education—vocational training as it is frequently called.

It remained for our time to emphasize the importance of college training even in so practical an undertaking as that of making war. The first great need of the country proved to be for officers who could effectively lead to battle the millions of Americans who were only too eager to serve the cause of Democracy. West Point and Annapolis were clearly wholly inadequate to supply the sudden need. Training camps were therefore organized and a special appeal was made to college men. The appeal was answered with a right hearty response and there were twice as many applications as places. The Government showed clearly the value which it put upon college training and the college men showed by their alacrity that their loyalty was not to be questioned, even though in the gentler times of peace they may often have conducted themselves in ways not calculated to arouse the admiration of serious-minded persons.

Business men have, with the growth of commerce, felt a constantly growing need for intellectually trained men and have been relying more and more upon the colleges for recruits. The government, in its hour of need, has followed the good example of the business men and when it needed leaders by the thousands for the most serious task which has ever confronted our nation, it went without hesitancy and without disappointment to the colleges, whose students and graduates showed themselves eager and fit for service. Practically all of the thousands of young men in the officers training camps were college students or grad-

uates. America's experience was not different than that of the Allies, who found the college men glad of an opportunity to render a lasting service. Everywhere the story has been the same and in the hour of national stress the college man stands vindicated; the value of college training is demonstrated anew and the hard-hearted, practical, work-a-day world must now agree that it does pay to educate.

The country has just been treated to the encouraging spectacle of a people responding eagerly to the call for soldiers. The press joined quickly in the support of the Government's request for enlistments and an army, the like of which America has never known has been recruited in record time to wage war for Democracy. The very air has been electric with patriotism and thousands of young men have offered themselves freely for government service—their only regret being that the necessary period of special training must delay participation on the battle front. Americans have shown how much they love peace by the very enthusiasm with which they have sprung to the President's side in his attempt to secure conditions which will make it impossible for the peace of the world to be again soon disturbed.

Leaders of public opinion have commended this splendid demonstration without reserve but have realized the importance of so ordering our national affairs that as a people we shall be ready to fill the large place which must inevitably fall to our lot when the war is ended. The drain has been heaviest upon the trained men of the country and particularly upon the college men. The Government, realizing the importance of maintaining the schools at their highest point of efficiency, has systematically encouraged the students, both old and new to prosecute their studies until called for the sterner service of war. Dr. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, has been urging students to continue in their tasks in order that they may be ready when called. "The first call of the Allies," he said recently, "was for twelve thousand engineers and skilled men to

repair the railroads of France and England." Ten thousand doctors have already been called to the colors and sixty thousand more will be needed when our army is fully organized. No American begrudges to the soldiers the best of treatment that money and whole-hearted devotion can secure and as a nation we are ready to give freely to the men in khaki the skilled service which they require for their arduous labors. Health must be conserved and for this task the doctors, the dentists, and the pharmacists will find themselves peculiarly adapted. Their places, however, at home must be filled by other men quite as competent as those at the front and the larger the need for men of these professions on the battle field and in the camps, the more urgent will be the demand for skilled practitioners at home, not only to care for the home folks, but to be ready for service at the front should occasion arise.

If the war continues as long as it well may, the demand for officers will be enormous and the country may well look to the schools of law and the college classes generally for leaders. It is a common-place that this is a war of science—the need for scientifically-trained men becomes more apparent as the struggle continues. It must be self-evident therefore that he who would serve his country well may find his opportunity in the schools if his service be not for the moment required at the front. Those of his brothers who have enrolled in the army and navy deserve our hearty commendation and if he would emulate their example, he should, until such time as he is summoned to the colors, avail himself of every opportunity to prepare for the service: this he may do by enlisting in the army of school men whose tasks, if less spectacular than those of the boys in khaki, are none the less essential for the country's weal.

One of the alumni suggested lately that every RECRUIT. alumnus should make it his business each year to send at least one student to the University. The alumnus in question has maintained this record since his graduation several years ago. There is the more reason for alumni

activity this year because of war conditions. United States Commissioner of Education Claxton has repeatedly emphasized the importance of maintaining the schools at their maximum efficiency and he has appealed particularly to the parents of the country in the hope that they will not fail to keep their children in school. President Wilson has emphasized the importance of training not merely the army but the nation for war and not only he, but national leaders generally have laid stress upon the importance of preparing not only for the actual physical combat in the trenches but also for the duties which must be ours when the war is over.

No one who has given the matter much thought can fail to realize that the end of the present great struggle will see a marvelous readjustment all over the world and if the United States is to play its part in the solution of the gigantic problems which must inevitably follow the declaration of peace, our citizens must see to it that they and their children are fit for the mighty tasks involved.

The schools do not exist for themselves and, far from being self-supporting, must depend upon the public for assistance. The plea of the school men therefore at this time is not a selfish one but is inspired by farsightedness and an appreciation of national needs. In the greater endeavor to make the world safe for democracy the best asset is a properly trained citizenship; this training must be in large part obtained in the schools—hence the importance of maintaining the schools at the highest possible point of effectiveness. Students subject to draft; but not yet called, should therefore eagerly seize the opportunity which the schools present to further prepare themselves for national service. The great Lincoln is credited with having said that he would prepare himself as best he could and perhaps some day his chance would come. The students of the country should view the present situation from Lincoln's standpoint and should therefore prepare themselves as best they can in order that they may be ready when their chance does come.

No American educational institution deserves special credit for supporting the Government in times like these, but it may be of interest to the friends of the University to know that in the present crisis the old school has been true to its traditions and has contributed freely to the common cause. When the Liberty Bonds were offered for sale the University treasurer invested forty thousand dollars of the institution's funds in the paper, and the president took advantage of the first opportunity to offer to the Government all of the institution's equipment. Professors, students and alumni have been quick to respond to country's call. Forty of the Dental graduates offered themselves for the Dental Reserve Corps and seventy-six of the Medical graduates are in the national service. Twenty-one Creighton men from the Arts and Law schools were in the first Snelling camp and nineteen were accepted for the second Snelling camp. Nine of the Pharmacy graduates have enlisted in the army and navy. Creighton men are in nearly every branch of the Government service and are doing their bit not only in this country but on the firing line in Europe as well.

Princeton University has lately undertaken a defense of the Classics against the attacks of those ultra-modern educators, who profess to believe that the Old Masters have served their day and must now give place to more approved subjects for study. Our age is nothing if not practical, and it was therefore wise for Princeton in undertaking the defense of the Classics to get as far as possible from even the semblance of mere academic support for the Greek and Roman writers whose productions have been so earnestly studied during the past several hundred years in the schools of higher education. The gentlemen asked to attend the Princeton meeting in defense of the Classics came from many practical walks of life and included statesmen like President Wilson, Chemists like Charles H. Herty, Architects like

Thomas Hastings, Biologists like H. H. Donaldson, Geologists like William Berryman Scott. There were railroad presidents, heads of great industrial concerns, as well as specialists in the sciences, who gladly gathered in convention to attest their belief in the value of the Classics as a medium of education.

Whether viewed from their content or from the discipline which their study entails, the Classics deserve to live as an important part of higher education, and he is indeed shortsighted who would banish from the schoolroom these wonderful works of art in which the educated men of the past have found so much of mental discipline, of inspiration and of knowledge of those mighty days that are gone. One need not stand convicted as a *laudator temporis acti* merely because he takes delight in the Classics, nor need his love for these surpassing works of genius deter him one whit from even the most markedly progressive attitude toward present days and their needs, but he must have a perverted notion of modern times if he would forego that intimate association with the past which has been so admirably treasured up in the much-maligned Classics.

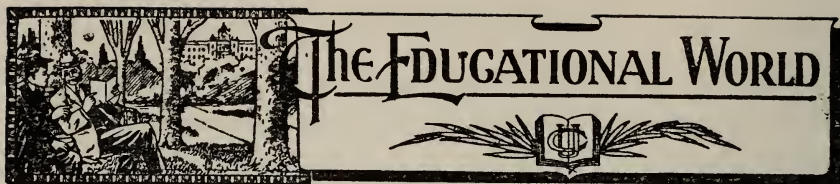
May the battle for their retention as an essential part of higher education go merrily on and may the gods defend these new and unexpected champions of the Greek and Roman writers to whom the educated world pays such willing tribute.

One of the important functions of the SHOOT STRAIGHT. soldier is to become expert in the use of firearms and much of his time is spent in perfecting his marksmanship. He must take the best care of his rifle and must be ready for frequent inspection of this essential part of his equipment. He is given every opportunity to learn its proper use and a premium is put upon excellence. Every precaution is taken to keep him abundantly supplied with ammunition when engaged in active service; additional guns are ready to take the place of those that may become unfit for use and science is constantly on the alert to improve both weapon and ammunition. Indiscriminate firing is

discouraged, careful aim is demanded and from first to last the soldier is impressed with the idea that skill counts.

The student newly come to the university, as well as the upper class man returning for another year's work, may well heed the emphasis put by the military authorities upon the soldier's training in marksmanship. As the prime purpose of the soldier is to shoot, so that of the student should be to learn and if he is to work as efficiently as the soldier he must take a pride in his occupation, be willing to submit to necessary discipline and by constant attention to his work master its myriad details. Like the soldier, he will have no time to waste on non-essentials—he is engaged in a serious occupation which calls for every ounce of his energy; recreation he will take only to keep himself in trim for his work and though he may at times permit his mind to indulge in revery or in unstudied flights of fancy, he will have the good sense to remember that he has important business in hand to which he must give himself whole-heartedly if he would win. Like the soldier, he will go at his task with determination and his every day will contribute something toward that efficiency to which he aspires; like the soldier, too, he will not squander his time or energy but will remember the importance of the marksman's injunction to "shoot straight."





According to the last report of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, the number of medical schools in the United States has decreased from 162 in 1904 to 93 in 1916; the number of students has diminished from 28,142 to 14,022 and the number of graduates from 5,747 to 3,518. In 1904 there were only four medical schools requiring two years of college for entrance; now there are 65 with a two-year entrance requirement, twenty with a one-year requirement and only eight requiring high school or less, as compared with 150 in 1904. Today there are 720 students in the latter class of medical schools as compared with 26,381 in 1904. In 1916 there were 9,839 students in the medical colleges requiring two years of college for entrance, as compared with 17,061 in 1904, and there are now 3,463 students in medical schools requiring one year of college. In 1904 5,378 graduates of medical schools had only a high school course or less for entrance and only 369 graduates had two years of college on entrance. In 1916 2,217 medical graduates had two years of college; 1,100 had one year of college and there were only 201 who had received a high school education or less.

A closer relation between the medical schools of the country and the hospitals is being gradually effected. There are now on the approved list of the American Medical Association 519 general hospitals providing 2,709 internships, 57 state hospitals providing 303 internships and 111 special hospitals providing 328 internships. Altogether there are 687 hospitals which provide internships for 3,340 medical graduates.

One of the notable movements in medical education today is that looking to a decrease in the amount of time devoted to preliminary study and an increase in the number of years devoted to professional training. According to recent statistics

the average medical student of the country completes his training at the age of 28 years and medical educators feel that this age is too advanced. A movement is on foot to work over the high school and college course so that part of the present college courses will be taught in the high school. It is hoped that at least two years may thus be saved in the medical student's training.

In 1904 no state in the union required any college work for medical license. Now thirty-six states require one year of college, 21 states require two years of college and 44 of the states require at least a four-year high school course. Every state in the union now requires that applicants for medical license shall be graduates of a medical college and 48 of the states require the applicant to undergo an examination for license. Six states require a hospital internship and 42 of the states give full authority to the medical board to refuse recognition to low-grade colleges. In 1916 3,077 of the physicians admitted to practice in the United States were graduates of Class A medical schools; 646 of Class B schools and 154 of Class C schools.

The following extract from the 1916 Report of the United States Commissioner of Education is of interest:

“The total income reported by 82 medical colleges for the session of 1914-15 ranged from \$411,570, the highest, to \$6,080, the lowest, for colleges teaching all four years of the medical course. The average for each college was \$62,277. The income for each college from students' fees ranged from \$113,523, the highest, to \$500, the lowest, the average being \$23,795.

Aside from the student's fees, the total incomes ranged from \$329,221, the highest, to the three colleges which had no income aside from fees. The average income aside from students' fees was \$44,482. Included in these figures 34 colleges reported the receipt of a total income from endowments of \$1,164,602, or an average of \$30,868, for each institution.

Seventy-eight colleges paid out \$2,985,458 in salaries, an

average of \$28,275 for each of the schools reporting. The highest sum thus expended was \$139,430, and the lowest was \$3,600. The total expenditure reported by the 82 colleges was \$5,432,768, or an average of \$66,253 for each institution. For three colleges all expenditures were less than the income.

The total enrollment in these 82 medical colleges during the session of 1914-15 was 12,976. The average income received from each student in tuition fees was \$150.00, and the average expenditure for each student was \$419.00. The cost of teaching each student during 1914-15, therefore, was nearly three times greater than the amount he paid in fees."

Marquette University School of Medicine has been offered one-third of a million dollars by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, on condition that the University raise the other two-thirds of a million within a year. The fund is to be used in the development of the School of Medicine.

The citizens of Richmond, Virginia, have subscribed \$225,000 for the erection of a hospital for colored patients.

Persons interested in co-educational professional training will find the following extract from the 1916 Report of the Commissioner of Education worth while:

"During the past few years several of the larger medical schools have thrown open their doors to women, so that of the 95 medical schools, 67 are now co-educational. Over 40 years ago the University of Michigan admitted women students to its courses in medicine, and since that time 22 of the 29 State Universities which have medical schools have done likewise. Johns Hopkins University medical department and Cornell University medical colleges have admitted women students since their organization, in 1893 and 1898, respectively. Rush Medical College, which in 1899 entered into a close affiliation with the University of Chicago, opened its doors to women in 1902. Follow-

ing that time no similar action was taken by any prominent medical school until 1914 the University of Pennsylvania voted in favor of co-education. Like action was taken by Tulane University of New Orleans in 1915 and by Columbia and Yale during the present year. There remains 28 medical schools, including the medical department of seven state universities, which are not co-educational. Even with these increased opportunities, however, the percentage of women medical students is not increasing and the proportion of women students in co-educational colleges remains about the same. Since 1904 the proportion of all medical students who were women has fluctuated between 3.2 per cent and 4.3 per cent, and the percentage in co-educational colleges has ranged from 77.4 per cent to 83.8 per cent. During the last year just four per cent of all medical students were women, and of these 82 per cent were in 51 co-educational schools. Incidentally, 16 medical colleges which have at various times admitted women had none enrolled during the last session."

The University of Chicago, by raising \$3,461,500, has secured the fund of two millions offered by the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board for the organization of medical instruction in the University.

The Indiana University School of Medicine is to have a new school building ready for occupancy in the fall of 1918 at a cost of \$400,000.

Yale University School of Medicine has received \$100,000 from Mrs. E. H. Harriman to establish a department of orthopedics, and pledges amounting to \$250,000 have been made for the endowment fund of the school of medicine.

Washington University Medical School has received one million dollars from the general education board to finance research in surgery, medicine and pediatrics.

The following extract from the California Alumni Fortnightly under date of September 8, 1917, is timely :

“Co-operation of the University of California with the state and national governments in war endeavor is to be the key note of the coming college year. In addition to the hundreds of trained men California is sending into the active service of the government, members of the faculty are giving freely of their time and energy so that America may help to turn the tide of victory to the Allies. Laboratories of the University are now devoted to important research work, carried on by University faculty experts under orders from Washington, and other facilities of the University, including classrooms for military instruction, are being turned over to the uses of the government as quickly as they are needed and the needs made known to President Wheeler.

The establishment of the School of Military Aeronautics on the campus is an added incentive to students and faculty members to perform their share in the struggle for world democracy. The presence of several hundred students of aviation is an unfailing reminder of the emergency confronting the nation.

Extraordinary interest is being displayed in the activities of the military department of the University. Those men undergraduates who were most scornful of the benefits to be derived from military training in their underclass years, are returning as juniors and seniors, and even as graduate students, to enroll in courses in military science and tactics.

Members of the faculty and officers of the University are serving in various capacities. Some are engaged in government work in Washington and others are serving on the California State Council of Defense, with the state and national food administrations, and in connection with various agricultural surveys and inventories of natural resources which have been placed under way by the federal government.

Never has there been such unrest in the University, among both instructors and instructed, as at the opening of the present college year. It speaks well for the loyalty of the University

that there is every indication that this unrest will grow rather than diminish. It is right that conditions should be unsettled and the announced policy of the University to the effect that it would endeavor to adopt the slogan of the outside world, 'Business as usual,' is only the more worthy of attainment as the difficulties arising in carrying out such a programme increase."

Stanford University adopted the four-quarter system with the opening of the present college year in October. The University of Washington is also to adopt the plan in modified form.

There were 3,979 students enrolled in the last summer session of the California University, as compared with 3,975 in 1916. Apparently this is the only big summer session in the country that did not show a falling off. The following table gives the figures for five of the largest summer sessions:

	1916	1917	Per cent of loss
Columbia	8023	6200	22
Michigan	1793	1500	17
Indiana	1111	920	17
Pennsylvania	1043	847	19
Wisconsin	3144	2320	23
California	3975	3979	

The enrollment at the University of California for the current year shows a falling off of eleven percent, as compared with last year.

The University of Oregon is trying to raise forty thousand dollars for the equipment of a base hospital in France.

Preparations have been made by the University of Oregon for extension class work among the enlisted men, both while they are in this country and abroad. The instruction will be restricted, however, to citizens of Oregon.

Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota, has resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Kentucky.

Beginning this fall the University of North Dakota will offer a course of Commerce in the College of Arts. The purpose of the course is to prepare young men and young women for responsible positions in the business world. Upon the completion of the prescribed course of study the student will be granted the degree Bachelor of Science in Commerce.

Of 1801 newly accepted undergraduates at the University of California this year 1,451 are from California, 673 being men and 778 women. From other states there are 311 new students, 105 men and 206 women.

Kansas University has twenty per cent less students than last year and several of the smaller colleges in Kansas failed to open their doors, among them being Cooper, Campbell and Enterprise Normal.

Adjutant General McCain of the United States Army said some time ago in explanation of the larger number of rejections of applicants for commissions after study at the Reserve Training Camps: "Perhaps the most glaring fault noted in aspirants to the Officers Reserve Corps and one that might be corrected by proper attention in our high schools, preparatory schools and colleges, might be characterized by the general word 'slouchiness.' I refer to what might be called a mental and physical indifference."

Figures available at this time indicate that the freshman class in Harvard College will have about 550 members. The class of 1920 had approximately 675 members. The falling off grows progressively larger through the other classes now in college and it is estimated that the senior class will be only about

half as large as the class of 1917 was at the corresponding time last year. The registration in the medical school will probably be about as large as last year but the law school, the graduate school of arts and sciences and the graduate school of business administration will suffer heavily.

Unless some unexpected change comes in the war, the only intercollegiate athletics in which Harvard will take part this fall will be the usual series of football games for the freshman team. The following extract from the Harvard Alumni Bulletin for September 27th is interesting on this subject:

“Those who have believed that intercollegiate athletics were tremendously exaggerated, are beginning to hope that cessation of games between Harvard and its closest friends in sport may perhaps lead to a sounder basis for rivalry. The time and money spent in preparation for the Princeton-Yale-Harvard contests and in the contests themselves, the publicity given to each annual series of meets, their interference with the functions which institutions of learning are supposed to perform, and the steady approach of intercollegiate athletics to the standards of professionalism have been deplored by many friends of sport. If the war brings about a reform of some of the existing abuses, that result will be welcomed, although attained at a terrific cost.”

The Michigan alumni collected during the past school year \$43,284.12.

All of the universities in Petrograd except the medical schools have been closed for a year in pursuance of a plan to evacuate the unnecessary portion of the population in Petrograd.

THE REALM OF SCIENCE

RECENT DISCOVERIES CONCERNING NEBULAE

*Wm. F. Rigge, S. J.



THE term nebula (plural nebulae) is a Latin word meaning a cloud. It is applied by astronomers to a class of heavenly bodies that look like shining clouds with patches or regions of brighter or fainter luminosity gradually merging into one another. For the most part they are without any well-defined stellar points. A few of the larger nebulae, such as the one in Andromeda and the one in Orion, are visible to the naked eye on a clear, moonless night. Though rather indistinct, and bearing a close resemblance to a candle light seen through oiled paper, they have been known from antiquity.

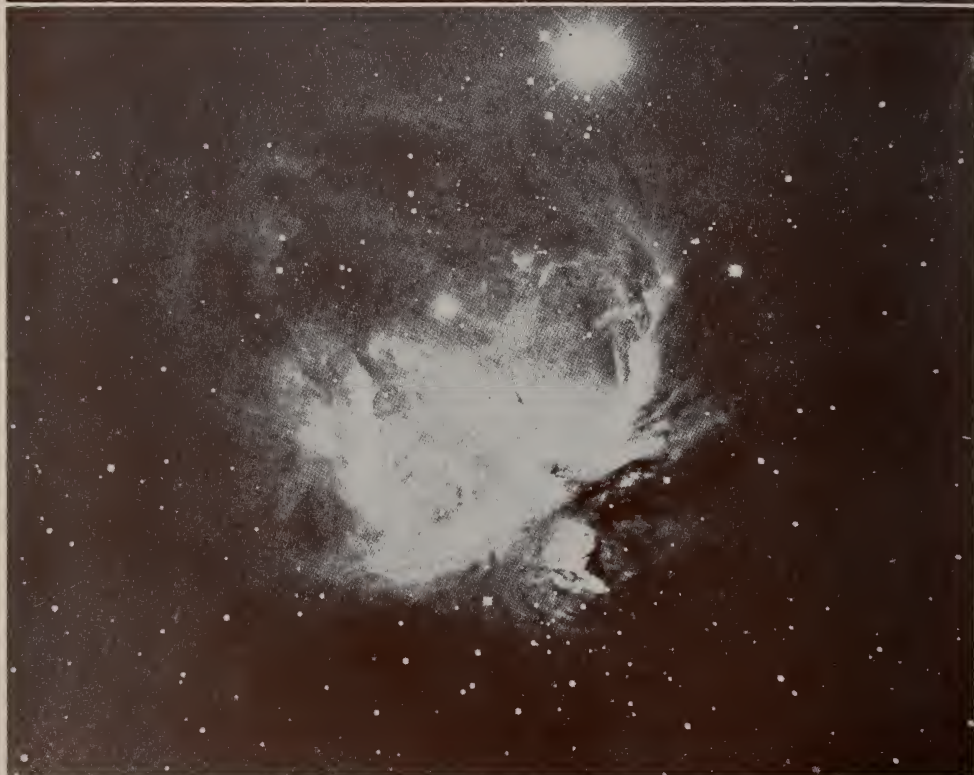
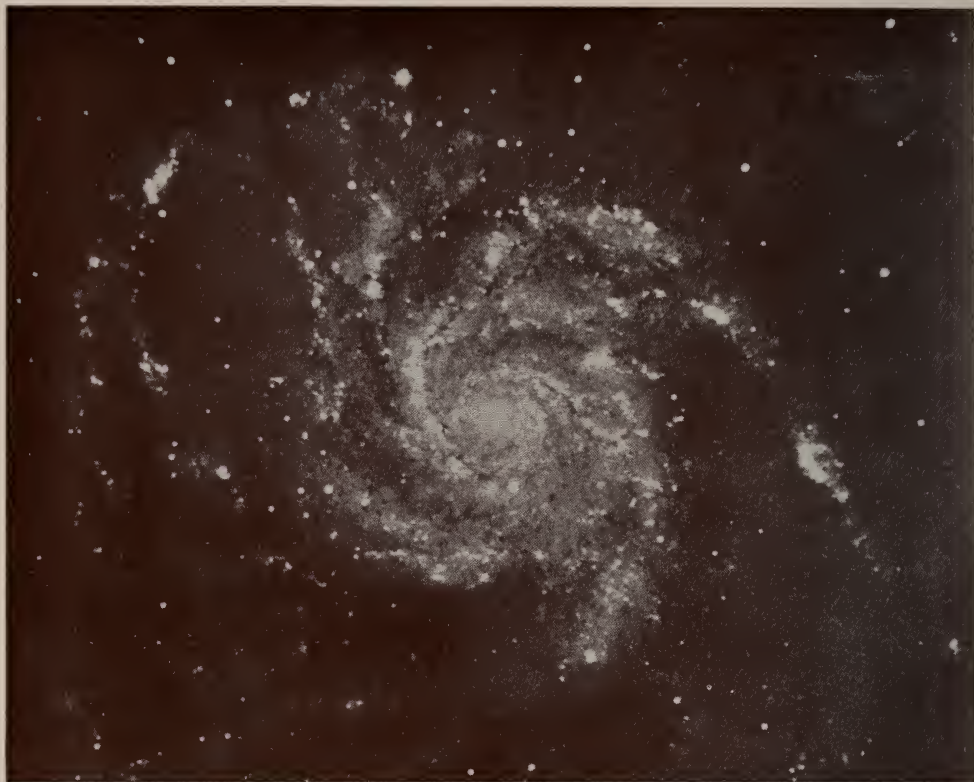
When the telescope is brought to bear upon them, the nebulae are found to have all kinds of shapes. Some look quite regular like the ring nebula in Lyra and the dumb-bell nebula in Vulpecula; others have a more or less close likeness to disks or wheels seen at all angles. A great many, as is the case with the nebula in Orion, are of such structureless shapes as to defy all attempts at visual reproduction in a drawing. Of late it has been thought that the most predominant form was the spiral one, like a revolving Fourth-of-July pin wheel.

Up to the present thousands and tens of thousands of nebulae have been discovered, and quite a number have been photographed. To obtain satisfactory results in this branch of astronomy, a perfectly clear and moonless sky and the most modern and best optical instruments are absolutely essential. Ritchey's pictures taken with the 60-inch Mt. Wilson reflector have never yet been surpassed. The 36-inch Crossley reflector at the Lick Observatory has been devoted almost exclusively to this kind of work. A copy of Book VIII of the Lick publica-

*Professor of Astronomy, College of Arts; Director of the Observatory.



THE GREAT NEBULA, MESSIER 31. (From photograph taken at Yerkes Observatory).



UPPER—SPIRAL NEBULA IN URSA MAJOR, KNOWN AS MESSIER 101. (From a photograph taken at the Mt. Wilson Observatory).
LOWER—THE GREAT NEBULA IN ORION. (From a photograph taken at the Yerkes Observatory).

tions, which contains seventy photographs of nebulae, has been kindly donated to the library of the Creighton Observatory.

Very much resembling the nebulae in general appearance are small clusters of stars, the vagueness of whose form as seen in small instruments led to the belief (as was really the case in some instances) that the indistinctness of outline of the nebulae was due to insufficient telescopic power. The genius of Sir William Herschel, however, was not long in surmising that this was not always true, so that he divided the nebulae into two classes, the resolvable and irresolvable ones, and confidently predicted that no telescope however large would ever resolve the latter into stars, that they would always appear like shining clouds without well-defined stellar points. The spectroscope, invented some time after, proved Herschel's intuition to have been correct, because it showed bright lines in the spectra of many of the irresolvable nebulae, thereby providing an incontestible argument in favor of their purely gaseous constitution.

However, about half the nebulae at present known show another kind of spectrum, a continuous one, presenting all the colors of the rainbow from extreme red to extreme violet. Such a spectrum, as Miss Clerke forcibly expressed it, refuses to testify, since it is produced by every incandescent solid or liquid or gas under high pressure. Astronomers therefore gave it up as a hopeless task to try to discover anything about the constitution of this class of nebulae, or I should say, they laid the matter on the table for the time being since all that was required in reality was an increase of optical power. This was developed with time, and prolonged photographic exposures during successive whole nights showed that the expressionless continuous spectra of many of the white nebulae contained Fraunhofer lines like the sun's spectrum. When there were stars mixed up with the nebulae, the spectra of the nebulae were the same as those of the stars, so that the nebulae shone by either their reflected or transmitted light or by both.

This discovery whetted the appetite of astronomers for better results. They began to investigate whether the spectral

lines of the nebulae might not be induced to disclose a shift and thus indicate motion. The Lowell Observatory was the first to undertake this kind of work. It is now known that the nebulae move towards or away from us with almost incredible speed. Some spiral nebulae were found to move from about four hundred to six hundred miles a second, that is, from a million and a half to two million miles an hour.

In addition to the observation of the motion of the nebulae as a whole through space, it was found that they also rotated. This was discovered not only by the different shift of the spectral lines, but also by the displacements of denser regions on photographs taken many years apart. The velocities were often found to differ in various parts, thus indicating future disintegration.

When nebulae and star clusters were first discovered by means of the telescope, they were thought to be what were called universes, that is, a system of stars like the one we see with the naked eye. When the distances of some stars began to be known, the nearest requiring four years and four months to send its light to us at the speed of eleven million miles a minute, astronomers stood aghast at their own conception, for this would make the whole of creation inconceivably vast. The nebulae and clusters were then taken to be reduced universes, small stellar systems, nodosities so to speak, in our one great stellar system.

With their enormous sizes and distances better known, with their velocities approaching two million miles an hour, with a rotation that requires eighty-five thousand years, with distances of about four thousand times that of our nearest star, the opinion of astronomers is reverting to its first estimate, and is now accepting the nebulae and star clusters, not as part of our own stellar system, but as independent systems or universes outside of our own.

The whole of creation is therefore infinitely large, infinite or boundless in the poetic sense, or in the sense that it transcends by far our wildest imaginings. Absolutely, it is still finite and bounded. God alone is infinite in the true sense of the word,

not that He occupies space, but that He is in no sense to be measured by finite standards.

Immense and illimitable as is the stellar world, it can have no other purpose than to show forth the power and grandeur of the Most High God, to lead men's thoughts away from things of earth and time to the contemplation of the great beyond, of which it is said that eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the mind of man to conceive what God hath prepared for those who serve Him. Doubtless, too, it will be one of the intellectual occupations and joys of the glorified Christian intellect to comprehend this vast creation, which today swims beyond his ken and which seems to transcend the reaches even of the most highly developed human imagination.





Dr. John A. Tamisea, M. D. 1916, recently commissioned in the Medical Corps, has reached London on his way to France with the first detachment of American physicians.

The first football game of the season was played on the campus on Saturday afternoon, September 29th, and resulted in a score of 6 to 6, Cotner being the opposing team.

The Delta Sigma Delta dental fraternity opened the fraternity social season with a smoker Thursday evening at their house for the freshman dental students at the University.

The University is anxious to have a complete record of all her students, whether graduate or not, who are engaged or may later be engaged in the military or naval service of the country. As part of the record, photographs, preferably in uniform, are to be collected for preservation in the archives of the institution. It is safe to say that several hundred Creighton men will be thus affected and it is important that the men themselves as well as their friends, should see that suitable photo-

graphs and proper information is sent to the University for this permanent memorial of Creighton service. Each picture should be accompanied by a memorandum giving the full name of the subject, the branch of the service in which he is engaged, the date and place of his enlistment, and his present address, as well as his military title, if any. Pictures and memoranda may be sent to the office of the CHRONICLE, 210 South 18th Street.

Herman Von W. Schulte, A. B., M. D., who for several years has been Professor of Anatomy of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, has been added to the Creighton Medical staff, with the title of Junior Dean and Head of the Department of Anatomy. Dr. Schulte has written extensively and has a large private anatomical library which he is bringing with him. He is a member of the American Association of Anatomists and has done a great deal of research work in his specialty.

He graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Medical College of Columbia University in 1902, with the degree

M. D. During the following two years he was interne at the Presbyterian hospital in New York City, and then became successively at Columbia Medical School, Instructor in Anatomy, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and finally Professor of Anatomy. For several years he has been a member of the American Museum of Natural History and of the Century Club of New York City. He is best known for his work on the Vascular System. He recently published a Monograph on the Embryology of Whales.

The first Creighton student to fall in the great war, Mr. Cyril Holbrook, of the Arts College, died at Honolulu on August 8th. Mr. Holbrook was twenty years old and had been a member of the United States Navy since last March. The body was brought to Omaha on August 26th, and interment was at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Mr. Martin Holbrook, brother of Cyril, enlisted a short time ago in the Navy. He has been for the past two years a student in the College of Law.

The University Mixers Club, composed of Creighton students and alumni, has announced its dances for the year as follows:

October 16, Liberty Bond dance; November 13, harvest party; November 28, football party; December 18, novelty dance; January 8, mask party; February, Pre-Lenten

dance; April 3, shower party, and May 1, May party. The officers for the current year are: E. J. Kranz, a Junior in the College of Arts and Sciences, who is prominent in tennis and track athletics, President; William Murray, a Senior in the College of Pharmacy and F. C. Zehnpfennig, Junior in the College of Dentistry and one of the crack basketball stars of last season, vice presidents; Frederick Armstrong, Sophomore in the Medical College and well known in football circles, secretary, and Gerald E. La Violette, a member of the 1916 Arts Class, and now attending law school, treasurer.

Rev. Thomas J. Connors, S. J., who has been professor of Greek in the college during the regular session, and of Latin during the summer session, has been transferred to Marquette University, Milwaukee, where he will occupy a similar position. Father Connors has been on the teaching staff of the University ten years.

Profs. L. J. Puhl, S. J., C. M. Weisenhorn, S. J., and A. J. Schmitt, S. J., left on August 16th, for St. Louis, where they will begin the study of theology at St. Louis University in preparation of the priesthood, which they will receive after three years of study.

The High School faculty is also deprived of the services of J. Francis McDermott, who has received a second lieutenant's

commission in the infantry and Paul A. Burke, who has joined the aviation corps.

These losses will be supplied by the following professors who have been appointed to positions on the College and High School teaching staff:

Rev. F. X. Reilly, S. J. who comes from St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas, will be professor of Greek in the College.

Rev. John A. Krance, S. J., will supply Prof. L. J. Puhl's place as professor of Chemistry.

Rev. Joseph M. Kroeger, S. J., who taught the classics in the High School five years ago has returned to resume his former position.

Edward J. O'Leary, S. J., will teach mathematics and physics in Mr. Schmitt's place.

A. J. Zamara, S. J., a graduate of the post-graduate course of St. Louis University will instruct in the classics and English in the High School.

Among the lay teachers the new instructors are: Messrs. J. H. Duehren, J. E. Gibney, L. M. Ryan. Mr. Duehren comes from Crested Butte, Montana, where he has been principal for several years. He will teach Latin, Greek and French in the High School. Mr. Gibney of Elkhorn, Nebraska, has had several years' experience in teaching and is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. He will teach history and mathematics. Mr. Ryan is an honor man and a

graduate of Campion College, Prairie du Chein, Wisconsin. He will have charge of one of the High School classes.

A noteworthy honor has been paid to Mr. and Mrs. James H. McShane, six of whose sons are in the service of the United States, five of them in actual military service. President Wilson sent the following letter to Mr. and Mrs. McShane.

"May I not turn away from the duties of the day for a moment to express my admiration for the action of your six sons in enlisting in the service of the country? They are making, and through them you are making a very noble contribution to the fine story of patriotism and loyalty which has always run through the pages of American history. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

Five of the six young men are Creighton alumni. John graduated with the class of 1907, and spent one year in the College of Law. Thomas graduated from the College of Arts in 1909; Arthur, George and Leo made part of their studies at Creighton.

Arthur, 31, and Robert, 19, are with the Fourth Nebraska regiment. Arthur is a first lieutenant. Thomas, 27, is a second lieutenant at Fort Snelling. John, 29, is in the United States Marines. George, 25, is in the Omaha ambulance

company. Leo is doing conservation work for the government.

The physical cabinet has been enriched during the summer by a large 16-plate Toepler-Holtz electric machine, which was kindly donated by the medical department. It is elegantly finished in oak and cost originally four hundred dollars. In almost every particular except that of the size of its plates, which are thirty inches in diameter, it is superior to the machine which was acquired seven years ago and which has only eight plates, but of thirty-six inches diameter.

The following letter from Mr. William McHale, LL. B. 1917, will interest his many friends: "Camp Mills, Long Island, September 28, 1917.—Have intended writing for some time, but because of the work that is being piled on us, I haven't had a chance. However, it is raining this morning, so we will not have to drill. Things here indicate an early departure. In fact, according to schedule we were to have been on the boat by now. We are to have practice packing up of all our belongings, including our cots—that may be the final parting; we don't know. We have been working very hard lately, although reports in the papers would lead you to believe that we were already sailing. We have been issued a great deal of equipment, among them being rifles and

bayonets. Fortunately, I am on the list to carry a pistol. We "roll out" at 5:30 A. M. and our last formation of the day comes at 5:45 P. M. After mess, if we have no black marks against us, we are allowed to go to a small town nearby, but must be back in our tents by 9:30. My uncle from Kansas City was at Atlantic City last week attending a convention, and I was granted leave to go to New York City with him from noon Saturday till 7 A. M. Sunday. At 9 o'clock Sunday we had a big parade before Secretary Baker. As there are 27,000 here, it was quite an imposing sight. I got off again Sunday afternoon with leave to be absent till 5 A. M. Monday; saw all the sights in New York—but it is entirely too large a place for me. Streets are narrow and crooked, trees are scarce, and the buildings monsters. Was up on Woolworth Building—the tallest in the world, and it is surely high up in the air. Just received notice that we would take our final physical examination in two hours and pack to leave in the morning. Hoping that the school will have its usual success, and that Delta Theta Phi will have some real members, I am, sincerely, William H. McHale, 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division, Caisson No. 2, Expeditionary Forces."

First Lieutenant A. H. Konigsmacher, who graduated from the College of Medicine in 1913, writes

enthusiastically of his work at the Camp Dodge, Iowa, Base Hospital. A recent letter from him says in part: "This base hospital is a wonderful place—1,500 beds and about 1,000 occupied to date. The arrangement is excellent—built like a wheel. Administration Hall in center with all wings radiating off from it. Each wing has a closed-in sun porch, steam-heated. Have our own heating, lighting and water supply. The building is situated on a hill over-looking the entire camp, and makes a beautiful sight at night when the lights are aglow. Men are pouring in each day—have now about 23,000 men in camp; two hundred assigned to each barrack. The staff of the base hospital consists of thirty medical officers. All men are from the east except myself. I am assigned to Genito-Urinary diseases, and have three hundred and fifty cases in charge, with eighteen nurses and eight hospital sergeants to assist me. To keep all work going, including the amount if record work Uncle Sam requires, has kept me on the jump for sixteen hours a day ever since I arrived here."

The Creighton College of Medicine is very well represented in the United States Medical Corps, as the picture on another page of this issue of the Chronicle indicates. This photograph was taken in August at Fort Riley, and shows only the Creighton Medical gradu-

ates who were in the service at that place then; since the picture was taken a number of other Creighton medical men have enlisted, both at Fort Riley and elsewhere.

The best football schedule in Creighton's history has been arranged for this year, as follows:

September 29th, Cotner at Omaha; October 6th, Peru Normal at Omaha; October 13th, Drake at Omaha; October 21st, South Dakota at Omaha; October 27th, Dubuque at Omaha; November 3d, Nebraska Wesleyan at Omaha; November 10th, North Dakota at Omaha; November 17th, Haskell Indians at Omaha; November 29th, Wyoming at Omaha.

Preliminary practice with the squad is well under way and while there is a great deal of new material Coach Mills is hopeful of a favorable outcome.

The following item from the Salt Lake Tribune under date of September 16th brings the first word of the untimely death of a popular member of the 1909 class of Dentistry:

"Dr. W. E. Regan, well-known dentist, age 30, was drowned about 4 o'clock this morning in an irrigation canal near Eden, northeast of Twin Falls, while duck hunting. He was crossing the canal ahead of his companions, William Macauley and Paul R. Taber, when the foot bridge broke. He plunged



Left—top, Robert McShane; bottom, Leo McShane, Arts 1909; center, Thos. S. McShane, A. B. 1909; right—upper, John McShane, A. B. 1907; George McShane, Arts 1905; lower, Arthur McShane, Arts, 1906. President Wilson wrote a letter of congratulation to the father of these six young men who have tendered their services to the Government in the present military crisis.



CYRIL HOLBROOK—The first Creighton victim in the war, who died while in service with the navy at Honolulu.

into the canal and was not seen again.

Macauley was just going into the water when Taber caught and saved him. They summoned aid and search for the body has continued since. Dr. Regan was a popular young man and member of the Elk's lodge. He leaves a wife and four-year-old daughter. He came to this city three years ago from Nebraska."

Dr. Gerald Vaughn Caughlin, A. B. 1909, M. D. 1913, was married to Miss Eleanor Corcoran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Corcoran of Pacific Junction, Iowa, on September 3rd, at St. Mary's church, Hamburg, Iowa. Dr. Caughlin recently received his commission as first lieutenant in the medical corps, and after the wedding ceremony returned with his bride to the home of her parents to wait until called by the government for service.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Grace, to Lieutenant Roland R. Ensor, of Detroit, Michigan. Lt. Ensor graduated from the College of Medicine with the Class of 1915, and during the past year has been practicing in Detroit. He was recently commissioned first lieutenant of the medical corps of the Sixth Nebraska Regiment.

Mr. Thomas J. McGuire, LL. B.

1914, who for some time has been City Prosecutor of Omaha, was recently appointed by Governor Neville special prosecutor for the enforcement in Douglas County of the prohibition law.

Dr. Ralph B. Carney, D. D. S. 1915, was recently married to Miss Dora Louise Olsen in Omaha. Dr. Carney has been commissioned as first lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps.

Dr. A. J. Kubitschek, D. D. S. 1917, was married on Thursday, August 30th, to Miss Leone Bollinger of Des Moines, Iowa. The ceremony was performed at the Church of The Visitation at Des Moines. Dr. and Mrs. Kubitschek are located at Atkinson, Nebraska, where he purchased the practice of Dr. Higgins, who has joined the army.

Dr. W. H. Mick, who graduated from the College of Medicine with the Class of 1903, and who for several years has specialized in Roentgenology in Omaha, was recently commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the army for service in the department of Roentgenology.

The sophomore premedic class, meeting Saturday afternoon, September 23rd, elected William H. Schmitz, president; Charles Carroll, vice president; Wilfred Ash,

treasurer, and Harry Collins, secretary.

Special clinics for school children are being held from four to six o'clock, P. M., daily except Sunday, at the College of Medicine Dispensary. Specialists in ear, eye, or nose affections or skin diseases are in attendance to care for the children.

Dr. Carl B. Russum, M. D. 1916, who since graduation has been in New York City where he has been filling an internship, first at the Metropolitan Hospital and later at Kings County Hospital, was recently in Omaha where he visited his home while awaiting orders from the Government. Dr. Russum resigned his internship lately to enter the Medical Corps and has been commissioned a second lieutenant.

The University College of Dentistry has responded to the call for dental service for young men who need such work preliminary to entering the army.

Dr. S. E. Elmore, who graduated with the Medical Class of 1907, and who has been practicing at Pascal, Washington, is now stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he holds the commission of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. J. A. Cullen, D. D. S. 1916, has been commissioned first lieu-

tenant in the Dental Reserve Corps.

Mr. Waldo E. Shillington, Law 1919, has been transferred to the aviation department and while awaiting his call is acting as commandant of the University cadets.

Mr. Aloysius Larkin, who was a student in the Arts College two years ago, is at present in service with the Hospital Marine Corps and is located at the Great Lakes station.

Mr. Lawrence Growney, who was in the Arts College last year, and Mr. Clifford Long, quarterback on the football team, who was a junior in the Arts College last year, are both in the Hospital of the Navy at Mare Island, California.

Mr. Harold Linahan, who was an Arts junior last year, and football manager, is with the Signal Corps at Little Silver, New Jersey.

Among the Creighton men drafted for service with the National army are Mr. Cornelius J. Keyes, A. B. 1917; Mr. Edward P. McDonald, LL. B. 1916, and Frank M. O'Donnell, A. B. 1916, Law 1919, who are at Camp Funston.

Mr. Henry Mergan, who finished the High School course three years ago, is now a cadet at Annapolis, having won his place by competitive examination, at the conclusion of which he received his appointment from the Secretary of the Navy.

The following item from the

Omaha Daily News for September 15th, refers to a senior student in the College of Law:

“To go to France is the one great desire of Miss Mona Cowell, who returned from the east Thursday, where she says she ‘has not left a stone unturned that might help her in getting across.’

She has taken the courses necessary to enable her to go as a nurse’s aide and she would prefer going in this capacity, but declares she would take almost any opportunity that presented itself.

Miss Cowell had planed to go in a unit headed by the mother of a school friend in New York, but as all units must go now under direction of the Red Cross, and as they have not sent all their registered nurses abroad yet, it is rather indefinite as to when they will allow the units made up of aides to go.

Miss Cowell applied to the ambulance corps in the hope that they might be in need of women, but this branch of the service will not use women until unable to procure men.

Still determined to find some way, Miss Cowell went to the American Friend Society in Philadelphia, which is sending units across to do reconstruction work, hoping they would use her services in some way. They could give her no definite plans at present.

So now, Miss Cowell has returned to continue her law course while waiting to hear from the

Red Cross, which call may come the latter part of this month and again not until some time later.”

Mr. Jaroslav Mulac, Ph. G. 1916, spent three months in the infirmary of the Ninth Engineers at Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas, and was lately assigned to a base hospital leaving August 9th, for New York on his way to France.

Mr. George A. Lee, LL. B. 1916, has entered the training camp at Fort Logan, Colorado, for a three months’ training in the work of hospital attendant.

According to the traditions of the Senior Sodality, it ever cherishes the memory of its former members and takes a just pride in their success. This year its chronicler will have much to tell of the sodalists who, at the call of duty, have gone bravely forth to battle for God and country. It will not be out of place here to record some of the changes wrought by destiny during the vacation months in the lives of our faithful comrades.

Joseph Ostdiek, our esteemed prefect, has entered the Baltimore Seminary conducted by the Sulpicians. Charles Kanne, who also held the highest office in the society, has become a Jesuit novice at Florissant, near St. Louis. Elmer Bergman and Raymond O'Donnell, the latter of whom had been principal of the Utica High School for the last two years, have also donned the uniform of the

Church's militia at Florissant. Charles Bongardt, with a lieutenant's commission, has been assigned to the artillery camp at Sparta, Wisconsin. Lieutenant Frank McDermott is instructor at the cantonment at Des Moines. Leo Beveridge is with the United States Press Service at Chicago. Harold Linahan is with the U. S. Signal Corps at Little Silver, New Jersey, and Clifford Long, in addition to his numerous other duties, has been appointed sacristan to the Catholic chaplain in the Naval Station at Goat Island. Vincent Cain and Cornelius Keyes are to be found at the camp at Fort Riley, and Albert Schwedhelm is also a soldier of the new National Army. Away out in the Rosebud Reservation Val Roche is doing prefect duty on the mission school grounds. James Kudrna has matriculated in the Law School, and Paul Holbrook, Laurent Hubert and Donald Sullivan are in the Dental College. In the freshman class of the College of Medicine are James Martin, Elmer Barr, James Vetter, Karl May, C. C. King and Philip Cogley.

Many students have eagerly come forward to take the place of those we have lost, and the total roster of the society is now 118. Several meetings have been held and much enthusiasm shown. The officers of the first semester are: Emmett Huctor, prefect; Cyril Chicoine and Eli Nolette, assist-

ants; Wayne Keitges, secretary; Ralph Neary and Wm. Barry, sacristans. The consultors are Daniel Leary, John Leadon, John Nolette, Emmett Randolph, James Russell, Edward Fogarty, Percy Bell, Raymond Brennan, Paul Kennebeck, Harold Dorsey, Bernard Kenney, Clifford Mullen, Wm. Schmitz, Ralph Wilson, Harry Burkley, Patrick Darcy, Ralph Svoboda and George Hennegan.

The bill granting drafted dental students a furlough until the end of their course was passed in the U. S. Congress and signed by President Wilson on the closing day of the session, Saturday, October 6th. Creighton dental students who are now in the army, or who have been called, and who wish to take advantage of this furlough, are hereby directed to call the attention of the proper public officials to this exemption. They should write at once to the Dean of the College of Dentistry and make arrangements to return to the college just as soon as they receive official notice of their release.

In response to the earnest appeal of the Government that military training be introduced into colleges wherever possible, the authorities of the University decided that such training should be made obligatory in the Undergraduate Department. With the opening of the new school year

training was begun at once. The services of Mr. Waldo Shillington, who had just returned from Fort Snelling and is awaiting his call to the Aviation Corps, and of Mr. Ben Stern, a Major last year in the Central High School Cadets, were tendered and accepted. The first few weeks were spent in intensive training of future officers. Then came the training of the entire student body. Seven companies, forming two battalions were organized, and Wednesday, and Friday evenings chosen as the drill nights. Through the efforts of Mr. Redmond of the Burgess-Nash Company, regulation army uniforms of olive drab together with regulation hats, leggings and shoes were secured.

Soon after the training was commenced an invitation to enter the Ak-Sar-Ben patriotic parade was extended to the Cadet regiments, and, though the Cadets had been drilling only five evenings the Commandant, Mr. Shillington, decided to accept the invitation. The Cadets proved themselves equal to the confidence reposed in them, and elicited words of highest praise for their military bearing all along the line of march.

The entire student body has entered enthusiastically into the spirit of the training, and the strict military discipline is reacting favorably upon all student activities. Though the Regiment is having some little trouble in securing rifles, it is hoped that they

may be obtained before the snow flies and drill must be confined to the Gymnasium. The Commandant of Fort Crook has promised that a commissioned officer of the regular army will be detailed for training in the near future.

The alacrity with which the boys from the High School Division responded to the call for members of the Junior Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, proves that devotion to the Immaculate Queen is a prominent characteristic in their young lives. The full attendance at the subsequent meetings of the Sodality further goes to show that they were in earnest when they entered their names. With such enthusiasm in its members the junior Sodality has good reason to expect a successful year. And this all the more so, since the one obstacle that interfered with its regular meetings last year has been removed. Reference to this obstacle was made in last fall's issue of the CHRONICLE. It was there stated that whereas Tuesday had been elected for the day of its meetings, very frequently for one reason or another it so happened that the meetings could not be held on that day. Therefore, this year the Junior Sodality is to hold its meetings on Monday, the same day on which the Senior Sodality has been accustomed to meet. And since the Seniors have the use of the College Chapel, the Juniors

hold their meetings in St. John's Church.

The Prefect and assistants of the Junior Sodality are Thomas Rowland, Paul McDermott and Donald O'Brien. Clarence Roach is the Secretary.

The College Band was reassembled at the beginning of the school year. Owing to the introduction of military training into the undergraduate departments, the band assumed the new character of the Cadet Band. With a view to furnishing music for the semi-weekly drills, practice has been going on, twice a week, under the leadership of Prof. Bock, and the band is now taking its place at the head of the regiment.

The band numbers twenty-eight pieces. Some of the members are performers of more than ordinary ability and experience, and hence spirited music during the drills, is an assured thing. Some new instruments will be added soon, so that there will be sufficient variety of instruments for any compositions.

The Band is also furnishing the music at the football games, and later will contribute harmony and cheer to events in the gymnasium.

During the past month the Creighton Literary Society held three informal meetings. The only business meriting special note was the election of officers for the coming year. Those

chosen were, Mr. C. Heafey, president; Mr. J. C. Riely, vice president; Mr. B. Shea, recording secretary. The first regular meeting, October 8th, opened with the debate: Resolved, That Congress Should Establish a Central Bank. The members chosen were: Affirmative—Mr. B. Fraser, Mr. J. Griffin and Mr. Leo Holman. Negative—Mr. H. Dorsey, Mr. F. Endres and Mr. A. Frank.

The sixth of October, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and the Creighton Oratorical Association still lives. It is wonderful in our eyes. Through two and thirty years, in all sorts of wintry weather, it has "functioned beautifully." with the same intellectual energy and definite moral purpose with which it sprang into being on March 4th, 1885. Its marvelous adaptability to environment is worthy of study. The "new psychology"—old stuff revamped—cannot explain the phenomenon. There is a principle of life within that transcends the sphere of the material—the kind of principle that the real makers of science have ever admitted as an evident and glorious fact.

Twenty-four members of last year's Association are still with us. Many who were present at the Banquet on May 7th have gone forth from our midst. Some are in the Army, some in the Navy; some are at the College of Medicine, some at the School of Law;

some have departed to prepare for the Sacred Ministry, some have taken up commercial pursuits. May God be with them and guide them. Their names remain in benediction in the Creighton Oratorical Association. We are proud of them, one and all.

On September 19th the Association met to elect officers for the present semester. The following were chosen: Mr. Emmett Randolph, president; Mr. Emmett Hoctor, vice president; Mr. Lyle Doran, recording secretary; Mr. James McGann, corresponding secretary; Mr. Ralph Kastner, treasurer; Mr. Paul Kennebeck, chairman of the programme committee.

The first regular debate was held on Tuesday, October 2nd. The question read: "Resolved, that the measure taken by National Governments since the beginning of the present war prove the economic principles of Socialism to be at the foundation of all good government." The affirmative was upheld by Mr. Hoctor and Mr. McGann; the negative, by Mr. Duff and Mr. Kennebeck. The critics appointed by the chair were, Mr. Wilson for the affirmative, and Mr. Leadon for the negative. As the critics well said, the debate was interesting and both sides showed to advantage. A vote of twenty-one to nineteen favored the affirmative. Mr. Hoctor and Mr. McGann spoke with great confidence and seeming conviction. Their earnestness was

impressive. The gentlemen on the negative failed to give a clear exposition of the economic principles of Socialism as definitely expressed in socialistic platforms and periodicals, and in pamphlets and books written by socialistic protagonists and widely distributed. For that reason they did not clearly demonstrate that the measures taken by our Government, for example, in the present crisis, are not socialistic, and that the economic principles of Socialism are opposed to the peace and prosperity which are the proximate end of all Civil Government.

At the meeting of October 2nd, fifty new members were received into the Association—gentlemen all, College men, with ambition, men determined to work. We look forward to a pleasant and profitable year. The students of Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy are cordially invited to attend our meetings—Oratorical Hall, College Building, Wednesday evenings, at 7:30 o'clock.

Archbishop Harty purchased during the summer the elegant Henry T. Clarke home a block from the Arts College and spent several thousand dollars in alterations with the result that at the opening of the present school year he offered to young men who wished to attend the university a delightful place to live and study. He put Rev. J. Hettwer, a clergyman of thorough education

and broad experience, in charge of the new home and brought a community of Benedictine Sisters to look after the household arrangements.

Father Hettwer has paid close personal attention to the alterations which have been made during the past summer and is very proud of his new establishment in which there are pleasant, well-lighted study rooms, attractive sleeping quarters, an inviting dining room, splendidly equipped kitchen and an elegant suite of offices. Arrangements have been made, too, for a laundry, garage, and two large club rooms. The house sets well back from the street and is surrounded by a well-kept lawn, thus giving to the students an unusually attractive home during their stay at the University.

Ten members of the Jesuit Order visited the University lately enroute from Bourgos and Barcelona, Spain, to San Francisco, whence six sailed to China to replace the French Jesuits called to the war front, and four sailed to the Philippines. Two of these latter Jesuits are native Filipinos. Formerly the journey was made to China and the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal, but this plan was abandoned last year when two men lost their lives in

the sinking of the ship which was destroyed.

Mr. Robert D. Connell, A. B. 1912, son of City Health Commissioner Connell, has passed the examination and been accepted in the balloon corps of the army and expects to be stationed for a time at Fort Omaha.

Mr. Julius D. Cronin, LL. B. 1916, is in the Aero Squadron at South San Antonio, Texas, and Mr. Montagu A. Tancock, Law 1919, is with the aviation section of the Canadian army and is at present stationed at Toronto, Canada. Mr. Anthony M. Easterling, who took special work in the law school some years ago, is also in the aviation service of the government.

Hon. C. J. Smyth, Associate Dean Emeritus of the College of Law, has moved with his family to Washington, D. C., where on October first, he took up his duties as Chief Justice of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Mr. George A. Keyser, A. M. 1912, LL. B. 1913, who was commissioned second lieutenant at the conclusion of the first Ft. Snelling encampment, volunteered for foreign service and is now in France. A short time ago his parents received a cablegram advising that he was then in Paris.

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Nov. 20, 1917.

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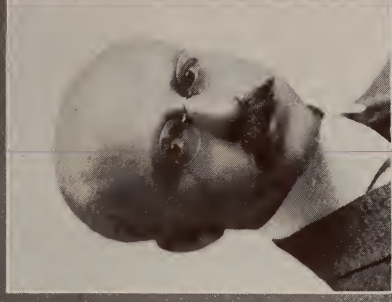
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HERMAN VON W. SCHULTE, A. B., M. D.
Junior Dean, College of Medicine

NEW PROFESSORS IN THE PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES



TOP ROW—Left to Right—Hugh F. Gillespie, A. M., LL. M., College of Law; Selig Hecht, Ph. D., College of Medicine; J. B. Orchard, B. S., College of Dentistry; J. H. Duehren, A. B., L. T., College of Dentistry.
 BOTTOM ROW—Left to right—Frank F. Theissen, D. D., S. College of Dentistry; William J. Nolan, Ph. C., M. D., College of Pharmacy.

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THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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1917



THE PHARMACIST IN THE SERVICE.

*H. C. Newton, Ph. C.



ONE of these fine cold mornings, when we take the prescription for our favorite cough syrup to the corner drug store to be compounded, we are going to be surprised to find a young lady in charge of the prescription department instead of the business-like young man whom we have been accustomed to see. And, upon inquiring as to the whereabouts of Mr. Young Pharmacist, we shall receive the now oft' heard reply: "In the service,—he's on his way to the training camp."

The above is occurring in hundreds of pharmacies throughout the country and it not only emphasizes the fact that, in this field of endeavor, women are capable of and are filling the places vacated by our patriotic young men but it also arouses an interest in the mind of the public as to what duties the pharmacist has in the service. "Are there drug stores in the military camps and on battleships"? "Do pharmacists have the same kind of work as in civil life"? "What qualifications are required to conduct the profession of pharmacy in the service"? These are a few of the questions that are frequently heard, not only among the laity but even among pharmacists, themselves. In view of the foregoing, it does not seem amiss that a brief outline of the activities of the pharmacist in the service be presented.

When the pharmacist enlists in the service, if it be in the navy, he will be assigned to the Hospital Corps as Hospital Ap-

*Dean, College of Pharmacy.

prentice or as Hospital Apprentice, First Class. The latter rating is the higher and is obtained, upon enlistment, only by special appointment in consideration of graduation from college, State registration, or other qualifications as shown by examination.

After a general mental and physical examination, the recruit is sent to one of the Naval Training Stations and is entered in the Hospital Corps. There he is instructed in the manual of arms, boat drill, and other seaman branches. This ordinarily lasts about three months and then the rifle is replaced with the clinical thermometer and the apprentice given a three months' training in general hospital work, consisting of lectures and quizzes in anatomy and physiology, materia medica, chemistry, bandaging, pharmacy, and toxicology. Also he must learn the essentials of operating room and surgical technique, hygiene and sanitation and the clerical duties of the corps. This instruction is of a fundamental nature and is followed by practical bedside instruction in a naval hospital before the apprentice is sent to sea.

The Hospital Corps on board ship is located in the "sick bay" and the routine is principally nursing and emergency first aid work. The next in rank, above the First Class Apprentice, are the Pharmacists' Mates, First, Second, and Third Class, and the Chief Pharmacists' Mate, who is rated as Chief Petty Officer. He has charge of the dispensary in the "sick bay" and supervises all the compounding of prescriptions and the making of the various pharmaceutical preparations. The number of different drugs used is surprisingly small in comparison with the great variety stocked in the ordinary drug store. Simple remedies are the ones prescribed and used. All the medical and surgical supplies are kept in the medical store rooms which are also in the charge of the Chief Pharmacist's Mate.

The rating of Pharmacist, with the rank of Warrant Officer, is open only to chief pharmacists' mates who have certain service and other qualifications. After six years' service as

Warrant Officer, and upon examination, the highest rating, that of Chief Warrant Officer, is obtained.

The life of those in the Hospital Corps of the Navy is not a monotonous one. It is healthful and, to the average pharmacist, is more to be desired than life in the Army, under the present system.

If the recruit has enlisted in the Army, he will be assigned to the Medical Corps and sent to one of the military training hospitals. There the work is similar to that in the Navy, with duties even more of the character of nursing than of dispensing.

After an indefinite period of training at the hospital, the recruit, rated as Private, is sent to one of the larger military hospitals in the United States or to one of the base hospitals abroad. Some of the Pharmacists who enlisted in the Army in May of this year, have already reached the base medical supply depots in France.

At present, the recognition of the qualifications of the trained pharmacist is not commensurate with that accorded in the professions of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. However, an improvement in this regard is expected in the near future.

Representative George W. Edmonds, of Philadelphia, has introduced into Congress "A Bill to Increase the Efficiency of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army, to provide a Pharmaceutical Corps in that Department, and to improve the Status and Efficiency of the Pharmacists in the Army". H. R. 5531. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed. It is to be hoped that favorable action will be taken upon it during the coming session of Congress.

It is a noteworthy fact that France has strengthened the Pharmaceutical Corps relatively more than any other division of the French Army, emphasizing that experience has taught the importance of the pharmacist in military service. Japan and Germany each have a highly efficient Pharmaceutical Corps and it certainly seems inevitable that the United States will soon recognize the necessity for such a corps. It would thereby re-

move a load from the already overloaded shoulders of the Medical Corps, where the responsibility of pharmaceutical work does not rightly belong.

A few pharmacists have put aside their professional training and by intensive military training have obtained commissions in the Officers Reserve. In at least one instance, the writer knows of a pharmacist serving in the Engineering division, using his knowledge of chemistry to good advantage in the analysis of drinking water and in similar work. Others have applied for commissions in the Reserve of the Chemical Section of the Balloon Division of the Aviation Corps.

In conclusion, it must be observed from the foregoing, that the patriotism of the pharmacist, in answering the call of his country, is of the highest type, unattended by any expectation of financial gain. The pharmacist in this great war is rendering the truest kind of service and, in conjunction with the doctors of medicine and dentistry, is doing his utmost for the preservation of human lives.



THE FIRST AMENDMENT.

*William B. Sternberg



THE governments of the world are on trial. Each of them is passing through a crisis, upon the issue of which depends the fate of generations yet unborn. Monarchies are tumbling to pieces, and republics are shaken in their foundations. The ideals of the nations are reshaping themselves amid the agonies of a world war. For urgent purposes of immediate efficiency, governments have forsaken long established practices, and have over-ridden the traditions of the people. Experiments in diplomacy, international policy, and statecraft have been risked, which, were it not for the whirlwind which has so shaken and shifted the bases of society, would never for a moment have been thought of. Out of the clash of interests, out of the conflict of ideals, out of the war of systems and civilizations, there will inevitably arise a new civilization, a new science of government, a new ideal. In the reformulation of governmental principles that is bound to come, we fondly hope that America may wield the controlling influence. Into that new code, that new declaration of principles, that new concord of nations, we trust that our country may be able to put something that is distinctively American, something of that "new freedom" and that fine idealism, which President Wilson, with a dignity and eloquence all his own, has proclaimed so often.

To do this it is vitally important that we do not forsake the traditions we have honored so long, nor abandon the bill of rights upon which we have relied so implicitly. And yet, we cannot escape the influences of the time. We have in fact gone back to fundamentals, to discuss and debate again questions

* A. B. 1907; LL. B. 1910. Professor, College of Law.

which the American people had considered settled long ago and forever. Thus the Congressional Record for the month of May is full of speeches on the freedom of the press. The metropolitan journals during the same period again and again discussed the first amendment to the constitution and its relation to the espionage bill then pending in Congress. The Washington Times, for instance, writes a lengthy editorial on May 1st, dealing with the espionage bill, entitled "Is the Constitution of the United States Strong Enough and Sound Enough for War Time", a query which two years ago would have been considered impossible for any rational American editor. Who, indeed, could have believed that the first amendment, adopted in the 18th century, would in the 20th century again occupy so large a space in the public discussions of the day. The clause regarding the establishment of religion, with its implied respect for conscientious scruples, has encouraged the "conscientious objector" boldly to proclaim his conviction that our war is wrong; claiming the constitutional right of peaceable assembly, the pacifist has not hesitated to publish his opposition to our military measures, while the freedom of the press has been attacked with a freedom that amounted to ferocity, and defended with a freedom that was its own surest condemnation. Under these circumstances, it may be worth while to re-examine the first amendment, and endeavor, in view of the interpretation that has been placed upon it from time to time, to elucidate the meaning of the passage as applied to our present national exigency, and particularly to the Trading-with-the-Enemy law, which was approved October 2nd, and which went into effect October 12, 1917. To this end I shall consider, first, the general meaning that has been attached to the amendment by recognized authorities; secondly, the meaning of the clause as applied in times past to congressional enactments similar to the one now under consideration; and thirdly, the direct bearing of the amendment on the censorship clause of the Trading-with-the-Enemy bill.

The amendment provides that "Congress shall make no

law * * * abridging the freedom of speech or of the press''. There is a wide-spread impression among those who have given little or no thought to the subject, that this provision created the right of free speech and of a free press. This is far from correct. It is, in fact, universally agreed among constitutional lawyers and commentators that in passing the amendment above quoted, our forefathers did not assume to create any new right, but that they recognized certain rights as then already existing, which they sought to protect and perpetuate. We are, therefore, in order to determine the nature of the rights which are thus protected, obliged to have recourse to the law as it existed at the time the amendment was adopted.

We have for so many years been accustomed to unrestrained freedom of speech and of the press, that, as was pointed out in the course of the argument in the House, the notion seems to have taken root in some minds that the constitution guarantees the right to say anything on any subject in any manner anywhere at any time. It is true that at common law the liberty of the press "was neither well protected nor well defined"; but there have always been, and are now certain well recognized limitations on the constitutional guaranty. The basis of these limitations is either a private or a public right. The former right is founded in the law of libel. It has never been contended that the constitution abolished the law of liability for defamation of character. Congressman Venable emphasized this point in a speech in the House on May 2nd. It is in fact a limitation that needs only to be mentioned in order to be understood and admitted.

A still larger limitation upon the constitutional guaranty, and one not less firmly fixed in the policy of our government since its foundation, is found in the consideration of public rights, which in turn are threefold: those which regard the public morals, those which regard the administration of justice, and those which regard the public safety. Ultimately this limitation is based upon the law of self-preservation; for it is clear that if the press were allowed to interfere with the main-

tenance of public decency and morality, or with the due course of judicial procedure, or with the general tranquillity, it would not be long before the very existence of the government would be at stake. An illustration or two may perhaps tend to make this clear.

It requires no great mental acumen to understand that the rights of a free press and free speech must be restricted by the necessity of protecting the moral health of society. Everyone can understand, for instance, that blasphemy and obscenity should not be "free". Nebraska has a statute, whose constitutionality has never been questioned, providing a punishment for any person who "shall profanely swear by the name of God, Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost". It was for the sake of decency that the right of a free press was restricted, when it was held, in the case of *State vs. McKee*, 76 Conn. 18, 49 L. R. A. 542, that an act making it a penal offense to sell a "paper principally made up of criminal news, police reports, and pictures and stories of bloodshed, lust and crime" was not in conflict with the constitution. It was in the course of the opinion in this case that Judge Hamersley made that pertinent remark: "Immunity of the mischievous use is as inconsistent with civil liberty as prohibition of the harmless use". So also the act of Congress (Fed. St., 5389) prohibiting the use of the mails for the transmission of obscene matter has frequently been held not to be in contravention of the first amendment. *U. S. vs. Harmon*, 45 Fed. 414; *Knowles vs. U. S.*, 170 Fed. 409.

Nor is there any greater difficulty in understanding that the freedom of the press, must be limited by the necessity of an unhampered administration of justice. As an illustration I may refer to the case in which the *Omaha Bee* was involved. The older members of the Nebraska bar perhaps remember the case of *State vs. Bee*, 60 Neb. 282, 83 N. W. 204, 50 L. R. A. 195. The scholarly opinion of Judge Sullivan in this case has been the occasion of frequent comment of text writers and commentators. It was a criminal proceeding, brought on the relation of Attorney General C. J. Smyth. In January, 1900, the Attorney

General had commenced an action in the nature of a quo warranto asking for judgment of ouster against the fire and police commissioners of the city of Omaha. While this case (State vs. Kennedy, 60 Neb. 300) was pending in the Supreme Court, the Bee published the following article:

“Fusion ward healers in Omaha are again giving advance tips to the effect that the fusion judges of the supreme court will hand down a decision at their sitting two weeks from next Tuesday, ousting the present fire and police commissioners and seating the pretended board appointed by Governor Poynter. Has it not come to a pretty pass when supreme court decisions are retailed in this manner in third ward resorts and street corners”?

It was held that this article was an attempt to control judicial action and therefore unlawful, notwithstanding the provisions of the federal and state constitutions guaranteeing the freedom of the press.

We come now to the third limitation due to consideration of public rights. This raises the question which is the subject of the present discussion: how far may Congress go in legislating in regard to the press, without violating the first amendment. It is argued, on the one hand, that the law of self-preservation is higher than the constitution, and that ancient maxim is cited, *salus reipublicae suprema lex*. On the other hand it is contended that the criterion as to what is or is not necessary for the existence and perpetuity of the government is the constitution itself, and that therefore the constitutional prohibition is really the judgment of the American people to the effect that abridging the freedom of the press is not and cannot be considered necessary for the maintenance of the government. Learned jurists have pointed out that a free press is the only security a free government can have, that the evils of violent discussion are less than the drastic remedy of a censorship, and that a repression of full discussion results in secret meetings, conspiracies, and force.

Such seems to have been the general meaning of the amendment: it did not create rights, but merely protects them; these rights are, indeed, subject to certain limitations, but that as to just how far Congress may go in restricting the freedom of the press on the ground of public safety seems, as was said in 1896 by the erudite commentators of L. R. A., "not yet determined decisively by the decisions of the courts".

To what extent Congress may not go, may perhaps be made clear, if we now proceed to consider the meaning of the amendment as applied to statutes similar to the Trading-with-the-Enemy bill, that is, to attempts which, in times past, Congress has made to restrain a full and free discussion of current events.

It is a significant fact that in the entire course of our history, from the very foundation of our government up to September 24, 1917, there were only two such attempts: only twice did Congress attempt legislation which had even the appearance of abridging the freedom of the press. This very rarity speaks volumes for the wisdom of refraining from such a course.

The first occasion was in 1798. At that time there was a large body of people, chiefly republicans, who were strongly pro-French. They made a great deal of noise, held mass meetings, wrote pamphlets, made speeches, and agitated generally. Their opponents, the Federalists, called them traitors, said their utterances were treasonable and seditious, and set about to design measures to stamp out sedition. The federalists were the party in power; they could pass any law they wanted to. So they passed the Sedition Law, which with the Alien Law, is known in history as the Alien and Sedition Acts. This law provided that "if any person shall write, print, utter, or publish, * * * any false, scandalous or malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States * * * with intent to defame said government", then such person "shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2000.00 and by imprisonment not exceeding two years". At the time that this Act was passed, it created a storm of reproach. It resulted in the famous "Nullification Act", the "Kentucky Resolutions", and other emphatic

protests, and brought the country to the very verge of civil war. Marshall, although one of the strongest of all the Federalist leaders, openly opposed the bills. "His legal mind" says John Spencer Bassett, "could not approve this violation of natural rights".

Whatever doubts there may have formerly existed in regard to the constitutionality of this Act, a question upon which the Supreme Court never had occasion to pass, today it is universally agreed that the law was highly impolitic and thoroughly un-American in spirit. "It has continued down to this very day", says Story, "to be a theme of reproach with many of those who have succeeded to power". And Cooley thus comments on the act:

"Its constitutionality was always disputed by a large party, and its impolicy was beyond question. It had a direct tendency to produce the very state of things it sought to repress; the prosecutions under it were instrumental, among other things, in the final overthrow and destruction of the party by which it was adopted. It is impossible to conceive, at the present time, of any such state of things as would be likely to bring about its re-enactment, or the passage of any similar repressive statute".

Black, in his admirable work on Constitutional Law, has this brief comment on the Sedition Law:

"This act was one of the principal causes of the downfall of the party which enacted it, was always regarded as foreign to the spirit of our institutions, and was consigned to oblivion, after a brief career, without regret". (The Act expired by its own limitation, March 4, 1801).

Most interesting, however, at the present time, and most emphatic, too, is President Wilson's denunciation of this law. He charges the party that passed it with having exercised "autocratic power". In his "History of the American People" he says:

“The whole country presently knew how fatally the Federalists had blundered in passing them. * * * The Sedition Act cut perilously near the root of freedom of speech and of the press. There was no telling where such exercise of power would stop. * * * Clearly the Federalists had gone too far. The indictment of their enemies seemed proved—they were the party of power, of autocratic power”.

It seemed that the political parties which since then have been in power, remembered the doom of the Federalist party and profited by its experience. Not for over a hundred years did Congress again approach so near to the first amendment. That distinction was reserved for the present, the 65th Congress. On April 2nd, the first day of the session, Mr. Webb of North Carolina introduced a bill containing a passage which caused a furor in the House, and which the press was not slow to stigmatize as the censorship clause. It was as follows:

“Section 4. During any national emergency resulting from a war to which the United States is a party, or from threat of such a war, the President may, by proclamation, declare the existence of such emergency and, by proclamation, prohibit the publishing or communicating of, or the attempting to publish or communicate any information relating to the national defense, which, in his judgment is of such a character that it is or might be useful to the enemy”.

This section was the subject of protracted debate in and out of Congress. Protests and petitions were sent in from all parts of the country. Scathing editorials were written charging that the “measure contains a provision for gagging and muzzling the newspapers in direct violation of the mandate of the federal constitution”. A Washington paper in a furious editorial asked the question, “Is the United States Congress about to give to the President the power that the Russian people have just taken from the Czar”? In the House, Congressmen Laguardia, Graham, Morgan, Siegel, Volkstead, Austin, and others attacked the bill in the most vigorous manner, citing all

the constitutional authorities on the freedom of the press, and not forgetting to refer to the bitter experience of the federalists with their sedition law, the provisions of which were not so drastic as section 4. It must be admitted that Mr. Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, withstood this onslaught in a very creditable manner.

President Wilson also came out openly for the bill, and assured those who doubted the wisdom of the bill, that he would never take advantage of the law. This he did in a letter to Mr. Arthur Brisbane in which he said: "I approve of this legislation, but I need not assure you and those interested in it that whatever action the Congress may decide upon, so far as I am personally concerned, I shall not expect or permit any part of this law to apply to me or any of my official acts".

With slight amendments, the bill was passed by the House on May 4th, by a vote of 259 to 107. When it reached the Senate, it was referred to the Senate Judiciary committee, who reported it in an amended form. The Senate amended it still further and sent it back to the House. The House disagreed to the Senate amendments and a conference was appointed, who, on May 29th, reported it in both houses with section 4 in substantially the same form in which it had been adopted in the House. In the meantime, however, free discussion of the measure had been going on. The arguments of Senators Borah and Johnson on the floor of the Senate, in which they gave the bill a terrific lashing, had been spread broadcast. During the entire month of May protests and reproaches had been brought to the attention of Congressmen. It seems that the House underwent a complete change of sentiment since it voted on the bill on May 4th. On May 31st, by a vote of 184 to 144, the House rejected the Conference Report, and recommitted the bill to the Conference with the specific instruction "to eliminate from the bill in conference both the letter and the substance of section 4". This, of course, killed section 4, and the conference soon reported the bill with the obnoxious feature omitted. The bill was then immediately passed, and was approved June 15th. Thus the

Espionage Act became law, but, owing to the freedom of the press, it was first deprived of its vicious character.

With this brief historical sketch of the first amendment and its interpretation by judges, jurists, statesmen, and the general public, we may proceed to consider the censorship clause of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act. I shall, however, pronounce no opinion on the constitutionality or wisdom of the law. I shall limit myself to pointing out the provisions of the censorship section, the manner in which it was passed, and its general effect; and then leave the reader, in view of the foregoing discussion, to decide whether the law is constitutional, American, or democratic.

The bill itself originated in the House in June, but nothing about censorship was put into it until it came up in the Senate on September 12th. Senator King then offered the amendment which provided that it should be unlawful for anyone to print "in the German language any comments respecting the Government". The bill with this amendment was passed without opposition on the same day that it was proposed; but the House disagreed to the amendment, and a conference was appointed. Nothing further was done until the Conference made its report on September 21st. The report was more drastic than the King amendment, but there was little time to object. In fact the merits of the censorship section were not discussed at all. In the Senate, Norris of Nebraska and Cummins of Iowa, and in the House, London of New York and Cooper of Wisconsin objected to the report on the ground that the conference had exceeded its authority, but both the Vice-president and the Speaker overruled the point of order, and the bill was adopted.

The Senate amendment had undertaken to regulate comments made "in the German Language". No one found objection to that. The conference then extended the regulation to anything printed "in any foreign language". That, too, seemed to pass without objection. But the conference went still further and put in a clause making the bill applicable to publications in the English language. It provided a penalty

for transporting, publishing or distributing "any printed matter which is made non-mailable by the provisions of the act relating to espionage approved, June 15, 1917".

It seems strange that such a bill should be rushed through the Senate on one day and be passed by the House on the next. The New York Evening Sun intimates that the whole proceeding savored of stealth from the outset and adds that when it went to the House, it was "rushed through in the guise of measure against foreign language journals before opposition could make itself felt".

Concerning the working of the law, it seems worth while to reproduce the following comment of "The Nation":

"A publisher is notified that his paper or magazine is shut from the mails because it has violated the Espionage Act. He denies this, and goes to court. While his case is pending, he cannot use the mails, but in other ways he may get his publication to his subscribers, and so, though with difficulty and expense, keep it alive and save his property from destruction. But under the new law he cannot do that. No express company, no agent, no newsboy, can distribute his paper or magazine. The man's whole business is brought to a standstill, and he is *ruined by administrative order* before it is even decided judicially that he has violated any law. While he is still on trial his livelihood is destroyed. Could there be a more flagrant injustice"?

We have thus briefly sketched the development of the doctrine of free speech as it has prevailed among us for over a hundred years; we have noticed the various limitations to which that right is subject; and finally we have considered its application to recent legislation. My remarks have not been made in any spirit of small criticism; but, despising all camouflage, fully alive to the issues of the time, thoroughly conscious of the enormous task we have undertaken, not unmindful of the fearful price we are preparing to pay for the sake of vindicating a principle we hold dear, I have ventured to suggest that we cannot afford to abandon the principle at home for which we

shall shed our blood abroad. Nor do I charge that sinister influences are at work seeking to steal away our liberties. But, as I said in the beginning, America cannot escape the influences of the time. Such a profound and world-wide experience must necessarily bring us within its scope. "The New Republic", than which there is no stronger or more faithful supporter of the Administration, declares in its issue of September 29th, "No one could have expected that so profound an experience as this war could have left unchanged the nature of the American government". We must be alert to the changes that are taking place; we must watch them, and weigh them. We must allow none that involves a sacrifice of long cherished ideals, and welcome every change that will hasten the dawn of that day, when a triumphant democracy shall establish concord among the nations and guarantee an enduring peace to the peoples of the world. Thus may we hope that even this present generation may yet realize the dream of Tennyson who

"Dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be,
When the war-drum throbs no longer and the battle flags are
furled

In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the world".



BUTTE AND THE RUSTLING CARD.

*Thomas W. Powell



BUTTE, Montana, is a city that is set on a hill; but that fact is not responsible for the prominence the city has gained in the past, or for the interest that is centered in Butte at this time. A native of Butte would be justified in stating "there's no place like home", for there is no other place under the sun just like Butte. There a visitor will gaze in fondness at a blade of grass; trees are preserved like relics of the dim past, and, judging by the confusion of tongues—ideas too—one is apt to look toward the Big Butte for the ruins of the Tower of Babel. Butte has a history all its own; and, though Dublin Gulch is now a memory, there are many interesting features which provide the visitor with food for reflection.

The labor situation in Butte is interesting from many points of view; it is one thing to discuss the topic from the surface, but is sometimes beneficial to get the miner's viewpoint, looking at the situation from under ground, as it were. The miner's view is oftentimes overlooked by those who would act as interpreters of the labor difficulty, failing, too, to take into consideration the life of the miner underground. It reminds one of the man who, for the first time, was about to go below in the mine. He did not have the customary acetylene lamp; an interested miner questioned him regarding it, and he replied, "I don't need a lamp, for I shall be up again before dark".

The writer was in Butte from June until the end of September, and, donning the "diggers", worked in the mines. It is possible, therefore, for him to look at the situation from an im-

*Law 1918.

partial point of view, and, possibly, to express some views which have been overlooked by others.

The disaster in the Speculator Mine took place on the eighth day of June, and, whilst the city was still contemplating the tragedy, the strike was declared. The Elma Orlu and the Davis Daly mines were the first to be affected, and before the twentieth day of the month there were not fifteen per cent of the men at work.

With the mines practically closed, the burial of the victims from the Speculator Mine—those that had been recovered—and the strike in operation, kept the city in a state of suspense, for no one could state that the labor trouble and its problems would be solved in any other way except in a manner appropriate to Butte.

Finlen Hall, on North Wyoming, the headquarters of the new union, The Metal Mine Workers, was always crowded to capacity, and it appeared that the men were determined to win the strike, to abolish the conditions which had existed for so long, to make the miner appear more of an independent citizen in consequence. It was apparent at the outset the new Union stood alone, whilst the several trades which were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor debated whether they should or should not recognize the new Union. The young organization clearly demonstrated that recognition was immaterial; that the winning of the strike would benefit them all, and therefore they should assist in making the strike of short duration.

For the first time gunmen appeared on the hill, their purpose being, it was generally supposed, to protect the companies interests; search-lights were manipulated each evening; the local newspapers, as well as those of Anaconda, became exceedingly active, and the Union published Strike Bulletins vindicating their attitude toward the Anaconda Mining Company. The strike was on; each party doing its utmost for the furtherance of its interests. The Company sought to safeguard its ancient and honored privileges which had existed from time immemorial, so to speak, and the Union, in the interest of labor,

sought to liberate their fellowmen from the same. The number of men "on the hill" was decreasing each day; night shifts were abandoned because of the scarcity of the men who were willing to work.

That the new Union was controlled by the Industrial Workers of the World did not occur to any one, nor was it generally considered that it was in any way affiliated with that organization, but the papers of Anaconda and Butte—papers controlled by the A. C. M. Company, it is said—began a vigorous propaganda declaring that the leaders and many of the members of the Union were also members of the I. W. W.; that, possibly, they were financed from some foreign source, so as to demoralize, as far as Butte was concerned, the output of copper. The people did not at first take the news seriously, although it was well a known fact that the I. W. W.'s had their headquarters in Finlen Hall. The two bodies were separate and distinct; their meetings were held at different times, nor did their books show any connection one with the other. It is true, the Union admitted members of the I. W. W. into their ranks at a reduced fee, but that did not destroy the identity of the Union, or jeopardize the principles which had caused the strike. It was not until Mr. Haywood, the secretary and treasurer of the I. W. W., stated in a speech delivered in Chicago, that "the Metal Mine Workers Union of Butte, Montana, was a component part of the Industrial Workers of the World", that the truth came out; this information was spread broadcast throughout the West, but it did not affect the distinction which still existed between the two bodies which met in Finlen Hall.

In this connection there is one thing to be noted, and that is the effect produced in Butte regarding the Union and the I. W. W., after the arrival in the city of F. W. Little, who was the chief organizer of I. W. W'ism in the West.

It was after Little's arrival in Butte that the two bodies, the M. M. W. U. and the I. W. W.'s became known as the "Wobblies"; where that term was coined it is impossible to say, but from that time onward the Union members, and the members of

the I. W. W. body were designated by this descriptive label. One cannot state with any degree of certainty that the two bodies merged, or that the activities of the Union were controlled by the other body; the fact that a Union button was accompanied by a "wobbly" book of rules raised the presumption merely.

Little's philosophy was "direct action", and in this he was ably supported by several of the prominent members of the I. W. W. The picketing of the mines was suggested, some of the more enthusiastic suggesting that the Finn women were capable of that duty, whilst the men might control the downtown areas; but let it be stated to the credit of the Union, this was not done, and though "direct action" was the motto of the leaders, it was not put into effect, thus avoiding serious trouble. It cannot be stated that strife was conspicuous by its absence, for a few minor disturbances did occur, but these were brought about by a few irresponsible, and oftentimes intoxicated, individuals, and were not the result of the principles advocated by the members of the M. M. W. U.

The number of the men at work in the mines was decreasing; those who had previously carried the dinner pail now substituted the paper sack, which was less conspicuous, as if to emphasize the fact of a conscience not void of offense. "Scab lists", consisting of the names of the men who were still working, were printed and placed on the outside of the Union Headquarters each day, and, with a certain amount of hesitation, some of the miners, singing as it were, their little song, "Is my name written there", read with bated breath the writing on the wall.

On July twentieth the Company issued a statement regarding a new wage scale, a weekly pay-day, and a modification of the "rustling card", and it was thought that this new system would be readily accepted by the strikers, but it met with very little consideration from them.

One is led to inquire into the real cause of the strike. Was it caused through the efforts of the I. W. W. for the purpose of "levelling down", or did the miners as a whole have a grievance

separate and distinct from the Industrial Workers of the World? Was the rejection of the Company's offer evidence of the so-called "foreign influence" to tie up the mining industry?

When Miss Jeannette Rankin came to Butte as a self-appointed mediator, she interviewed the leaders of the Union and Company officials, and later—after those interviews had taken place—she spoke at a mass meeting of miners at the Columbia Gardens. During the address she asked the following questions: "If six dollars per day be granted you, will you then resume work"? The men shouted back, "No". Again she asked, "If the 'rustling Card' be abolished, will you resume work"? This was answered with an emphatic "Yes". Here, it seems, is the cause, or at least the main one, that has altered the face of Butte's mining industry, and not until the "pedigree sheet", as the miners term it, is absolutely abolished will there be an end of the trouble.

What is the "rustling card"? When a man applies for work in the mines, he is presented with a blank form which he is expected to fill; this form contains numerous questions regarding past employment, employers, location, and references for the past three or four years. This being filled, the applicant waits until the company satisfies itself regarding the authenticity of the references and the character of the applicant through correspondence. If the result is satisfactory, the applicant is given a rustling card, and this entitles him to "rustle", or obtain work in the Company's mines. On quitting the service of the Company the card is returned; it is evidence of the Company's satisfaction, of the employe's ability, and guarantee of work in the future should the application be made. This, the company claims, is a protective measure to ensure the employment of desirable men, to safeguard the company property, and safety of the workers in the mines. The miners state it is a method of blackmail, a lever whereby the serf is controlled in his activities, public and private; that it has proved a successful barrier to organization, and an undue interference in affairs that are of no concern to the Company.

The proposed modification of the card did not meet with the approval of the men; they looked for its abandonment, and it was no guarantee to the miner that on the dismissal of an employe, he would get justice when stating any grievance, when the Company "would pass on the goodness and sufficiency of the reasons" for the dismissal. The invitation to state grievances at the expense of employment did not appeal in the least. One applicant for the "card" failed to fill in the space for "occupation". He was asked if he were a miner, and he said, "No". He was then asked if he were a mucker (shoveler) to which he gave the same reply. "What are you then"? and he replied, "Oim a Corkonian".

Throughout July the feeling in the city became tense, and the people were looking for something to happen. F. W. Little made many speeches; these were characterized by denunciations of the Government, the President, and the usual tirade against the capitalist classes. The military forces were labelled "uniformed scabs", and it was generally considered that it was time for the Federal authorities to interfere. The appearance of soldiers in the city surprised no one, and there is no doubt their presence acted as an effective check upon the more enthusiastic of Little's supporters. A few men were molested on their way to work; but the dexterous use of the dinner pail, by way of external application, caused other ideas to filter through the thinking apparatus of the assailant. Early one morning five of these enthusiasts were conveyed to headquarters in the police patrol wagon; they, with the use of arms, were molesting the men on their way up the hill. This, it was thought, was the beginning of the "direct action" as advocated by the I. W. W. leader, Little, and the citizens waited for the result.

On the morning of August first, men on their way to work discovered the body of Little suspended from a trestle of the Milwaukee viaduct. Little was dead, and attached to the body was a card which contained the initials of other prominent leaders in Butte. The figures 3-7-77, the sign of the old Vigilant Committee, was also affixed; they are taken to represent the

dimensions of a grave, three feet wide, seventy-seven inches deep, and seven feet long. Around the initials of Little was drawn a circle. The usual inquiries were made, but no evidence was forth-coming regarding the perpetrators of the crime. Many were the comments made by the papers throughout the state of Montana; and they all agreed that F. W. Little became the victim of his own peculiar philosophy, that of "direct action".

Retaliation, on the basis of ten to one, was advocated by a few in the "wobbly circles"; but no action was taken, and it seemed as if the ideas suggested by the late leader of the I. W. W's were a thing of the past. The meetings of the Union were attended as usual, and the men appeared as determined as ever to continue, and win the strike. On the other hand, men were slowly returning to work on the hill, and it looked as if the Company would finally win, for the price of copper made a daily wage of five dollars and a quarter possible. Prior to the Company's "concession" the men were receiving four dollars and seventy-five cents per day.

During the early part of August the Union became busy in Anaconda where the smelting works of the Company are situated. There a branch of the Union was successfully formed, and it was only a few weeks before the smelters were out on strike. On the twenty-fifth day of August the Company was compelled to close down the mines, for it was useless to operate the mines when there was no possibility of the ore being put through the smelting process.

There was considerable rejoicing in places when the Butte and Anaconda papers stated that the mines would be operated again on September the seventeenth; this was in consequence of the men in Anaconda deciding to return to work, and it was stated later that the majority of the men had reported for duty. On good authority, this is what actually transpired: "Exactly 490 men entered the gate of the Smelter on Monday, September seventeenth, for the daily shift. Of these 160 men were sent from Great Falls—where there is another smelter—who were not familiar with the situation. These men, when they got inside

the gate and found what the real facts were, walked out in a body, located the headquarters of the M. M. W. U., joined the ranks of the men on strike, and asked for credentials so that they might return to Great Falls and organize the smeltermen there. In Butte the mines of the Company were being operated, but there were less than thirty per cent of the men at work, and two weeks later showed but little increase in the number of men at work in the mines. On the eighteenth of September the M. M. W. U. published the following notice: 'Strike still on. Miners keep away from Butte and Anaconda'."

What the future will reveal, regarding the present situation, it is impossible to state. Plans for a newspaper have been perfected by the strikers in Butte, and it will be called "The Butte Daily Bulletin". At the time of writing, October fourteenth, this can be said: The situation on the hill remains unchanged, contrary to the newspapers, and to the chagrin of the employers. The "rustling card" is the bone of contention, and the M. M. W. U. will never declare the strike off "as long as this tyrannical liberty-sacrificing institution is in force". There must come a time when the bone of contention will be removed, for, although the fight is being waged, apparently alone, by the Metal Mine Workers Union, the miners as a whole are against the use of the "card". It is a pity, under the circumstances, that the forces are divided—a fact which is appreciated by the opposition—and not until the miners of Butte recognize that unity is strength will they utterly abolish, what is termed, "the infamous rustling card".



CREIGHTON MEN AT THE SECOND RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP, FORT SNELLING



TOP ROW—Left to Right—G. Sugarman, LL. B. 1915; E. J. Robins, LL. B. 1915; T. H. Stapenhorst, LL. B. 1917; A. W. Elsasser, LL. B. 1916.
 BOTTOM ROW—Left to Right—J. C. Travis, LL. B. 1906; J. I. Negley, LL. B. 1917; E. C. McDermott, LL. B. 1917.

CREIGHTON MEN AT THE SECOND RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP, FORT SNELLING



TOP ROW—Left to Right—D. B. Van Dusen, Law 1913; J. H. Hopkins, LL. B. 1913; F. Malm, LL. B. 1916; J. V. McDermott, LL. B. 1916.
 BOTTOM ROW—Left to Right—F. Yates, Law 1911, J. J. Ormsby, ex-Arts 1912; E. Hannon, LL. B. 1914.



TO the beginner the college course FROM DAY TO DAY. seems long and the years stretch ahead in apparently unending succession. Like the waters of the ocean the days and days of effort prescribed for graduation stretch away beyond the eye's reach and dip down at the horizon's brink into the realm of the unknown.

The very immensity of the work to be done by the candidate for honors is apt to have either one, and perhaps both of two diametrically opposite effects; either, on the one hand, the student may feel that the task is so mighty as to be beyond his reach, or on the other hand he may feel that as there is so much to be done it cannot matter whether he begins today or tomorrow. In any event he is apt to postpone the serious commencement of his work until the days have trickled by and become weeks in their rush toward the months which go to swell the mighty torrent of the year.

Realizing this fact, faculties generally gauge their work accordingly and for at least the first few days of the school year, the tasks assigned are not considerable. Shortly, however, the speed is necessarily increased and with each day's assignment added to that of its predecessors, the work slowly but steadily mounts to portentous proportions. Some students, viewing with chagrin, not to say trepidation, the constantly growing mound of work, lose heart and drop by the wayside, a source of disappointment to themselves, their associates and particularly to those who are most intimately concerned in their welfare. This is unfortunate, but is so common that it provokes no comment.

Other students, of more determination, watch the rapidly growing pile of work with quite as much concern as their feeble-hearted brothers, but unlike them, do not succumb; instead they work on with renewed energy, determined to win if possible,

but at any event unwilling to give up the fight. Theirs is not the false assurance of one who under-estimates the difficulties ahead and presumes without reason upon a favorable outcome—it is rather the proper appreciation which a hard job deserves but without surrender.

Unlike their brothers who grow discouraged because of the prospect or who dally on, reliant upon a foolish presumption, they view the years rather as made up of days each of which may be compelled to make its contribution towards the goal to which they aspire. Instead of regarding the period of scholastic tasks as a vague, undefined line running on interminably, they look upon the years as definite cycles composed of particular units. Like the builder who regards his materials as so many specific objects which may be fitted into the complete structure for which he has planned, they value the hours for the contribution which they may be compelled to make toward those profitable days, each linked with its fellow in that progressive series which leads inevitably to success. The viewpoint of the student who would succeed must therefore be neither that of the faint-hearted nor the presumptuous, but rather that of the man of courage, who appreciates the work to be done and at the same time squanders no precious hours in empty dreaming. He heeds the poet's words, "Act, act in the living present—heart within and God o'erhead".

Just now the educational world is
ACADEMIC FREEDOM. agog over the much-vaunted academic freedom which, it is alleged, has been ruthlessly violated by some of the country's largest and most influential institutions of learning. It is said that boards of trustees and university presidents, cursed with narrow vision, low ideals, and prone to subservience before political, financial and social powers, have undertaken to deprive the teaching profession of that freedom of thought without which there can be no real development. It is even hinted, nay openly charged, that the truth is thus throttled in its very cradle and

pernicious ideas are allowed to flourish in its place, to the detriment of the nation and the race.

With the particular instances which have recently brought this question to the fore, we are not so much concerned for the moment—only a thorough knowledge of all the facts would substantiate a judgment—but we are concerned, as is every educator, about the norm or standard by which freedom shall be distinguished from slavery, liberty from license.

It is quite beside the mark to say that thought, like conduct, must be free; real freedom necessarily involves restraint, for if one individual is to be free in the company of his fellows they, too, must enjoy like privileges, which will inevitably curtail his freedom of thought and action. Any other notion of freedom merely exalts the claimant to autocratic powers and measures his freedom in terms of his fellows' restraint. In the democracy of letters, as in that of politics, the individual must forego much for the common weal.

It is said, though, that admitting all this, the individual must be permitted to forge ahead even though he out-distances the crowd, else there shall be no progress in education. Some one must pioneer, must chart new seas, and in so doing may have to challenge ideas which have for ages been accorded *entre* to perfectly proper and correct intellectual circles. Old beliefs may be upset, old theories violently disturbed, but what boots it if progress toward the truth be recorded?

No educator worthy the name would ask that intellectual effort be kept at such a low ebb as to bring on a stagnation in which we should all perish, but neither would he be willing to accept each new reformer at that individual's own lofty appraisal. What is old is not necessarily true, but neither is what is new. In many respects the man of today surpasses his brother of some centuries ago but candor compels the admission that there are also other respects in which we may well look to our long vanished predecessors for leadership. As the illustrious Burke thundered: "To innovate is not to reform". Things new, whether in the educational, political, commercial, social,

financial, scientific, or mechanical world, derive no special value from their novelty and a weary world, long accustomed to the ephemeral existence of alleged new wonders, may be excused if it asks for proof and for time to observe before passing judgment.

Freedom there must be in the colleges and universities, no less than in government, but freedom well regulated—not freedom running riot and quickly degenerating into license.

Tonight, beneath leaden skies,
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE. far from home and kindred,
some thousands of patriotic
Americans are braving the muck and mire of a foreign trench
and, daring a relentless foe to turn upon them the refined tortures of modern scientific warfare, are determined to give proof of that spirit which deserves a place in the forefront when a world in arms battles for the safety of democracy. Neither the cold drizzle of autumnal rains nor the merciless patter of myriad leaden messengers of death can dampen their ardor or stay their hands in the fight to wrest from autocracy the power to fasten upon mankind the shackles of irresponsible control. History's page must not be turned back and Americans—millions of them if necessary—will sacrifice all they prize in unflinching support of those eternal principles which are the foundation stones of the republic. Our glorious heritage impels us to emulate the heroism of those deathless dead whom we revere as the champions of a liberty under whose benign influence there has been developed the best form of government the world has known. The patriot's hour has struck and America stands ready at the call.

To the glory of the country's young manhood it must be said that it has responded with alacrity, and the college man may hold his head a little higher at thought of the whole-heartedness with which he and his fellows have met the issue. Every branch of the service has claimed its quota from the universities and the government has been quick to appreciate the invaluable help rendered by the thousands of trained young men who

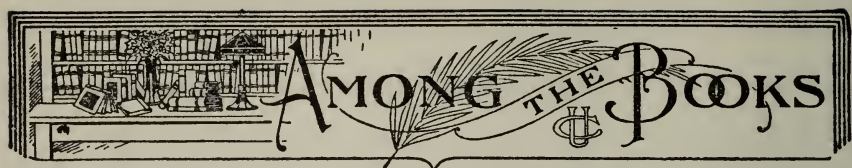
have generously dedicated their intellectual attainments to the cause of liberty.

If there is one fact which stands out prominently in the present world conflict it is the uncertainty of its date of termination. Millions of men are grappling in the stubborn contest and are marshalling to their support every means which human ingenuity can suggest. That the test of strength must be long drawn out seems a foregone conclusion and that America's preparation must be seriously undertaken and faithfully carried forward is the most obvious dictate of common sense.

The college man may therefore well throw himself into his scholastic tasks with an ardor born of the titanic struggle in which the armies of the world are engaged. Never was there such urgent need of intensified training, for close attention to academic duties. No man knows whether the morrow may see the scene of his labors transferred to the military organization and it therefore behooves him to make the most of present opportunities if he would play a worthy part in his country's cause. The better he is prepared, the more thoroughly he has been trained, the more valuable he will be in the conduct of war's real work.

Every motive which in gentler times should have impelled him forward must now be intensified a thousand fold and the thought that today's preparation may make for fitness to seize tomorrow's opportunity should render the college man impatient of every circumstance which would retard, much less check his development.

Class-room tasks must assume a sterner aspect because of the contribution which they may make toward fitness for a larger service and if, at times, the student seems inclined to waste his precious opportunities, to plod on his humdrum way careless of consequences, let him reflect in alarm upon the havoc which would follow the general adoption of his attitude, let him imbibe something of the inspiration which urges his representatives at the front to herculean efforts, let him ponder, if only for a little while, upon the sacrifices which are the daily lot of his brave fellows "Somewhere in France".



BALLADS OLD AND NEW

*W. T. Kane, S. J.

Armado: Is there not a ballad, boy, of the King and the Beggar?

Moth: The world was very guilty of such a ballad some three ages since: but, I think, now 'tis not to be found; or, if it were, it would neither serve for the writing nor the tune.

Armado: I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may example my digression by some mighty precedent . . .

—Love's Labour Lost, I. ii.

And, after all the laboured, heavy tomes, from Bannatyne to Furnivall, the history of the ballad stands largely as Shakespeare summed it up: the world was "guilty" of ballads "ages since"; they were lost; they were fragmentarily recovered; they were "newly writ o'er". We are grateful even for the fragments, and saddened by the writing o'er. The real ballads are our English Iliad and Odyssey, broken peaks of perfect song standing up in the misty dawn of our language. The age and the spirit that produced them have passed forever. They were a natural growth, slow and gigantic, like some vast geologic upheaval: the resultant of manifold obscure forces: shattered and weather-beaten by time: their bases hidden beneath the crumbled rubble. To write them o'er is like restoring jagged summits of the Matterhorn by conjectural forms in concrete. The modern imitators of them—let us be patient! But they do remind us of "the just but anxious fellow" of whom Belloc tells us, "that sat down dutifully to paint the soul of Switzerland upon a fan".

What is a ballad? Professor Ker answers: " . . . A ballad

is *The Milldams of Binnorie* and *Sir Patrick Spens* and *The Douglas Tragedy* and *Lord Randal* and *Childe Maurice*, and things of that sort''. That is the best answer: just as in answer to, What is a statue? one might point to the Venus of Melos, and Michael Angelo's Moses, "and things of that sort''. There is no *a priori* reasoning as to what a ballad should be. The ballad is a fact: its formula, if there be one, is deduced from the fact. One learns what it should be by observing what it is.

It begins abruptly. There are no preludes, no clearing of the singer's throat. The story—it is always a story—starts off like the clang of a bowstring.

There were twa sisters sat in a bour;
Binnorie, O Binnorie!
 There cam a knight to be their wooer,
By the bonnie milldams o' Binnorie. . . .

Or

The king sits in Dunfermline town
 Drinking the blude-red wine;
 'O whare will I get a skeely skipper
 To sail this new ship o' mine?'

And thereafter there is no halt in it. It marches ahead swiftly, direct and pulsing as the tramp of armed men. There is no delay for description of man or place. It is dramatic. The characters reveal themselves in speech and action. Often there is not even the momentary flash of setting for them: their epic speech carries the tale forthright from the beginning.

'O where hae ye been, Lord Randal, my son?
 O where hae ye been, my handsome young man?'—
 'I hae been to the wild wood; mother, mak my bed soon,
 For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain wald lie down'.

The matter of a three-decker novel is put in a half score of stanzas. There is not a word wasted; yet there is no sense of hurriedness; and the story is complete, rounded out and per-

fect. Of the author himself there is no trace in the ballad, so absolutely impersonal is its manner. Perhaps a hundred minstrels made it; it grew from mouth to mouth through generations; no man could call it his own. Yet surely no man tried to make it his own, to put the stamp of his personality upon it in reflection or comment. I should think that the old ballads might be the despair of every ambitious realist. They give solely and magnificently the clear, cold fact, surrounded and pervaded by its emotional atmosphere.

That atmosphere is worthy of particular note. In the older ballads it is almost universally tragic and eerie. It has the wild dourness of the Border hills; it is grey with cold Scotch mists, and creepy with the rustling of elves. It is not spiritual, though it is superstitious. It knows nothing of sentiment. Even love, in it, is only fierce and wild. It is full of half savage courage, and lawlessness, and sorrow, and despairing remorse, and sudden, brief, poignant wailings. The earth reeks through it, and there is little hint of a heaven above. Yet it has the nobility of fearless, heroic endeavour, of justice, and of loyalty.

How vividly and convincingly this atmosphere is caught and portrayed in the ballads is matter for wonder: the more so, in view of their striking directness and simplicity. For so subtle a business the last trick of rhetoric might seem to be needed. Yet in the ballads almost the only rhetorical device is the childishly natural one of repeating words and phrases. The *Twa Corbies* chant over the dead and abandoned knight:

O'er his white banes, when they are bare,
The wind sall blaw for evermair.

It is apparently the plainest, baldest statement; yet it can chill our own bones with its absolute desolation.

And what a breath-catching thrill of the heroic is in the simple close of *Sir Patrick Spens*:

Half-owre, half-owre to Aberdour,
'Tis fifty fathoms deep;

And there lies gude Sir Patrick Spens,
Wi' the Scots lords at his feet.

For a sheer sense of nobility, it would be hard to match that. We have the feeling that it is an epitaph for which a man might almost welcome death: the subtlety of a grief sublimated by glorying pride. Yet on the face of it, it is only a simple declaration of fact.

There is scarcely need to multiply instances. The ballads in their entirety are a unanimous instance. They have done what every literary artist tries to do, and have done it with the finest and simplest tools of the trade: vividness of concept, and plain, direct words. They have so caught the central fact of their situations that it need only to be put into clear language to produce an impression beyond the compass of all the rhetoric in the world.

In the artificial days of 1583 Sir Philip Sidney wrote:

Certainly I must confess my own barbarousness: I never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet; and yet it is sung but by some blind crowder, with no rougher voice than rude style; . . .

a confession that wakes a kindlier regard for the pompously euphuistic author of the *Arcadia*. But he dashes our hopes by proceeding:

which being so evil apparelled in the dust and cobwebs of that uncivil age, what would it work, trimmed in the gorgeous eloquence of Pindar?

It is like a patronizing praise of the Rocky Mountains, coupled with a regret that they are not terraced in imitation of an Italian garden. Even before Sidney's day the terracing had begun; and with an eye unblinded by the pedantry of the time he might have seen how disastrous was the result. From the period when ballads began to be *printed* until Coleridge and

Scott, they compared with the genuine older ballads much as the ladies of the Trianon compared with the rustic maids of France. The resemblance was not even skin-deep; it was only paint-deep. The new ballads essayed the clothes of the old: but ridiculously beribboned and flounced and furbelowed.

With the nineteenth century began a more intelligent, more artistic imitation of the ballads. Many of these later ballads are beautiful compositions. Possibly to some readers they may appear improvements on the rougher originals; nor have I any desire to convert such readers. With that profound philosopher, Mr. Dooley, I may say, "If I saw a man discovering a new planet, I'd be the last in the world to brush the fly off the end of his telescope".

When Scott writes

O Brignall banks are wild and fair,
And Greta woods are green, . . .

we may admit in his verse, together with the true romantic breath, a finish and smoothness that is not found in *Earl Brand* or *Edom o' Gordon* or *Hynd Etin*, or "things of that sort". Yet it is possible that we do not much welcome the finish and smoothness. It marks the new balladry as something the old decidedly was not: a *composition*. For the old spontaneity it gives us the self-consciousness of the professional literary man, aware of rule and precedent, writing with a divided mind. It has fire; but it is the fire of a tidy hearth, not the wild blaze across the moorlands. The new balladry sings of love and of lawless deeds and of griefs and of elves. But somehow it is not convincing. There are tears in its eyes; but we suspect that it powders its nose when it has done weeping. We miss the note of *Helen of Kirconnell*, the terribly sincere

I lighted doun my sword to draw,
I hacked him in pieces sma',
I hacked him in pieces sma',
For her sake that died for me.

We miss the ringing cry of the Percy:

Every man thynke on his true-love,
And mark him to the Trinitye;
For unto God I make mine avowe
This day I will not flee.

The men who spoke in this fashion were not composing; they were creating. And they make us feel that, for themselves as for us, their creations were supremely real. They put a vision into words, and it was the intensity of the vision which made the words right: not any rules of composition which they might have known.

The metre of the old ballads is crude. They were not concerned with metrical subtleties, but only with a swift, dramatic instance of life. Possibly the exquisite metrical halt at the close of each stanza in Keats' *La Belle Dame Sans Merci* was beyond their compass; but most assuredly it was beyond their purpose.

O what can ail thee, knight-at-arms,
Alone and palely loitering?
The sedge has withered from the lake,
And no birds sing.

That is elfin music: it has the creepy tone one hears so often in the old ballads, the tone of *The Queen of Elfland's Nourice*:

I heard a cow low, a bonnie cow low,
And a cow low down in yon glen:
Lang, lang will my young son greet
Or his mither bid him come ben!

But the music is not essentially bound up with the thought. It takes us from the song to the singer, and we are more impressed by the cleverness with which he handles his wood-wind than by the thing he has produced. The other is the wail of the mother's heart itself.

Imagery, rhetorical figures, illustrations, the common stock

in trade of the conscious poet, are comparatively rare in the old ballads. When they occur, they wear a casual air. The singer just found them; they were not sought for. You will look in vain amongst them for the Kiplingese

He trod the ling like a buck in spring, and he looked like
a lance in rest . . .

though sometimes you may stumble upon such tremendous imagery as that in *The Wife of Usher's Well*:

'The cock doth craw, the day doth daw,
The channerin' worm doth chide;
Gin we be missed out o' our place,
A sair pain we maun bide'.

where the youngest of the widow's three dead sons, come back to visit their mother, urges their return at the dawn, for the channering (fretting) worm complains of their absence from the grave. Beside that, the careful, hand-wrought figures of modern ballads are simply tawdry. The power of the old ballads is in their astounding vividness of concept; they saw what they tell you, they believed in it absolutely. The feebleness of the new is in their attempt to make external tricks take the place of the essential vision. There is one exception, *The Ancient Mariner*: perhaps opium made Coleridge atavistic.

Some few years ago, all the world knew Kipling's ballads. (The writer confesses that in his callow youth he knew most of them by heart). There were critics who said he had the authentic spirit of the Border songs. There were thousands of the uncritical who wrote "bluggy" imitations of him, and even tried to get them printed. In particular, the sort of "raw meat" quality of Kipling's work was lovingly dwelt upon as the very essence of balladry. Well, the old ballads were brutal enough, beyond question.

Why does your brand sae drop wi' blude,
Edward, Edward?

is a rude opening to the story of a son's murdering his father at his mother's instigation: a story which comes to a close with his barbaric cry,

The curse of hell frae me sall ye bear,
Mither, mither;
The curse of hell frae me sall ye bear;
Sic counsels ye gave to me, O!

But they were the echoes of a half barbaric time. The men who sang them lived close to the rude earth, a wild untamed life. Violence habited them in the blunt struggle of life. Their barbarism is pardonable because it was an ineluctable fact. The barbarism of Kipling and his followers irritates (or amuses: according to one's bent) because it is a pose.

'Soldier, soldier come from the wars,
I'll up and tend to my true love!'
'E's lying on the dead with a bullet through 'is 'ead,
An' you'd best go look for a new love'.

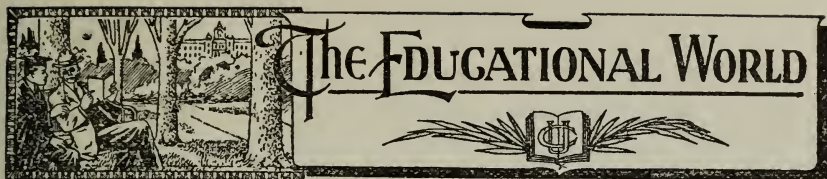
—if you take it seriously at all, might make you want to kick the man who wrote it. So might the perfectly silly swagger toward the close of *Gunga Din*:

So I'll meet 'im later on
At the place where 'e is gone—
Where it's always double drill and no canteen;
'E 'll be squattin' on the coals
Givin' drink to poor damned souls,
And I'll get a swig in hell from Gunga Din!

Kipling's "red-bloodedness" usually takes the form of blasphemy, against either God or man. To say that he has the spirit of the Border balladists is an insulting burlesque. He reminds us of nothing so much as of the pale young men who sit by the ringside at an otherwise perfectly good prize-fight, and shout "Kill him! Beat his head off"! We do not know as much as

we might wish of the old ballads. They are only gusty fragments of cries blown down the long winds of the world. But such as they are, they are precious to all who have ear for the epic song of men. Brusque and crude, mishandled by the centuries that have transmitted them to us, they are fine instances of the power of man to put the pulse of life into brave words; and they breed in us a great weariness for the mincing or the swaggering attempts to reproduce them.





Professor George Frederick Kay, head of the Department of Geology at the University, and State Geologist of Iowa, has been appointed Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. Professor Kay has been in the service of the University ten years. He is a Canadian by birth and is forty-three years of age.

Professor William F. Russell, formerly Professor of Secondary Education in the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, has been appointed to succeed President Walter A. Jessup as Dean of the College of Education at the University of Iowa. Professor Russell is a son of Dean J. E. Russell, head of the Teachers College at Columbia University, and is not yet thirty years old.

At its last session the Iowa State Legislature appropriated \$2,535,000 for the state University's use during the succeeding biennium. Liberal increases were made in the appropriations for the various colleges, but the fund available for new buildings, which in the past has been \$150,000 a year, was cut to \$25,000 per year for the next two years, because of the uncertainty of the war situation and the necessity to economize.

On October 15th of this year the enrollment of the University of North Dakota was 688, as compared with 743 a year ago. The enrollment of the various colleges is as follows: Arts, 225; Education, 215; Engineering, 70; Medicine, 66; Law, 28; Graduate, 4; Model High School, 80.

At the University of Oregon everything from housework to music is being used by the women students as a means of self-support. Among sixty-six applications for work recently filed by the co-eds are requests for stenographic and banking

positions, scrubbing and washing, care of children, tutoring, correcting papers, music teaching, telephone, telegraphic and clerical jobs, sweeping, dining room work, journalism, and fruit canning. One girl entered the university with a capital of \$7.00. She is now doing house work for her room and board and doing other odd jobs, such as ironing and mending, for cash to cover incidental expenses.

A new ordnance course is being given at the University of Oregon and the government has loaned a teacher to take charge of the work. The class is restricted to fifty students and the course covers six weeks intensive training for service in the ordnance department of the United States Army. The tuition fee for the course is \$20.00. The scheduled work includes training in industrial and scientific management, the receipt, handling and shipping of ordnance material, conversational French and typewriting. At the end of the six weeks course the men are compelled to enlist in the ordnance department of the army and are subject to call immediately, when they will likely be sent to France.

The total enrollment of the University of Oregon on October 15th was 876, an increase of 85 as compared with last year.

The United States Government has announced that the third series of officers' training camps will begin January 5th. While these camps are primarily for enlisted men, a certain number of graduates and under-graduates from universities, colleges and schools, which have earned recognition by having had military training under army officers during the past ten years, will be admitted.

At the annual reception to the new students of Harvard University, held at the opening of the present school year, Dean Yeomans said in part: "You ought within the first two weeks to be trying to answer such questions as these: Does it pay me to

take few notes or many notes in the lecture room? Is it not a good idea for me to go over my notes at the first possible moment after the sound of the lecturer's voice has died away? Shall I not save time by doing it while my memory is fresh? Is not then the time to correct mistakes and to repair omissions, to question uncertain or obscure passages, it may be to make summaries at the end? When I read books, shall I make my notes the first time I go through, or shall I do as Gladstone did, make them at the second reading? How shall I apportion my working time? How many hours a day shall I work? And remember that proper apportionment of working time means its apportionment not only among your studies but in regard to the other parts of your lives—your recreation and your exercise”.

At Harvard a loss in enrollment in all departments except medicine show for the current year, as compared with last. The total registration on the fourth day last year was 4,758, as compared with 2,840 this year. The enrollment for the various colleges this year and last is as follows: Liberal Arts, 1619, 2498; Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 233, 517; Graduate School of Business Administration, 75, 205; Architecture, 14, 46; Bussey Institution, 4, 13; Divinity School, 35, 62; Law School, 266, 815; Dental School, 211, 231; Medical School 383, 355.

A Cadet School for Ensigns is being conducted at Harvard. The cadets are all enrolled in the Naval Reserve and those who satisfactorily complete the four months course will be recommended for commissions as Ensigns.

At the University of Michigan the athletic authorities have made a number of changes with a view to making intercollegiate athletics perform a real service to the nation in the present crisis. These steps have been the abolition of the training table, and the virtual elimination of the pre-season training. The purpose is to make athletics more democratic and the benefits of the training more widely distributed. The university has

followed in this respect the recommendations of the National Collegiate Association adopted at a meeting held in Washington August 2nd.

The decrease in the enrollment at Michigan this year is expected to be about twenty per cent, or fifteen hundred students. In the law school it is said to be hardly half what it was a year ago. In the literary college the number of women in attendance is practically the same as last year, but up to October 4th the number of men showed a falling off of 600 over that of last year. The medical school attendance is almost normal except the freshman class. There has been a decided decrease in the graduate school and the colleges of pharmacy and dentistry. The decrease in the number of students has affected several of the fraternities seriously and it is doubtful whether they will open their houses for the present.

A total of \$790,460 has been subscribed toward the new Union Building at Michigan. Of this amount \$410,697 has been paid on the subscriptions. The amount needed to complete the fund is \$209,540.

The John Rylands Library of Manchester, England, has taken charge of the collection of a library which will be presented to Louvaine University to replace the one destroyed early in the war.

According to the last report of the Treasurer of the Rockefeller Foundation, the income for the year 1916 from general funds was \$6,226,709.71; the balance from the previous year was \$5,229,300.22, making a total of \$11,546,009.93 available for disbursement. The sum of \$6,065,847.99 was disbursed, including \$2,535,846.13 on account of Mr. Rockefeller's designations, leaving a balance of \$5,390,161.94. The total expended for war relief work during the year was \$671,289.55. The total expenditures for war work amounted to \$991,667.55.

The following standard set by the North Central Association of Colleges for an acceptable college may be of interest to our readers:

“The minimum scholastic requirement of college teachers shall be equivalent to graduation from a college belonging to this association and graduate work equal at least to that required for a master’s degree. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree are urgently recommended, but the teacher’s success is to be determined by the efficiency of his teaching, as well as by his research work.

The college shall require for admission not less than fourteen secondary units, as defined by this association.

The college shall require not less than 120 semester hours for graduation.

The college shall be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to develop fully and illustrate each course announced.

The college, if a corporate institution, shall possess a productive endowment of not less than \$200,000.

The college, if a tax-supported institution, shall receive an annual income of not less than \$50,000.

The college shall maintain at least eight distinct departments in liberal arts, each with at least one professor giving full time to the college work in that department.

The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions to both students and teachers.

The number of hours of work given by each teacher will vary in the different departments. To determine this, the amount of preparation required for the class and the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students, must be taken into account; but in no case shall more than eighteen hours per week be required, fifteen being recommended as a maximum.

The college must be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

The college should limit the number of students in a recitation laboratory class to thirty.

The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservation in granting honorary degrees and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining eligibility.

No institution shall be admitted to the approved list unless it has a total registration of at least fifty students, if it reports itself as a junior college, and of at least 100 students if it carries courses beyond junior college''.

The Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota has ratified by a unanimous vote the permanent agreement making the Mayo Foundation at Rochester the absolute property of the University, to be used perpetually for higher medical education, research and investigation. Securities totaling \$1,650,-344, representing the fortunes of Doctors William J. and Charles H. Mayo, were turned over to the University.

John D. Ryan of New York has given the debt fund of the Sisters College, Catholic University, \$1000.00.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia University, recently decided to admit women on an equal standing with men. This decision comes at the end of one hundred and sixty years of the institution's existence as one for men only.

THE REALM OF SCIENCE

THE SOUTH POLAR ECLIPSE OF 1917 DECEMBER 13

*William F. Rigge, S. J.



IF there is anything in the realm of the wonderful science of astronomy that commands the admiration of the world, learned as well as unlearned, it is the accuracy with which eclipses are predicted, and the precision with which the time and the track of a total eclipse of the sun are laid down upon the surface of the earth decades of years, I might probably say centuries, in advance. People wonder how it is possible that an astronomer may travel thousands of miles, carrying with him all kinds of instruments, may spend weeks in their erection and adjustment, and when the predicted moment has come, may secure such valuable and accurate results as if he had been at home in his own observatory, had used his own familiar and permanently mounted equipment, and had arranged the time of totality to suit his own convenience. Truly, there is reason to marvel at this great God-given intelligence. But, humanly speaking, astronomers have deserved it, they have paid for it by their centuries and even milleniums of patient observations, analyses and computations. And there is no doubt that other sciences will attain similar results when they shall have been studied with similar assiduity, and we feel assured that with our modern facilities of research and communication the time and labor will be much reduced.

The idea here expressed finds a practical application in an eclipse of the sun, which will occur in 1917 on December 13, and whose central line will lie exactly across the south pole. I use the word "exactly" designedly, and because it is somewhat flexible in its meaning, I will later on show in what sense it is

* Read at the New York Meeting of the American Astronomical Society, December 28, 1916, and partially reprinted from *Popular Astronomy*, No. 246.

employed, and I can promise that there will be no disappointment in its use.

The fact of the central line's lying across the south pole brings in its train many other exceptional circumstances, such that the eclipse will be visible in all longitudes and at all hours of local time, at noon and at midnight, at sunrise and at sunset. Although the eclipse is not a total one, but only annular, the obscuration will reach $97\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and on the central line the sun will appear as a beautiful and slender ring of light whose width is one-eightieth of its diameter.

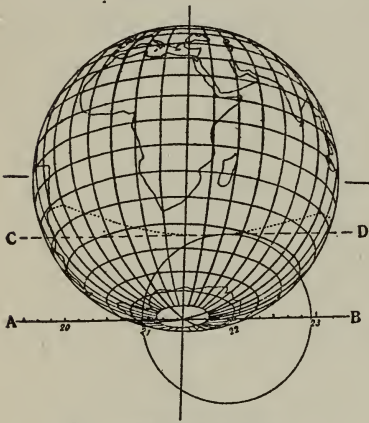


FIG. 1. GENERAL VIEW OF THE ECLIPSE.

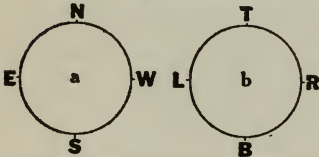


FIG. 2. REFERENCE POINTS ON THE SUN'S DISK.

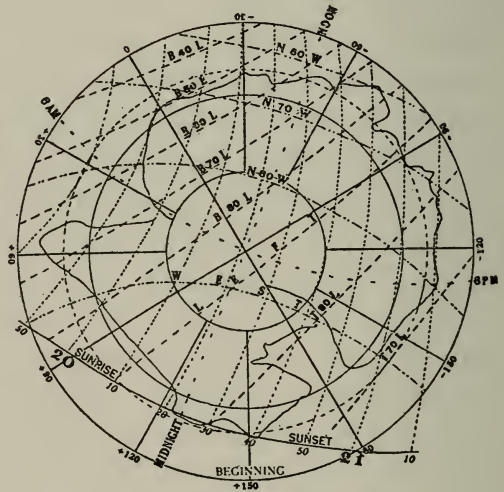


FIG. 3. BEGINNING OF THE ECLIPSE.

Fig. 1 will introduce us to the general features of this eclipse. Here we see the hemisphere that is presented to the Sun on December 13th at 21^h 55^m Greenwich mean time, that is, on December 14 at 3:55 A. M. central time. The Sun is directly overhead in the center of the Earth's disk, in latitude 23° 12' south and in longitude 30° East. The straight line AB is the path of the Moon's center as seen from the Sun, and is drawn exactly through the earth's south pole. The circle centered at 21^h 55^m is the Moon's penumbra, within which the Sun appears to be more or less eclipsed. The line CD, parallel to AB, is the

Northern Limit of the eclipse, and, if the Earth did not rotate, would show us at a glance the entire region within which the eclipse would be visible. But because the earth does rotate, the straight line CD is bent into the curved line that we see near it in the figure.

Figure 2 shows us two systems of reference points on the Sun's disk which we must know in order to understand the maps that are to follow. NSEW are the usual cardinal points, north, south, east, west, which are the same for all observers in the world. TBLR, meaning top, bottom, left and right, are purely local in their significance. As appearances go, these last seem to be fixed and NSEW movable. In northern latitudes N is to the left of T before noon and to the right of it after noon.

Fig. 3 is a map of the region within 30 degrees of the south pole and gives all the data pertaining to the beginning of the eclipse. The outer circle represents the latitude of 60° south, the next, the broken one, is the Antarctic Circle; then come the latitudes of 70° and 80° . The meridians are drawn at intervals of 30 degrees, 30 degrees east longitude being on top in all the maps in this article. Fig. 3 is a three-fold enlargement of the south polar region of Fig. 1, with the obvious difference that in Fig. 3 the south pole is in the center of the map. The lower curve marked with the words Sunrise and Sunset, and with the large numbers 20 and 21 and the smaller ones 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, shows the lines along which the eclipse will begin at local sunrise and sunset. The large numbers mentioned give the hours in Greenwich time and the smaller ones the preceding and following ten minute intervals. The dotted lines running almost at right angles to the Sunrise and Sunset line carry these times across the whole map, so that by estimation the time of the beginning of the eclipse may be found to the nearest minute anywhere within the South Frigid Zone. From the word NOON to the pole the eclipse will begin at local noon, and similarly for the lines indicating MIDNIGHT and 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Along the curve marked WEST the Moon will be seen to first indent the Sun at its West point. Along the line N 80° W the

first contact will occur 80 degrees from the Sun's north point towards the west, and in like manner for N 70 W and N 60 W. On the curve marked LEFT the first contact occurs on the left side of the Sun, for T 80 L it occurs 80 degrees from the top or uppermost point towards the left, and for B 80 L it is 80 degrees from the bottom or lowermost point towards the left.

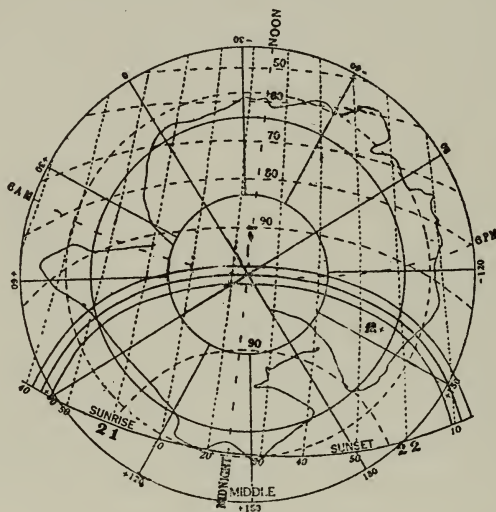


FIG. 4. MIDDLE OF THE ECLIPSE.

Fig. 4 gives the data for the middle of the eclipse. The Sunrise and Sunset, the Noon, Midnight, 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. lines indicate that the middle of the eclipse, that is the maximum obscuration, will occur at these local times, while the dotted curves as before show the Greenwich times for every ten minutes. The three close parallel lines show the path within which the sun will appear to be annularly eclipsed, that is, the Moon will be completely before the Sun but unable to obscure it entirely. Along the central line which we see running exactly across the south pole and not far also from the Magnetic Pole at x near the Gothic M, the Moon will be placed centrally before the Sun. The other lines marked 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 indicate the magnitude of the eclipse, that is, the per cent of the Sun's diameter obscured. This obscuration is 96.7 per cent at the beginning of the annular path on the sunrise curve, 97.5 per cent at the south pole, and 96.9 at the end of the path on the sunset line.

Fig. 5 shows the same data for the end of the eclipse that Fig 3 did for its beginning. Fig. 6 summarizes some of the more important findings of the three preceding figures. In the sector marked NOON some phase of the eclipse takes place

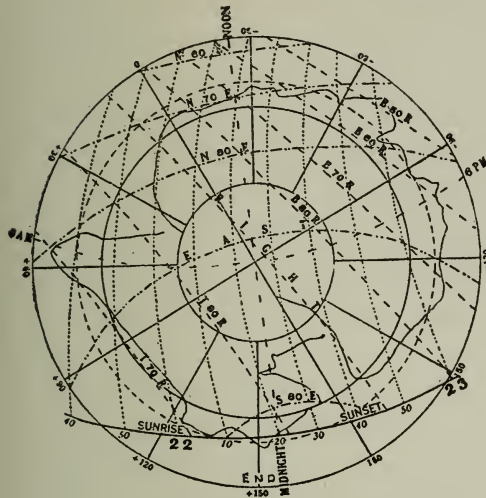


FIG. 5. END OF THE ECLIPSE.



FIG. 6. SUMMARY.

at local noon, along B the eclipse begins, along M it is at its middle, and along E it ends. The same applies to the other sectors. The regions have been named and the whole map taken from the article "Shackelton's South Polar Expedition" by Henry Arctowski, in the Scientific American of June 17, 1916, where it is called Professor David's sketch map.

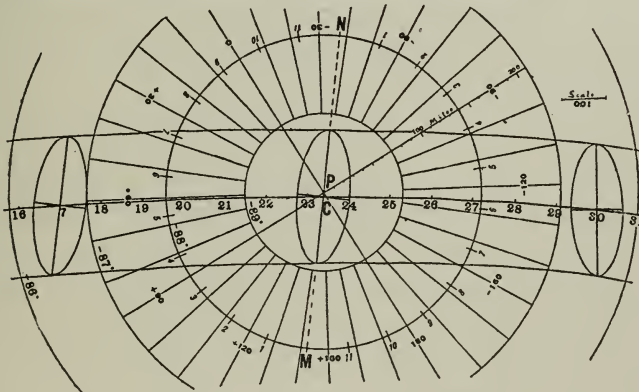


FIG. 7. THE CENTRAL LINE NEAR THE POLE FOR EVERY MINUTE.

We will now examine the map near the south pole under a

higher magnifying power. Fig. 7 is a ten-fold enlargement of the central parts of Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6. The latitude circles are now drawn for every degree and the meridian lines for every ten degrees. There is a scale of miles along the longitude 90° E. The band across the middle of the map is the Annulus Path, within which the Sun is seen to be annularly eclipsed, centrally of course, along the Central Line, which gives the position of the center of the so-called Negative Shadow for every minute from $21^{\text{h}} 16^{\text{m}}$ to $21^{\text{h}} 31^{\text{m}}$ G. M. T. The three ellipses are instantaneous outlines of the Negative Shadow at 17^{m} , $23^{\text{m}} 24^{\text{s}}$, when its center is at C nearest the pole P, and at 30^{m} . The Central Line now appears to pass near the pole but not *exactly* through it. Let the reader kindly withhold his judgment for a while until we have fully stated the case.

Fig. 7 shows another interesting item, the time dial, which is set for the time $21^{\text{h}} 23^{\text{m}} 24^{\text{s}}$ when the center of the Negative Shadow is nearest the pole. N means local noon, M midnight, and the numbers the full hours. But this time dial is in rotation on the earth, while the meridian lines are fixed and at rest. The local 6 P. M. line, if drawn would cut the Central Line at $24^{\text{m}}.5$, about one minute after the time for which the dial has been drawn, so that it would not have turned noticeably. But the 6 P. M. line if extended towards the right would seem to cut the Central Line again at some point far off the diagram. But as was said, the time dial is in rotation counter-clockwise, so that this second point of intersection occurs in reality at $30^{\text{m}}.95$, just within the limits of Fig. 7.

We are now coming to the most interesting feature of the present eclipse. Fig. 8 is a ten-fold enlargement of the central part of Fig. 7, and hence a three hundred-fold magnification of a part of Fig. 1. The latitude circles are now drawn for every five minutes, and the longitudes are marked for every ten degrees north of the parallel of $89^{\circ} 50'$ south. On longitude — 90° we have again our scale of miles. The line K L is the preceding edge of the Negative Shadow, its following edge being off the map altogether on the left. Inside of the circle of $89^{\circ} 50'$ we

have the time dial, which may be said to be fixed during the minute that the center of the Negative Shadow runs from 23 to 24

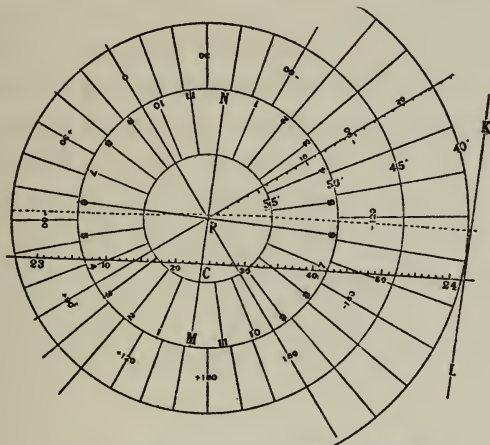


FIG. 8. THE CENTRAL LINE NEAR THE POLE FOR EVERY SECOND.

on the diagram. The numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and the intervening marks show the single seconds after 23 minutes. The reader may see for himself with what speed the shadow runs through the longitudes and the local times. But the Central Line at C seems farther than ever from the pole P. In fact, measurement will show it to be 4.0 miles away. Is the case lost? Have we trifled with the word "exactly"?

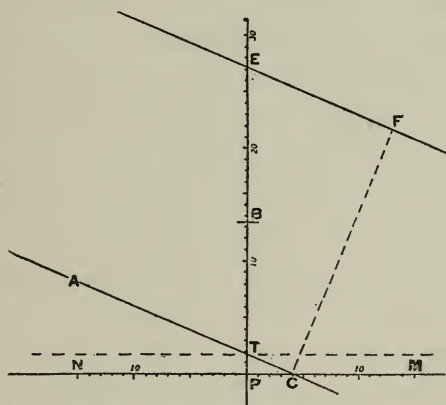


FIG. 9. VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH THE AXES OF THE EARTH AND THE SHADOW

Let us look at Fig. 9, which is a vertical section through the axis of the Penumbra when it is nearest the pole, and is

on the same scale as Fig. 8. The line N P C M and the points P and C are identical on both figures, so that Fig. 9 may be conceived to be set up vertically over Fig. 8. N is the noon and M midnight side of the pole, and the marks on N M indicate miles. A T C is the axis of the Penumbra and the Shadow, it is the straight line joining the centers of the Sun and Moon at the given moment, 21^h 23^m 24^s G. M. T. E F is the Southern Limit of the Negative Shadow, and when revolved about A C will cut Fig. 8 on the line K L. The angle A C P is the Sun's altitude as well as its declination, 23° 12'.

The axis A T C of the Shadow cuts the prolongation of the Earth's axis P T B E at the point T, 1.725 miles or 9107 feet

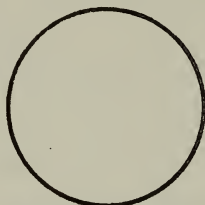


FIG. 10. THE ECLIPSED SUN AS SEEN AT THE SOUTH POLE.

above the pole P, and intersects the horizontal plane through P at the point C, 4.0 miles or 3'.38 beyond the pole on the midnight side. Four miles beyond the pole! Is that passing *exactly* through the pole? Tarry a little; there is something else. What do we mean by the word "south pole"? We all answer at once, the south end of the earth's axis of revolution. I ask again, where is this end? Why, on the ground, of course. Aye, there's the rub! Where then is the ground at the South Pole? Is it at sea level, as all our figures have so far implicitly taken for granted? We know, of course, that the earth is not a perfect sphere, for if it were, the south pole would be at B in Fig. 9, 13.3 miles above the point P. But we also know from the reports of Amundsen and Scott that the south pole is in the middle of a large continent called Antarctica and on a lofty plateau *about ten thousand feet high*. Now this elevation of a few thousand feet is of vital importance in the present eclipse on account of the low altitude of the Sun. Look at the broken line

parallel to N M on Fig. 9. It is ten thousand feet above the sea level line P C and when transferred to Fig. 8 is the dotted line passing only about half a mile from the pole and on its *noon* side, instead of four miles away on the *midnight* side as the sea-level Central Line does. As the ground is *about* ten thousand feet high and is not likely as true a level surface as a body of unfrozen water, have we not very great probability in our favor when we say that the pole itself is 9,107 feet above sea level and that the Central Line passes *exactly* through the “pin-point” of the pole? And I challenge all doubters to go and disprove the assertion by observation.





At the beginning of the new school year nine professors were added to the University's staff for work in the professional schools. Dr. Herman Von W. Schulte, lately of Columbia University, New York City, took charge of the Department of Anatomy and became Junior Dean of the College of Medicine. Selig Hecht, Ph. D., Harvard, became instructor in Physiological Chemistry at the medical school. Professor Wm. J. Nolan, Ph. C., Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, M. D., Dartmouth, who has been teaching at the University of Maine, was added to the Pharmacy staff and will have charge of the work in Chemistry. Mr. Hugh F. Gillespie, A. M., 1911, LL. B. 1915, who spent the past year in post-graduate work at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., where he received the degree LL. M., has taken charge of the law library and is also engaged in lecturing at the College of Law. Drs. Wonder, D. D. S. 1913, Harms, D. D. S. Chicago University of Dental Surgery, and Theissen, D. D. S. 1917, have been added to the dental staff, as have also Professors J. H. Duehren, A. B., L. T., Madras University, and J. B. Orchard, B. S. Purdue University.

Mr. James H. Macaulay, A. B. 1913, was married to Miss Hazel Cook of Kellogg, Iowa, at St. John's Church, Omaha, on October 3rd. Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay will be at home at the Angelus Apartments, Omaha. Mr. Macaulay is at present teaching in the University High School.

The 'Varsity team defeated the representatives of Peru Normal by a score of 73 to 7 on Friday, October 5th. The visitors were clearly outclassed.

On Saturday, October 13th, Drake University was defeated by a score of 12 to 3. The teams were evenly matched in weight and the game was spectacular in the extreme. Local critics agree that the 'Varsity men out-played and out-generalled the visitors.

On the following Saturday a fierce game was played with South Dakota, and resulted in a score of 6 to 0 in favor of the visitors.

Miss Mona H. Cowell, a senior in the College of Law, was recently elected president of the Omaha Equal Franchise Society.

Dr. Ernest Kelly, M. D. 1907, who has been doing post-graduate work in medicine in New York

City for the last three months, has returned to Omaha.

The second of the University Mixers Club Dances was held this year at Keep's Academy on Tuesday evening, October 16th; a unique feature of the evening's entertainment being the donation by the Club of a fifty-dollar Liberty Bond to Miss Ruth English. As the guests came in each was given a number and later in the evening the numbers were thrown into a large basket, from which subsequently number nine, the lucky number, was drawn. Miss English held this number.

Announcement is made of the marriage of First Lieutenant Joseph J. Fraser, Law 1918, who is now stationed at Fort Snelling, and Miss Helene Henry, of Seattle, Washington, which occurred on September 28th, at St. James Cathedral, Seattle. Mrs. Fraser was a nurse and was doing special work at Providence Hospital in that city for the past couple of years.

Mr. George A. Riley, ex-Law 1919, and Miss Marian Saunders, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. C. G. Saunders of Council Bluffs, were married at six o'clock Saturday evening, October 6th, at the parsonage of St. Francis Church in Council Bluffs. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Riley left for a three

weeks wedding trip in the east and are now at home to their friends at the Blackstone, Omaha.

Mr. Montague A. Tancock, Law 1919, has been made a Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps and is now stationed at Camp Rathburn near Toronto, Canada. In a recent letter Mr. Tancock tells his friends:

"I have accomplished one of my flying ambitions—your so-called bird has 'looped the loop' several times in a Curtis. It is quite the last word in Canadian flying. . . . It is the best sensation I've had yet. One gets up something over 4,000 feet, points his machine downward with the engine on until the speedometer is just passing ninety miles per hour; then back on the controls until the nose, rising up, up, points straight skyward; then on the over and—there you are upside down with Mother Earth straight below you. Then off with the engine and you fall out of it right side up. The first one scared your prodigal beau-coup. . . . Getting up one's nerve up there is quite a psychological study. You are all alone; no one is likely to see you, anyhow—then over you go and you feel so fine that over you go again. The other evening there was an Indian summer sort of mist, invisible from the ground, but filling the air at 7,000 feet. One could only see the earth directly below—like

looking down a funnel. Looking away from the sun, all you saw was white mist that resembled damp cobwebs more than anything else. But looking into the setting sun, the picture you saw was wonderful. All the mist was pinky white and soft, with millions of shining points like snowflakes. I sailed along just where the mist met the clear air, and the sun shone along over the top of it at me. The aeroplane seemed like a magic boat sailing in a sea of gauziness. I dove down into the mist and up through it on my first loop—the one I have been telling about. It was a good deal like being a sort of blooming celestial porpoise”.

In another letter written before he had won his commission, Lieutenant Tancock says: “Aerial gunnery is really interesting and good sport. Firing at a target on the ground when passing it at about sixty miles an hour and at a height of only 500 or 600 feet is thrilling. Then firing at another machine with a camera gun is also interesting. A camera gun is a perfect model of the Lewis machine gun, only it takes pictures instead of shooting bullets. The pictures show just what hits one would have made had one shot bullets. Air duels are fought with these camera guns. Shooting at ‘tow targets’ affords one of the best sensations to be had in the early stages of training. Tow target duels are quite thrilling, real

rounds being shot in them. The aeroplanes have targets in tow and it is at these targets that shots are fired. As the guns can fire 600 shots a minute and the propeller of an aeroplane makes 14,000 revolutions a minute, you can readily see what genius was required to so adjust things that the shots would not hit the propeller blades”.

Thomas W. Powell was recently elected president of the Senior class in the College of Law. Edward M. Dillon was chosen president of the Junior class, and Harold R. Murphy of the Freshman Class. Mr. Bart J. Kruger was chosen speaker of the Model House to succeed Mr. Joseph J. Fraser who is now serving his country as First Lieutenant in the capacity of instructor at the second Fort Snelling encampment. Mr. Eugene M. Clennon was selected chief clerk and Mr. Anton A. Rezac journal clerk of the House. Mr. Mr. Harold R. Murphy was chosen sergeant-at-arms.

Following are the class officers for the current year at the College of Pharmacy: President, Curt Benson, of Wood River, Nebraska; vice president, Anton Hofmann, Jr., of Omaha; secretary, Mrs. G. W. Giese of Council Bluffs; treasurer, E. Lee Steele of Aurora, Nebraska. Junior Class—President, Clyde R. Blythe of Blue Springs, Nebraska; vice president, Max R.



TOP ROW—Left to Right—Howard, assistant coach; Biglow, Moonan, Kolda, Jones, Martin, Berry, Mulholland, Little, Belford, manager;
 Healey.
 SECOND ROW—Left to Right—Boland, Campbell, Leahy, Morgan, captain; Coyne, Emery, Krause, Mills, coach.
 BOTTOM ROW—Left to Right—Carroll, Harmon, Kelly, Morearty, O'Connor.

HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM, 1917



TOP ROW—Left to Right—Rohlf, Kuhl, Van Ackeren, Lonergan, O'Brien, B. P. Costello, S. J.; Brainard, mannager; Reinhart, De Lamattre, coach.
 MIDDLE ROW—Left to Right—McAleer, Dorsey, J. Kelly, Rossiter captain; Coyle, Carpenter.

Herrington of Newman Grove, Nebraska; secretary and reporter, Ira A. Wright of Beatrice, Nebraska; treasurer, A. J. Amick of Loup City, Nebraska.

William J. Nolan, M. D., Ph. G., of Boston, Massachusetts, has been appointed Professor in Chemistry. Dr. Nolan is a Dartmouth graduate and also a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He is a professional man of wide experience in pharmaceutical and chemical fields and in securing his services the department has undoubtedly been fortunate.

Curt O. Benson of Wood River, Nebraska, and W. F. Gadke of Emerson, Nebraska, have been appointed student assistants in pharmacy and chemistry laboratories.

The College of Pharmacy is represented on the football squad by Bert A. Martins and Eugene M. Leahy of the Junior Class.

C. E. Stevens, Ph. G. '17, former assistant in chemistry, was a recent visitor at the College. He was one of the few successful candidates for registration in Minnesota, at the last meeting of the State Board of that State.

Geo. W. Quigley of the 1918 Class in pharmacy, is now stationed at Ft. Riley, in the Field Artillery Division.

C. O. Goll, who for two years has been prevented by his military affiliations from finishing his course in pharmacy, is now with the 5th Nebraska Infantry at Camp Cody, New Mexico.

Dean H. C. Newton and Dr. H. F. Gerald represented Creighton at the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Indianapolis.

Bert Wilson of the Class of 1918, of the College of Pharmacy, and now with the Nebraska Infantry was recently married.

The College of Pharmacy has recently come into possession of thirty compound microscopes, thus increasing the already generous equipment for work in pharmacognosy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dansky announce the marriage of their daughter, Pauline, to Mr. Israel Krasne, of Oakland, Nebraska. The wedding occurred on Sunday, September 9th, and the young people are now at home in Oakland. Mrs. Krasne is a member of the Class of 1915, College of Pharmacy.

Lieutenant W. F. Freehoff of the 41st United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort Crook, has been appointed by the Government to be Commandant of the recently organized University Cadet Regiment, succeeding Mr. Waldo E. Shillington, late of Fort Snelling who passed his examination for admission to the Aviation Corps and is now awaiting his call. In the short time that he had charge of the regiment he did splendid work with the students and their marching in the Ak-Sar-Ben parade evoked no end of favorable comment. Lieutenant Freehoff,

the new Commandant, has risen from a private in the army to the rank of first lieutenant in a few years. For two years he was stationed at the Tactical School at Fort Leavenworth, from which he was graduated with honors.

Lieutenant George A. Keyser, A. M. 1911, LL. B. 1913, who is now in the United States service in France, wrote recently in part as follows:

“The women of England are doing their bit to help win the world’s war, and are doing most of the men’s work. They are seen in the fields harvesting and many of them work in the factories—where the men have gone to war. These women are seen carrying dinner pails—the same as men do at home, and all seem to be happy”.

Mr. Raymond G. Young, LL. B. 1908, President of the Omaha Bar Association, took a prominent part in the sale of the second Liberty Bond Loan. In a recent letter to each member of the Bar Association he urged the purchase of one or more bonds and asked the lawyers to volunteer in the four-minute speaking campaign.

Mr. Hugh C. Robertson, LL. B. 1911, who was exempted from military service because of a dependent wife and child, voluntarily refused his exemption and accom-

panied the Omaha contingent to Camp Funston where he is now in federal service. His wife urged him to go and during his absence is supporting herself and child by working for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Mrs. Robertson felt that it was her duty to make the sacrifice and permit her husband to serve his country.

Mr. Charles H. Russell, ex-Law 1919, enlisted after the close of school last year in the Aviation section of the Regular Army and went into training at Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas. The squadron left Texas some time ago and is now in service in France. Prior to their departure Mr. Russell was appointed physical instructor with the title of Corporal and was given charge of the physical training of the 150 men in his squadron.

Dr. F. J. Stodden, M. D. 1917, who has entered the medical service of the Government, has been assigned to duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was accompanied to his post by his wife, who was formerly Miss Veronica Bradley and to whom he was married last spring.

Dr. A. E. Gadbois, M. D. 1903, president of the Madison County, Nebraska, Medical Society, has been appointed a captain in the Medical Division of the Officers Reserve Corps of the Army.

Among the officers of the new Seventh Regiment which is being

recruited in Nebraska under the direction of Governor Neville, who will assume command when the regiment is mustered into service, are Second Lieutenant Frederick G. Messmore, LL. B. 1912, Company D, Beatrice, Nebraska; and Second Lieutenant Harold L. Mossman, LL. B. 1909, Company G, Omaha.

Captain Charles W. Hamilton, Ph. B. 1913, former Captain of Company B, 4th Nebraska Regiment, has been made Battalion Adjutant since the unit has been re-formed into an artillery force.

John Cobry, Arts, 1903, has reported at Fort Logan, Colorado, for active service in the aviation section of the Regular Army and will later be sent to San Antonio, Texas, for further training. His brother Charles, A. B. 1905, has enlisted in the Balloon Division, Aviation Section, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, and is now awaiting orders from Washington to report for active duty at Fort Omaha.

Dr. Otis P. Morgenthaler, M. D. 1915, who was recently appointed a first lieutenant in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps, paid a visit to Omaha lately. He is stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, Field Hospital and expects to be in France before the snow flies.

Dr. James F. Kelly, M. D. 1915, who has been located at Dawson, Nebraska, for the past two years, has joined the Medical Reserve Corps and is now specializing in

X-Ray work in a Kansas City Hospital, preparatory to entering active service.

Dr. J. Raymond Byrne, M. D. 1917, now a Junior Lieutenant in the Navy, stationed at Mare Island, California, writes to Omaha friends that he is enjoying his new experiences.

Mr. Harold Linahan, Arts 1918, who last year was manager of Athletics in the University, is stationed at Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, New Jersey, where he is a member of the Signal Corps.

Percy B. Battey, M. D. 1911, resigned his position on the staff of the State Hospital for Insane at Independence, Iowa. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve, and assigned to Psychiatric work. He went to Washington in September and is now in active service.

Dean Hipple of the College of Dentistry reports that five thousand dental surgeons were in attendance at the Convention of the National Dental Association in New York. So great was the throng that if one became separated from his companion it was practically impossible to find him. Dr. Hipple has been invited to give an account of the convention at the next faculty meeting. C. A. Anderson of the Senior Class also attended the convention as a delegate from his fraternity.

The Dental Faculties Association, which is composed of col-

leges in high standing, held its annual convention just previous to that of the National Dental Association. The Creighton University College of Dentistry had put in an application for membership, and by a unanimous vote the rules requiring such an application to wait over for a year, were suspended and Creighton was at once voted into full membership. At the following session Dr. Clyde Davis of Lincoln requested the privilege of introducing the Dean of the newly admitted Nebraska college. On being escorted to the front, Dr. Hipple made one of his happy speeches that put everybody in good humor and won for him hearty applause.

A new nickel sterilizer containing ten trays, manufactured by the clever mechanic, David Crowther of Minneapolis, has been installed in the Dental Infirmary. It makes a handsome appearance on the outside and inside it is sure death to the germs.

The oral surgery clinic at the College of Dentistry on Saturday mornings has grown to such an extent that the quarters assigned to it will have to be enlarged to double capacity. Dr. Charles Wonder is head surgeon, and Dr. Harms is regular anesthetist.

The Woodbury Study Club had two very full days at the College of Dentistry on November 5th and 6th. They had two visiting demonstrators in gold foil work, Drs. E. K. Weselsteadt of St. Paul, and

A. C. Searle of Owatonna, Minnesota.

Five of the eight drafted dental students have been released by the Government until the end of their course and have returned to college. They are C. D. Kratochvil, Joseph Wachter, R. S. Quinn, Walter Hull and J. J. Hess. The other three have not yet been furloughed. Arthur Scott, who enlisted as a volunteer, has not been heard from.

Dr. James A. Graham, Infirmary Superintendent, spent three days at the University of Minnesota in order to become acquainted with their system of making cast crowns, which he will teach to the students.

During October Dr. Herbert King, Superintendent of the Technic Laboratory, attended several dental state district meetings, and he reports splendid enthusiasm for their profession amongst the practitioners of the state.

The Nebraska State Dental Board held its usual fall examination at the college on November 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

Quite a number of Creighton dental graduates have received army commissions and some of them are now in actual service at Camps Funston and Deming. The college would like to hear from them all and to receive their photographs in khaki for insertion in the University publications.

The work of the Creighton Lit-

erary Society is now in full swing. Most of the members have been called upon to speak, either in the capacity of debater or as essayist. The great bug-bear for the members, namely their first appearance on the floor, has by this time become quite insignificant.

During the past few weeks there has been a marked improvement in the members anent their efforts at extempore speaking. Many of the members have, in fact, shown real ability in this respect especially. Among those deserving special commendation are Mr. Herbert Shom and Mr. John Reilly.

The following are the questions debated during the October sessions:

Monday, October 8th—"Resolved, that Congress Should Establish a Central Bank". Affirmative—Mr. L. Homan, Mr. B. Fraser, Mr. J. Griffin. Negative—Mr. H. Dorsey, Mr. F. Endres, Mr. A. Frank. The debate was decided in favor of the negative.

Monday, October 15th—"Resolved, that Legislation Should be Shaped Toward the Abandonment of Protective Tariff". Affirmative—Mr. G. Nicholson, Mr. E. Dolan. Negative—Mr. W. McCarthy, Mr. E. Kuhl. Essayist—Mr. H. Sass. The house voted in favor of the negative.

Monday, October 22nd—"Resolved, that it Would be Advisable to Apply the Minimum Wage in the Field of Sweated Industries in

the United States". Affirmative—Mr. G. W. Marsh, Mr. J. N. O'Connor, Mr. F. P. Owens. Negative—Mr. C. A. Lonergan, Mr. D. J. McGreevy, Mr. H. A. Shom. Essayist—Mr. D. O'Keefe.

The members of the affirmative came off the victors. Mr. E. Mehrens then favored the members with an elocution selection.

Dr. L. B. Young, D. D. S. 1917, and Mrs. Young announce the birth of a son, Paul Benjamin, on October 21st, 1917. Dr. Young is practicing at Newcastle, Nebraska.

Mr. P. J. McGough, a former Arts College student, now of San Gabriel, California, was a visitor at the University recently.

The Senior Class of the College of Medicine, have elected the following officers for the current school year: President, L. J. DeBacker, of St. Marys, Kansas; vice president, E. A. Connolly, Omaha; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Nigro, Kansas City, Missouri; historian, Harry Sullivan, Omaha; sergeant-at-Arms, N. Haverly, Omaha.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom hath taken to His bosom the soul of Mr. Thomas McGovern, father of Joseph, our esteemed classmate, and,

WHEREAS, Our beloved classmate hath suffered an irreparable loss, be it

RESOLVED, that we, on behalf

of the members of the Freshman Class of the Creighton College of Arts, condole with the family of the deceased in their hour of bereavement; be it also

RESOLVED, That we extend to our fellow classmate our sincere sympathy.

PATRICK DARCY, Pres.

DENNIS KELLY, Sec.

RALPH E. SWOBODA, Treas.

Everything is going smoothly in the Junior Sodality. In fact, everything is going so smoothly that there is nothing startling for the chronicler. Following the good example of the Seniors the Sodality has begun the Frequent Communion Section, and a large number of the members entered into this new movement with eagerness.

The following excerpt is taken from a recent issue of the Omaha Bee: "Since Creighton High School squad has been under the direction of Coach Harry De Lamatre, the Blue and White team has undergone a wonderful improvement. The Creighton squad was massacred by the strong Central High eleven, but that was before the men on the hill had a regular coach. With De Lamatre as mentor of the light, but fast Creighton High School team, results were immediately forthcoming. The Creighton eleven defeated the heavier Blair High School team by the score of 7 to

0, and Thursday, November 1st, trounced Nebraska City High School to the tune of 34 to 0. There are no individual stars on the Blue and White team, but the former Nebraska star has succeeded in instilling into his men that fight and team work which so often carries a light team to victory over a heavier and apparently superior eleven". Though we are grateful to the editor for his fairly accurate article we might add that there are individual stars on the Blue and White team. If L. Kelly and G. Murphy are not stars then the word "star" is sadly abused now-a-days in football parlance. We might further add that although Creighton High was massacred by the splendid Central High squad, she could boast of having quite a few companions. Curious readers may consult the scores from the Commerce, South High and Beatrice games.

With the appointment of Lieutenant Freehoff of Fort Crook as Commandant of the Cadet Regiment military affairs on the "Hill" have taken on a more serious aspect. The acting officers have been called upon to demonstrate their ability in handling a company. A series of lectures and demonstrations on military affairs by the Lieutenant will follow, and after several severe examinations the successful candidates will receive their commissions just before the Christmas holidays. The

authorities are considering seriously making application to the Government to have the Creighton College Cadet Regiment placed on the list of Reserve Officers' Schools. We hope to be able, in the next issue of the Chronicle, to give our readers full information on this point.

The procuring of guns for the Regiment has proved to be a serious problem. The Government is unable to provide guns during the period of the war. However, through the generosity of the College Authorities, at a great expense, two companies are to be provided with guns in the near future. How to provide for the other companies will have to be worked out later.

In order to relieve the monotony of "squads right" and "right dress", the entire regiment on Thursday, November 1st, entrained for the country "somewhere South of Omaha". There the two battalions separated. Each was then marched to secluded spots previously selected by the respective majors, some miles distant from one another. Using the most approved methods of minor tactics each then endeavored to discover the camping ground of the other. The operations went on till late in the afternoon, with only a short respite for mess which each squad cooked over its own campfire.

To one who watched the feeble

responses of the Glee Club during the first few meetings it seemed a dying organization. After a weak beginning, the Glee Club has renewed its old vitality, and now promises to be one of the most vigorous of the University's organizations. The rehearsals are now well attended and enthusiastic. There are still some members of the different departments possessed of good voices who have not responded to an earnest appeal for its support, but it is hoped soon to gather them in. The rehearsal times have been changed to Sunday afternoon and Thursday evening. The annual concert will take place the week after Lent. Mr. Gillespie, the manager, is working earnestly to schedule several engagements in near-by towns.

Joys befitting human nature—

Even though from earth they
spring—

Do not dwarf the spirit's stature
Made in image of its King.

That is why the Creighton Oratorical Association did not convene on Wednesday, October 31st, —Hallowe'en. The meetings of the association are not the only befitting joy. They have their place—a large one—in the heart of the loyal members, but there is room for other beautiful things. The association is great, and therefore modest.

Since we last addressed our-

selves to the Editor of the Chronicle, the following program was successfully launched by the Program Committee. On each of several occasions the debaters both on the affirmative and on the negative side, went over the top with evident determination to do or die. They were well prepared for every emergency. The ensuing struggle was not only interesting but, as one of the critics remarked, illuminating. At the end of the contest—we had to call time—it required keen judgment to decide who were in possession of the trenches.

October 10th—"Resolved, that Strikes are of More Benefit than Harm to the Workingman". Affirmative—Mr. Leadon and Mr. Mullen. Negative—Mr. Fogarty and Mr. Doran.

October 17th—"Resolved, that the Platform of the Sinn Fein Party Offers the Best Solution of the Irish Question". Affirmative—Mr. Kelly and Mr. Darcy. Negative—Mr. Kennebeck and Mr. Keitges.

October 24th—"Resolved, that the Prohibition of the Manufacture, Importation, and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors for Beverage Purposes Should be Generally and Permanently Adopted in the United States". Affirmative—Mr. McGovern and Mr. La Stein. Negative—Mr. Camel and Mr. Stevens.

November 7th—"Resolved, that in case the United States Government Adopted a System of Single

Taxation, this Tax Should be an Income Tax". Affirmative—Mr. Randolph and Mr. Kranz. Negative—Mr. Chicoine and Mr. Brennan.

The attendance at the Senior Sodality meetings since the beginning of the year has been very gratifying. There are now about one hundred and twenty students on the roll, and new candidates apply at almost every meeting. The new members who prove faithful to the duties of the organization will be allowed to make their act of consecration on the feast of the Immaculate Conception. Plans are under way to make this occasion memorable by imposing and appropriate ceremonies.

The Frequent Communion Section was lately re-organized and nearly all the Sodalists joined it. The branch of the Propagation of the Faith, which was begun last year, is continuing its good work. The money collected by this section is devoted to the support of the foreign missions. The ravages of the world-wide war have sadly interfered with the work of the missions, as a number of missionaries have been forced to abandon their field of labor, and the former revenues have been notably diminished. The sodalists gladly offer their mite in compensation for the severe losses which are being sustained in the missionary field.

The Catholic Club, in which

membership is open to all the professional students, has had several interesting meetings. It is planned this year to have a social gathering in the Gymnasium every month, and Mass and general Communion in the college chapel on every third Sunday. It was voted by the Club to have the Sunday morning services at eight o'clock. As a matter of convenience for out-of-town students of the Professional and Arts colleges, a Mass is said every Sunday at eight o'clock. Professor W. J. Nolan of the College of Pharmacy has formed a volunteer choir to make the Sunday services more devotional.

At the first social meeting held in October, an address was given by the President of the University, Father McMenamy. The bowling contest on that occasion was won by the team from the College of Pharmacy. The following program was presented at the meeting on November 7th, Mr. Frank Tobin, of the College of Medicine, presiding:

1. Selections by the Orchestra.
2. Singing, under the direction of Messrs F. J. Viner and W. F. Gilmore, of the College of Dentistry.
3. Address by Mr. Charles Laferty of the College of Law.
4. Election of president; candidates: Harry Sullivan, College of Medicine; Vincent Morgan, College of Dentistry; Ben English, College of Law, and Clement Maloney, College of Pharmacy.

5. Business meeting.
6. Vocal selection.
7. Experiences at Camp Funston, by Earl Connolly, College of Medicine.
8. Impersonations, Charles Costello.
9. Boxing, Wm. Brennan and John Broz.
10. Bowling contest.

Mr. A. G. Fletcher, Ph. G. 1912, who was located at Jerome, Arizona, for the past couple of years, has enlisted in the regular army as pharmacist in the medical department. The latest word his friends have received from him advises that he was then on the ocean, bound for Honolulu.

Martin P. Kane, D. D. S. 1916, is a first lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps. Dr. Kane has been on duty since September at the main dental office at the Great Lakes Station. A recent letter from him advises that he is getting along nicely and gaining a great deal of valuable experience.

The University students are busy preparing a calendar for the year 1918 to be known as "The Creighton Calendar". It will be similar in design and appearance to the calendars that are put out by the large eastern schools, Harvard, Yale, Michigan and Notre Dame. The cover will be a beautiful design in blue and white adorned with a large pic-

ture of the University Gymnasium in color. The first page will be taken up entirely by a large picture of the Creighton football team. The following 12 pages will contain the calendar for 1918 and various views of the University buildings, pictures of the officers of the University, of various organizations such as the Glee Club, fraternities, High School football team, basketball teams, regiment, founders of the University, etc.

On Saturday, October 27th, the Creighton team defeated the Dubuque College team, the score being 21 to 0, thus avenging themselves for the tie which the teams played last year. The Omaha Bee of Sunday, October 28th, has the following comment to make on the game:

“Outplaying Dubuque in every department of the game, Creighton trampled all over Coach Dorais Blue and Gold eleven yesterday, 21 to 0.

Coach Mills' proteges charged up and down the field to their heart's content, and would have scored two more touchdowns had not the Iowa collegians braced when the Omaha eleven had the ball beneath their goal posts and presented a stonewall defense to the Creighton warriors.

Mulholland was the hero of the game for the Blue and White, gaining the three touchdowns scored for his comrades, and bear-

ing on his shoulders the brunt of the offensive work. It was Mulholland on 10-yard plunges through the line, Mulholland on a dash around the ends, it was Mulholland who carried the ball over the line, Mulholland here, there and everywhere. And following closely in his wake and gaining fresh glory for themselves were Leahy, Kelly, and Morgan.

The Dubuque ends, Ivis and Bendlage, were all they were cracked up to be. Time and again the Creighton backs would depart on a long scoot around the ends only to have one of this speedy pair rudely ignore the interference and upset the man with the ball. The Blue and Gold backfield, consisting of Allen, Martin and Kenning, did not show up so well, but twice they threw the Creighton rooters in a panic by marching down the field on a series of trick plays and some straight football, only to lose the pigskin on the locals' 10-yard line.

Altogether Coach Mills seemed to have accomplished wonders with his team last week. The Blue and White crew had lots of ginger and worked like a well-oiled machine, and their performance both on offense and defense gives evidence of the fighting spirit of the Omaha squad.

When it came to hard playing, the alert Dubuque eleven were in the game from the first sound of the whistle, fighting bravely for their alma mater, until the last

shrill pipe of the whistle sounded the death knell to their hopes.

Creighton won the toss and chose to defend the south goal. The Blue and White immediately began a parade up the field, with Harmon, Lahey and Mulholland alternating in carrying the pigskin, until Dubuque seven-yard line was reached. Here a Creighton fumble was recovered by Dubuque and Sheeley for Dubuque kicked the oval out of the danger zone. Kelly received the ball in the center of the field. A pass from Mulholland to Leahy netted 10 yards, Mulholland went through right tackle for six, Leahy made two more yards, Harmon took the ball for 10 yards, and on three successive plays by Mulholland, the doughty halfback took the ball over the line for the first score. Campbell kicked goal.

Sheeley received the ball on the kick-off and after unsuccessfully trying to pierce the Creighton line, was forced to punt. Mulholland reeled off 25 yards around right end, Harmon took the pigskin for five and then three and Leahy plowed through the line for five more yards, after which a pass from Mulholland to Leahy netted 20 yards and the first quarter was over with the ball in Creighton's possession on Dubuque's three-yard line.

Here the Blue and Gold squad took a decided stand and refused to yield an inch. Sheeley kicked out, but his punt was poorly

judged and the oval went outside on Dubuque's 20-yard line. Mills' charges again took up the attack with zeal.

Harmon browsed around left end for four yards. Mulholland followed him for the same gain, and Kelly tucked the ball under his arm and scooted around the right wing for eight additional yards. The ball was then given to dependable "Mully", who dug his cleats into the ground and fought his way through for another count. Campbell kicked goal.

When the ball again went into play Kenning intercepted a forward pass, and then passed two white lines for his comrades on a flip from Bendlage. Kenning shot through the center of the Creighton line for 10 yards, Shelley tore off the same amount on a trick play around right, and Martin made five yards, but Kenning fumbled the ball on Creighton's 10-yard line. Martin recovered it and the next play was a forward pass from Bendlage to Ivis, which was barely intercepted by Mulholland on the Blue and White's goal line.

The second half was a repetition of the first, with Dubuque almost continually on the defensive. Captain Morgan and his men ran the pigskin within the shadow of Dubuque's goal three times in the this quarter, but were unable to score. "Chuck" Morearty went in for a few minutes in this period

and played his usual startling brand of foot ball. The first time the oval was placed under his care he dashed around the right wing for 32 yards, but was taken back five for running outside. However Mills' men lost the ball and Sheeley again kicked outside on his 25-yard line. Moonan and Leahy tore off 10 yards each through the line and Mulholland was promptly rolled over the Blue and Gold line, coming to a stop beneath the goal posts. Campbell again kicked goal.

The remainder of the last quarter devoted to eager attempts on the part of Mulholland, Leahy and Morearty to mark up another tally, but the Dubuque eleven was in the game to the last minute of play, offering a desperate resistance to the charging Creighton backfield. Line up:

CREIGHTON		DUBUQUE	
Emory	R.E.	R.E.	Bendlage
Kolda	R.T.	R.T.	McCarthy
Little	R.G.	R.G.	Ahman
Berry	C.	C.	Bendlage
Jones	L.G.	L.G.	Welch
Morgan	L.T.	L.T.	Cavanaugh
Campbell	L.E.	L.E.	Thompson
Kelly	Q.	Q.	Sheeley
Harmon	R.H.	R.H.	Martin
Mulholland	L.H.	L.H.	Allen
Leahy	F.	F.	Kenning

Substitutions: Creighton, Morearty for Mulholland, Healy for Jones, Moonan for Harmon, Carroll for Emory, Jones for Little, Emory for Carroll, Mulholland for Morearty, Carroll for Emory, Connors for Kelly, Morearty for Moonan, Martin for Healy; Dubuque, Ivis for Thompson, Mead for Welch, Whalen for Ahman,

Judge for Mead, Whalen for Mead. Touchdowns: Mulholland, 3. Goals after touchdowns: Campbell, 3. Referee: Johnson, Doane. Umpire: Mulligan, Nebraska. Head linesman: Lundburg, Pennsylvania. Time of quarters: 15 minutes''.

On Saturday, November 3rd, Coach Mills' team won a victory over the Wesleyan College team, the score being 34 to 0. The only comment Coach Mills had to make on the game was to express disappointment that the score was not a thousand to nothing, so clearly were the visitors out-classed.

The University Mixers Club held a Harvest Party at Keep's Dancing Academy on Tuesday evening, November 13th. A large crowd was present and the affair was one of the most successful yet given by the Club.

The following item taken from the Omaha Bee for November 2nd, will be of interest to our readers:

"What's that, the German army"? asked Mrs. Cyrus Haywood of her husband Thursday afternoon. They were standing on the back porch of their farmhouse two miles northeast of Bellevue, gazing at a long line of troops working their way stealthily across a cornfield a quarter of a mile away. It looked like a regular army, too, small though it was. There were reconnoitering parties in advance, the main body was well flanked to prevent a surprise

attack, and strong rear guard was following slowly along behind.

"Oh, look Cy! There's another army, and they are coming towards each other. Oh, there is going to be a fight".

It certainly looked as if something like that was going to happen. Not a sound broke the all-pervading stillness. But there it was actually happening before her eyes. The bodies of men were inexorably, grimly intent on coming face to face, for the purpose, to all outward indications, of working dire destruction on each other.

Cy, meanwhile, was smiling broadly. "Why, those are the Creighton cadets out for a lark, and incidently to get an idea of how our Uncle Sam does things in war", he volunteered.

He was interrupted by the sound

of cheering borne to his ears by the wind, and he beheld the two lines making a mad, wild charge, which terminated in the interlocking of figures amid much cheering and laughing.

Peace was declared. The battle was declared a draw, since neither army had been able to surprise or surround the other, and there were mutual congratulations between Majors McGan and Morearity, who were in command of the two sections of the Creighton University cadet regiment.

This was the first hike by the Creighton student military organization. The quartermaster sergeants saw to the transportation of supplies, and at noon a temporary truce was declared and operations ceased. Each squad had its own campfire and made coffee, roasted weiners, and toasted marshmallows".



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Vol. IX. No. 3.

Dec. 20, 1917.

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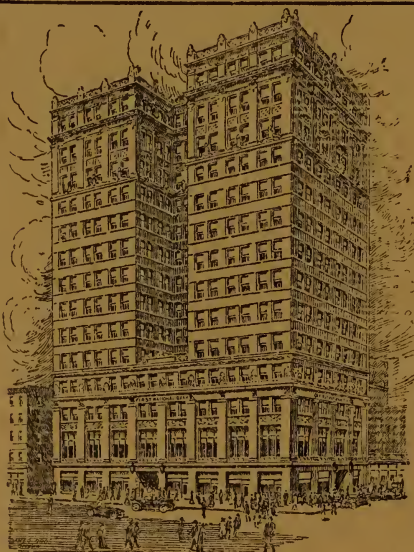
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VOL. IX
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THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

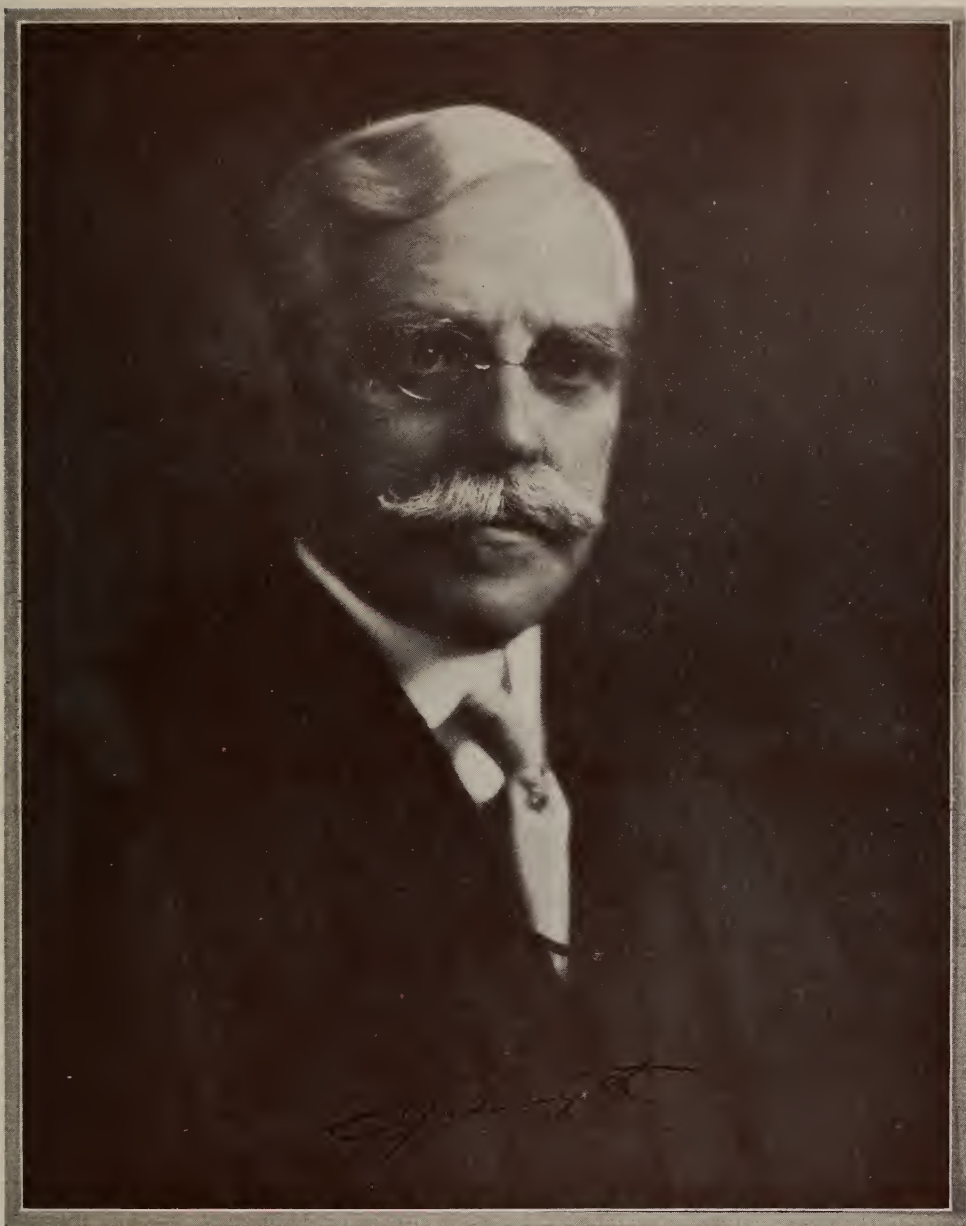
Dec. 20
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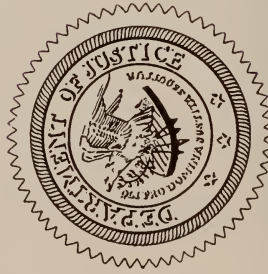


HON. C. J. SMYTH, A. M., Associate Dean Emeritus of the College of Law; lately appointed by President Wilson, Chief Justice of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States of America.

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting.

Know All, That whereas special trust and confidence in the Wisdom, Prudence, and Learning of Constantine J. Smyth, of Nebraska, I have reominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to Law; and to hold the said Office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him, the said Constantine J. Smyth, during his good behavior.



In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent and the seal of the Department of Justice to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the _____ twelfth day of _____, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred, and _____, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and _____ second.

By the President.

C. R. Lugo
Attorney General

Woods Wilson

Vol. IX
No. 3

THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

Dec. 20,
1917



UNTRAMMELLED UTTERANCE IN WAR-TIME.

*Francis Reilly, S. J.

THE age-old discussion touching the latitude to be granted to a college or university professor on any and all subjects has in these latter days been precipitated, it is alleged, by the action of the trustees of Columbia University. Ever since Harold Bolce cast his pebble into the placid pool of inner academic life, wavelets have been visible on the surface from time to time, but as the few who observed them were either not particularly concerned, viewing the disturbances as a tempest in a teapot, or could not get a hearing, being given to understand that absolute freedom of speech and discussion was a prerogative of the professor, the matter has been in abeyance these many years. Little notice of the issue has been taken by the daily papers generally, doubtless as not quite important enough for newspaper comment or criticism. As far as the press goes, however, it is lined up either for or against the contention of the recalcitrant, advanced professors: decidedly for, if the editor or correspondent is afraid "that inquiry and discussion is being stifled by capitalistic overlords"; against, "if the writer feels that teachers are running amuck with political or theological radicalism and not confining their lucubrations to inculcating well-established orthodoxies". Laymen for the most part deprecate the tendency of a certain school of professors in certain very modern institutions to adopt and urge

*Professor, College of Arts.

various half-baked opinions or theories. They very naturally and logically rejoice when a curb is placed upon "irresponsible licentiousness of thought".

College teachers as a rule are not wrought up over the free speech issue, nor can it be said that they have taken sides. For them, if the question has any interest, it is from a different angle and is largely an abstract proposition. They were the first to see that the issue had been clouded, if not absolutely muddled, by the regrettable fact that the professors, round whose names the conflict is raging, had left themselves open to censure, even if they had not made themselves amenable to law, in the most trying crisis of our history. With the teacher, then, the question of academic freedom, that is, of freedom of speech and discussion, centers round the question of procedure, has to do with "the relative authority to be exercised by the trustees as legal employers and guardians of a trust", and by the faculty "as representing educational interests more directly and immediately". In some quarters "teachers chafe under the present trustee system, maintaining that it is not representative of the university and is alien to the republic of science and letters. The government of the university, in their opinion, ought to conform to the fact that a university is primarily an intellectual organization for the diffusion of knowledge"; whereas, the system now in vogue in most of the larger universities and endowed colleges "sets up an ideal foreign to the idea of a centre of learning, namely, that of a business corporation, which employs professors and controls them by absolute irresponsible authority." This last contention is much insisted upon and a parallel is drawn between the "status of the professor and that of the manual laborer, who through his union has at least some voice in the terms and conditions of his employment".

A sifting of the opinions, observations, defenses, apologies and arguments that have found their way into print, goes to show that the attitude of teachers generally is based upon formal and technical grounds, upon questions of procedure, as they say; failure, for instance, to define grounds, to allow a hearing or

upon details of time and method of dismissal. The attempt to represent them "as animated by narrow class spirit, sworn to stand by one another at all hazards and above the ordinary rules of responsibility" is gratuitous. If they are responsible to the university, to the students and to the public, they maintain that they ought to have a share in the control of the destinies of the organization; that if the university is an intellectual centre, it ought to conform to that fact; that if security and responsibility of intellectual endeavor are worth anything, they who are devoting their best energies to the cause and are merely striving for their due share of control are doing a public service. They appeal to public support on the grounds that "their concerted action and influence alone will guarantee the independence of the higher life of the nation from alien and sinister influences"; for, though they represent and embody the intellectual life of the school, namely, its scholarship and research, the control, that is, the power and authority to direct the course of studies and discipline, is in the hands of a body that can be in no very close contact or harmony with science and letters. While on the one hand the advancement of learning and truth is the teacher's first duty, and while on the other, it is his privilege and his right to thwart agencies that compromise his calling, yet withal his tenure is precarious, as he holds his position at the pleasure of the very men whose rulings he is obliged at times to cross. It is true that there has been little complaint on the score of arbitrary use of power, for "trustees have wisely not urged their rights on the side of the legality of their action". For the most part the legal possessors of authority have held all show of it in abeyance. Owing, however, to several manifestations of the use of what is deemed arbitrary power, it has been suggested that "there be a voluntary surrender of some authority on the part of its legal possessors". That there are indications of serious consequences to the well-being of higher education if the differences are not adjusted is patent to all. To show the mind and feeling of prominent men who have taken a stand on the question it is asserted publicly and insisted upon that

no impression either on the trustee or on the public conscience will be made by complaints, appeals or arguments until a whole faculty walks out *en masse*. As no good can come from blind conflict between teachers and regents or trustees at a time like the present, there ought to be a compromise. The point at issue is one that is vital to the whole teaching body, so much so that it alone is the main reason of the unions and associations for defense and support. Deplore as we may the fact of antagonism between trustees and faculty in many reputable institutions, the question remains, and perhaps "for the public to settle, if it really cares about the integrity and responsibility of the intellectual life of the nation". In one insignificant word only too many professors would be unhampered in speech and discussion, unhedged by restrictions as to what to teach and how. In their perennial search for elusive truth they must be free to wander as they list, regardless. This is the contention of the more advanced, the more aggressive of those who take it upon themselves to define the academic freedom that is so very much in the public eye that it smarts.

Whatever be the justice of the cause of the teachers as shown by their arguments, when these or allied reasons are advanced by friends and fellow professors in defense of men who have been made to pay for their assumption of the right of *absolutely* free speech and free discussion, they lose some of their convincing power, owing to the circumstances of the cases with which we are familiar. As the action of the trustees of Columbia was the centre of fire, it may be as well to touch upon the case of Professor Cattell, omitting reference to Professor Dana, (who, by the way, seems to have had the good taste and sense of dignity to refrain from airing his grievances in public) for another discussion in connection with the resignation of Professor Eaton. With regard to Professor Cattell the sympathy on the part of the unbiased that might have been accorded him in his clash with the board of trustees has been dissipated owing to the effective impression left by his publications since his dismissal. His address before "The Twentieth Century

Club" and his own personal "statement" by way of extenuation are apt to dispel any doubt as to his attitude on the question that got him into trouble.

It is all a thrice-told tale now and would have been forgotten had it not been for the apologies of the men who have rallied to his defense. The more moderate are inclined to admit the legitimacy of exceptional restraint upon free speech in war-time, and can see the expediency of curtailing the latitude of discussion allowed and allowable under ordinary circumstances; but as the limiting of free speech is a war measure and is fraught with danger to the civilization of a democratic people, its employment should be left to the state and to no other authority. It is for the executive, to whom we must extend extraordinary power for the time, to decide who is entitled to use it. With these principles as premises, Professor Cattell's friends assure us that his activities were not reported in the proper quarter and judged by those who, charged with safe-guarding the national interests, are to decide whether or not public safety calls for the restraint. The case was decided by the board as one between themselves and their employee, and the professor was removed for expressing opinions which in the judgment of the trustees were deficient in patriotism. No charge or suggestion of incompetence in his work as a teacher, or of abusing his office to carry on a propaganda was laid at his door; it was simply deemed "inexpedient to have such a teacher in charge of American youth", and the professor had to go.

Those who array themselves with the professor and against the university take exception to the course adopted by the trustees. They demand that a man be tried by a competent tribunal as Bertrand Russell was tried in England under the "Defense of the Realm Act". If he is guilty, let him be punished according to the magnitude of his offense. They take exception to the plea of patriotism, as somewhat specious in the light of incidents at which they hint darkly, and resent the insinuating charges and smug statements which, perhaps inspired, are allowed to percolate through the press, to the effect "that so-and-

so is not the type of man whose lectures our students can attend with safety to their souls". By way of conclusion it is affirmed that "a place where the staff promulgates the opinions of the trustees and is dumb on matters in which it disagrees with prevailing social sentiments", is no definition of a university save in Middle-Europe. Plutocratic or commercialized management can and does produce such a centre, but as a university is a seat primarily of learning, it is not a business proposition and cannot be conducted on the ethics of modern big-business.

As the case of the Columbia professors and especially of Professor Cattell, seems to be, in the estimation of apologists, the most flagrant violation of the sacred rights of free speech and free discussion, the worst classic outrage against academic freedom, we can readily gauge the value of such criticism of the dissenters as the following: "Metropolitan journals have barked a chorus of satisfaction at these dismissals". To pose as an oppressed minority, that can hope for no justice, though they alone have any semblance of right on their side, does not make for conviction in the light of the facts. It may be that they have in reality little voice in the matter, as quite beyond their realm of activity and more appropriate for the state council of defense; but if, as they imply, the facts in the case are not clear, why do they draw such final and telling deductions from them. Even granted "that the American Association of University Professors has vital work cut out for it"; that Professors Dewey and Robinson protest; that Professor Beard has resigned; these are no more a conclusive argument than the last named gentleman's fling at the trustees, as men "who have no standing in the world of education, who are reactionary and visionless in politics, narrow and medieval in religion". That such a statement proves nothing is patent on the face of it. Yet it is sometimes found in juxtaposition with the admission that "Professor Cattell has long been a thorn in President Butler's side, and that if Professor Dana said all that has been attributed to him, he was guilty of indiscretion (sic) at least!" To put a series of oratorical questions such as:

“Why were they dismissed?” “Were they guilty of sedition or bad taste or merely sacrificed to the spirit of intolerance rampant against all save the accepted views regarding the proper attitude towards the war?” in a professed defense of men who have had opportunity to make their position clear, does not have quite as telling an effect as the apologists may have imagined. The reason for their dismissal is a matter of common knowledge.

Action with regard to a professor quite similar to that of the trustees of Columbia, was taken by the regents of the University of Minnesota on order of the State Council of Defense. So, too, in other parts of the country, universities have dispensed with the services of teachers who assumed an authority for which they had little warrant. It does not clarify matters or make for settlement of doubt to confuse the issue, as we saw, by putting the contention of the professors on the same basis as the rights of a minority to a hearing in war time. Political discussion of political measures has its own time and place, but even this must at all times cleave fast to truth. If the evidence in the case and the ultimate purpose of the insistence on the right of absolutely free discussion were not so clear to the authorities, from the revelations which investigation has brought to light, we might be inclined to be more lenient and regard the whole affair from its inception as merely an inopportune time for pushing a debatable point. The country at large and the public men who might help to settle the question are too busy with other and essential work to waste precious time in listening to explanations that do not explain.

The main defense in nearly all the cases that have acquired notoriety has been built around the “right of free speech”, which in the opinion of some of the writers is the very essence of democracy. Unquestionably this right, as it is understood and granted under the constitution, is to be upheld, though it may have to be curtailed or held in abeyance just now owing to the unusual circumstances that make censorship imperative. To attempt to make an argument out of such stuff as the following: “If freedom of legitimate criticism is denied within the college

walls, it will not be safe anywhere",—or "if councils of defense can order the removal of professors they *dislike* why should chambers of commerce, merchants' associations and commercial travelers' societies hesitate to lay down what they think should be taught in war and peace", is to request to be thrown out of court. As to legitimate criticism, the first point is to see that it is legitimate. Colleges and universities have their principles, religious, ethical and social, their constitutions and by-laws, their traditions and their customs; to assail them gratuitously is to manifest not merely a lack of courtesy, but the lack of a sense of the eternal fitness of things scholastic. The attempt to yoke or put on a par the state council of defense and the commercial organizations referred to, though they are worthy of all due regard in their own sphere, calls for more than a rebuke. It may be said that no action of a state council has been taken without evidence enough and of a kind to make the object of such or similar action, be he professor or layman, sensible of the fact that he will have to take heed of himself.

To haggle about the essence of democracy in the abstract and to draw a distinction between the essence, as the apologist conceives it, and the error of mistaking the expedient and the wise for the substance of democracy; to illustrate by giving an instance of flagrant violation of law and open treason, and to add that it is merely an essential democratic inconvenience, is an insult to the intelligence of a free and enlightened people. It is a far cry from the peaceable discussion of policies about which in peace times we agree to disagree, to open virulent criticism of public measures adopted after full discussion by the representatives whom we have chosen to guide and guard the lawful interests of the nation as such.

The right of free speech is set about at all times by very well-defined limits. No one is allowed to transgress the bounds of truth; nor is it permitted to interpolate, suppress, distort the words of another, or put sinister constructions thereon, much less to attribute false motives. This natural prohibition is all the more binding, the greater the person or authority in-

volved. Illogical deductions from accepted facts, especially when they touch the vital interests of a nation are under the ban. That "restriction of free speech is suppression and therefore militaristic"; that "we are punishing as a crime (free discussion) what we urge as a virtue upon our enemies" are examples of very illogical and very palpably false conclusions. The late advocates of free speech are rather generous with aspersions, expressed or implied, on those who for good reasons do not quite agree with them. Some of their arguments lack either point or punch, while only too many are of the *ad hominem*, a rather obsolete variety.

The mere picking of flaws in simple, clear and sane statements, the heralding of fallacies where none exist is at best negative and a vast expenditure of grey matter that gets writer and reader nowhere. Again, illustrations must illustrate, must fit the case. All the "I dare say's, I venture's, would be's, it is possible's" in the arguments for absolutely free speech do not make for solidarity and singleness of impression, despite the special pleading of men distinctly on the other side. The following quotation will serve the purpose of illustrating their line of argument: "The relative inefficiency that comes from the confusing clash of many opinions and many wills, an inherent fault in democracy, is the pride and boast of democracy, the thing we believe in to fight for now for the third time."

Freedom of speech, limited, is undoubtedly a prerogative of the citizens of a real democracy. It does not follow, however, that they are to be accorded the same latitude in times of war, as they may justly regard as their legal right in times of peace. Even where the nature of civil power remains unaltered in essentials and dominates the military, as it does in the United States today, though a state of war is declared to exist, the attitude of civil officials with regard to the utterances and actions of individuals, or of associations of individuals, who are hampering the machinery of government, must be quite different from what it usually is in times of peace. Circumstances demand a new adjustment of principles to practice.

Strenuous advocates of free speech have no qualms in granting that the conduct of one "who actually stands before a recruiting office and discourages enlistments, while our soldiers are being slaughtered for lack of necessary reinforcements, is nothing short of crime" on the part of the least eloquent and influential. What then should the verdict be on the public utterances and written articles that have emanated from men who are using their positions and their prestige to block, as far as in them lies, the effective administration of governmental measures agreed upon as vital to the welfare of the nation? The question must be taken out of the abstract. There is too much abstruse argument from vague, general principles and partisan definitions. It may be putting it too strong to say that many are seeking to cloak their embryonic treason or unconscious sedition under wide deductions from rather inadmissible definitions of just what democracy signifies; but there is evidence of false premises, of woeful ignorance of facts, of prejudice and partisanship. Again, misguided loyalty to professors who "are in bad" may account for some of the communications that have appeared in reputable journals.

It does not bring us a whit nearer their conclusion to find men who, on grounds of pure reason inveigh against interference with freedom of speech, closing their eyes to the question whether it is rational on the part of a government in times like these to permit the usual untrammelled utterance. That men are moved by assertions or statements in exact ratio to the authority of the source from which they come and by repetition thereof, is the veriest truism. Conviction may in due time follow upon the reasons and arguments adduced, but the masses have neither the grasp nor the leisure to follow out for themselves the process of logical conclusion from reliable premises. As a rule, emphatic assertion by those in authority and by those enjoying prestige molds opinion and carries conviction. As example is more persuasive than precept, and action is more potent than assertion, so authoritative statement goes straight to the point, while argument lags far behind.

Herein lies the real danger of allowing men of influence to raise their voices against the order of things as decreed in council by the duly elected and authorized representatives of a free and sovereign people. When constituted authority declared that a state of war existed, (though anyone entitled to an opinion knew how it came about,) it took us some little time to realize the fact and its significance for us. The President apprised us of the fact, the truth, the reason, and set about preparations positive and negative. Some of our fellow citizens (though they had absolutely no voice in the matter) rose in opposition and it had to be brought home to them that they had either to abide by the constitution or be classed with the seditious. They would do neither. They began the present campaign which does so little credit to them as teachers or citizens, and which incidentally throws a somewhat invidious light on the profession. That there will always be "disaffected" in crises such as these; that there is always a considerable number who will not relinquish a right or hold it in abeyance for a time, even for the common good; that some in their own estimation are more far-sighted, have the real interests of the country more at heart than the custodians of our liberties and the red-blooded men who march into the breach, the history of the United States for '76, '12 and '61 bears witness. Had there been less division of opinion, less insistence upon personal "rights", less wilful blocking of the administration, results would have been better for all concerned.

We have learned by sad experience; but, thank God, we have learned the lesson that "effective warfare demands vigorous government". The way the country has responded to the call of the nation as voiced by our chief executive is as inspiring as is our wonder and astonishment at our long-suffering patience and forbearance in not silencing effectually and for all time certain discordant noises that bear a close resemblance to sedition. We are busy just now with the positive side of our masterful undertaking and do not care to dissipate our energies. As, too, the vast majority of our people is with the authorities, the suppression of sedition by the use of the most

telling means, might have the effect of awaking pity or sympathy for the offenders. It is equally true and worthy of due consideration that open or avowed toleration of seditious speech is very apt to kill public spirit, for magnanimity here might easily and very readily be interpreted as weakness or be made to look as though we had a remote doubt as to the righteousness of our cause.

Finally, the gigantic task of bringing this war to a successful issue, of making the world safe for democracy, and of insuring a lasting peace demands the gift of all but unlimited power to the executive. It is not unprecedented in the history of the world, nor has it brought in its wake the evils at which some writers darkly hint. Any other course just now, any desire to adopt half measures is fraught with great peril. As the safety of the whole is of more importance than any imagined danger to a part, so rights and privileges must in part be suspended to insure them for all future time. There is no possible advantage to be gained by stopping the works now to discuss its expediency or necessity. When all has been said, who is to judge,—the professor or the practical administrator,—the student of government, politics, history, or the man upon whose shoulders and by right rests the responsibility of making the decision?

The course of the administration is well within the law, and may be justified on the score of wisdom and expediency. This for the thinking man, the citizen and the patriot ought to be enough at present when the machinery of government is being directed to the solution of manifold, serious problems, not the least of which is the reaction on the part of the disaffected, who add materially to the burdens of the war. It is well within the province of each American citizen to make it clear to any and all who may have the bad taste to adopt a course not in harmony with the authoritative voice of the United States today, that their action is criminal, for "authority, as vested in our executive, his cabinet and congress represents the sacrifices and achievements of generations in their struggle for our civil liberties".

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS, PLUS.

*Alphonse R. Schmitt, S. J.



HERE are some people who believe the old story of the guileless couple who celebrated their wooden wedding on their golden wedding day. Most married folks denounce the tale as impossible from the start, and, to all appearances, they would seem to have the better of the argument. But whether the story be true or not the moral which it points is impressive. "If you would observe an anniversary," so runs the moral, "make reasonably sure of the date that you may miss none of the fun".

Of course, the antiquity of the human race and of murder are pretty well established, and other things, like the art of cooking and the police force, while more recent are nevertheless old enough to make us indifferent as to who first fried a steak or who walked the primordial beat. But there are still other things such as, well, let us say popular education, about whose age, since they are what they are, we are not inclined to be so disinterested.

If R. Penneworth Wyndham derives solitary yet soothing satisfaction from the consciousness that each and every one of his progenitors, back to the Norman Conquest and before, is duly named and bears his individual price-tag, it likewise affords John Jones a sort of bracing confidence to be assured that his forebears and their kind, taking them in a lump, have for a considerable period been possessed of a knowledge of reading and writing and a few other very convenient accomplishments. Now four centuries, counting backward from this year of our Lord 1917, is a period not lightly to be scorned; and if you tell John that during all those years the Jones children have

*Formerly Instructor in Physics, Creighton University High School.

enjoyed the right of going to school, particularly if you say it as if you were merely reminding him of what he knew all the time, you will surely make him feel like wanting to know you better. But don't forget the moral of the blissful couple and their jubilee.

For our part we should begin the story somewhat earlier than 400 years ago, with the year 1340 in fact; not that this precise date has any particular bearing on the fortunes of the Jones family but because, as we should tell John, in that year was born the principal character, if not the only hero, of the tale as we would narrate it. When Gerard de Groot came into this world sometime during that year his parents were living at Deventer, a small town of the Netherlands. His father was neither duke nor baron but just a plain burgher with an honest income. His last name, however, was not "de Groot", for that is only a way they had in Holland of saying "the Great", and when they said it they meant only Gerard, his son.

When Gerard was old enough to learn something besides his prayers and a few fairy tales he went to school, just as his father and his grandfather had done before him, nor did he have to leave little Deventer to do so. Boys of his age in not a few much smaller towns of the Netherlands, France and Germany were equally unfortunate in their own estimation. If they had no cloister school in which the monks taught the three R's, Latin and music, or a chapter school conducted by the cathedral clergy, such as Gerard attended, they could not evade the parish institution in charge of the local pastor. Jones might be surprised to learn that if he had lived 600 years ago his children could so easily have obtained all the education they needed. But he would surely feel tickled to hear—thanks to the moral aforementioned—that the Jones clan ceased to be ignorant at least two centuries earlier than he had been led to suspect. The boy Gerard, he would admit, was well provided for; and Gerard, we may add, made the most of his opportunities.

After a very few years he was at Paris studying philosophy,

theology and medicine at the Sorbonne. He received his degree at the early age of 18, and, after spending some years as an instructor at his intellectual cradle, the chapter school at Deventer, he was called to the University of Cologne as professor of philosophy, theology and antiquities.

He had not occupied this position long before the other universities—there were 29 in Europe at the time—saw their students slipping away to hear the new master at Cologne. Gerard, of course, could not help feeling flattered at this, but then he had no mind to help it. It was an age in which students mentioned the name of their university only by way of giving their professor's address. Gerald acknowledged his own genius and fully appreciated it, and the better to effect a like disposition in the residuum of mankind he deliberately chose to live and lecture amid much gay pomp and display. Intellectual vanity was a prevalent distemper among men of his calling in the 14th century, but Gerard appears to have had a rather malignant attack.

Then, in the year 1373, came a disease of a different kind and the prostrated master saw that, despite his title of "The Great", he was but a mortal with a mortal's duties and inevitable destiny. Being still sound at heart—for his life had been empty rather than malicious—he accepted the solemn inference and retired from public life to spend his time in solitary study. Two years later we find him with the Carthusians at Munnikhuizen, following their way of life and devoting himself to prayer and the study of the Scriptures. When he emerged from this retreat at the end of three years he was still Gerard the Great but the reference of the title had changed. He was no longer one of "those who only care to know in order that someone else may know that they know". He was going back among men not for self but for service, not to pat their inflated heads but to feed their famished souls.

Still aware of his power to sway minds and hearts—for his humility was of the proper temper—he went about the diocese of Utrecht preaching "Christ and Him crucified" to men

and women who had forgotten the very name of penance. Now Jones should not be alarmed at the turn our narrative seems to be taking. We are not going to repeat Gerard's sermons or even interpolate one of our own. We only ask him for the present to imitate in part the patience of Gerard's listeners, for the good man preached twice a day and rarely for less than three consecutive hours. And yet, since the church doors were always open, as they are today, even during sermons, it must have been something more generous than patience which held his audiences intact and attentive. The truth is that, without recourse to sawdust-trail phraseology but with that mediaeval frankness which time has subdued, Gerard searched into the lives of these men and women in a way that was both a diagnosis and a cure.

Of all the happy effects of that sane crusade the one of immediate interest to John Jones and ourselves was that the great master was again surrounded by a group of devoted disciples, both clerics and laymen, but with the refreshing difference that, instead of mere applauders of his dicta, they were active imitators of his works. Master and disciples frequently met at the home of Florentius Radewyns, a young vicar of Deventer. But Gerard had perceived that, if the fruits of his teaching were to have the more extensive and continuous distribution which he honestly knew to be desirable, there was need of a more permanent basis than mere personal attachment to himself. When Florentius, therefore, who of all the disciples had exhibited the readiest understanding of the master's high purpose, suggested to him that they who were wont to gather at his house should "combine their efforts and earnings and work together under the guidance of our Common Father", he met with a ready assent.

Now we should have to call Jones' particular attention to this incident and the year 1380 in which it occurred, for they mark the establishment of the Brothers of the Common Life, an organization devoted to the work of popular education in both its narrowest and its widest sense. In view of the general

trend of our narrative this statement will mean something to John, but he will lose none of its import if we anticipate a little to tell him that 80 years later, in 1460, this teaching order had close to 140 institutions scattered throughout what is now Belgium, Holland and Germany. In other terms, between 57 and 137 years prior to four centuries ago this single group of educators was founding and developing schools at the rate of almost two a year. If we did much better than that in our own fast growing American cities John would know it, for he is an intelligent taxpayer.

We may take up the details of our story with the year 1384, for by that time the new venture had taken definite shape and the Brothers were conducting schools in several towns of Holland. Their first efforts were confined to the field of primary education. Considering the circumstances of the confraternity's origin, to say nothing of the general practice of the time or of the very nature of the question at all times, it would have been a queer anomaly if it had not made the training of the young in the practice of Christian virtue the leading purpose of all its educational activity. Yet the Brothers had no more cause to apologize for the character of their purely secular teaching than have their successors in our parochial schools today. In his instructions to teachers in the lower grades Gerard laid particular stress on the necessity of making study as attractive as possible. Typical of his whole attitude in this respect is the recommendation that the alphabet and the first reading lessons be taught with letters and pictures made of cake dough. To the little Dutchmen this must have been a very enticing way of assimilating knowledge and if, by a miracle of child psychology, the pastry alphabet was found intact at the close of a day's session we are sure, at any rate, that the baker received an order for a fresh supply of periods and commas. The idea was not entirely original with Gerard; we find something very similar in St. Jerome's letter to the Lady Laeta written almost a thousand years earlier. Yet Jones and the rest of

us have come to look upon pedagogical innovations of that sort as the prerogative of our own progressive age.

But the Brothers did other things which showed they were not disposed to wait for our coming. In "vocational training" we have invented a good phrase, but they had the institution without stopping to give it a name. In the many tradesmen—carpenters, masons, shoemakers, tailors, and bookbinders—whom he had received into his society in addition to clerics and university men, Gerard possessed a staff of instructors who could give a very practical course in the mechanical arts to such boys as desired it. Nor did he neglect the girls in this respect. Even before the foundation of the confraternity he had converted his house into a refuge for women who desired to lead the more perfect Christian life he had preached to them without placing themselves under the formal obligation of vows. These women supported themselves by sewing, spinning and weaving and by nursing the sick, and when the Brothers opened their schools for boys they, on their part, began to receive girls into their home to give them besides a general education some very useful instruction in various kinds of domestic handiwork. Their houses multiplied like those of the Brothers though not with quite the same rapidity.

In their secondary schools the Brothers accepted the traditional course in its broader outlines, but they were always eager to introduce improvements in the schedule of subjects and in the methods of teaching them. In the old curriculum the seven liberal arts were divided into the Trivium, consisting of grammar, dialectics and rhetoric, and the Quadrivium which comprised arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy. Up to this time grammar had been nothing more than the study of Latin and during class the use of no other language was tolerated. The Brothers retained the teaching of Latin but at the same time they gave to the mother tongue the important place in the curriculum to which it was entitled. This service, of course, has been ascribed to someone else at a much later date.

For some people the word dialectics has a traditional hate-

ful connotation; so let us call it debating, as it really was, and see what they did with it more than 400 years ago. In the lower classes the teacher would ask a boy to define an adjective, or a horse, or maybe a spiral stairway. After the lad had put forth his best effort and the teacher had quieted the storm of universal if not unanimous protest—to which in his heart he did not object at all—the other youngsters were called upon for their expert opinions in the matter. Perhaps young Gottlieb, who had ventured the first draft of the rather vaguely descriptive definition, was prepared to admit that in the light of the fresh evidence recently brought to his attention his original statement might profitably suffer some minor modifications, but then again he may have been prepared to admit nothing of the kind. In any case both he and the members of the opposition were permitted to express their opinions freely, and the teacher saw to it that the indispensable “why” and “wherefore” were not forgotten. No doubt a great deal of time was consumed in all this but none thought it wasted. College entrance requirements had not yet sacrificed “*multum*” to “*multa*”, and after all the boys learned to think quickly and accurately and to express their thoughts with clearness and ease. The more advanced dialectics took the form of judicial proceedings very much after the fashion of the moot court in our modern law school. Jones should remember that we are still talking about things that were done more than 400 years ahead of 1917.

We have already stated that in 1460, only 80 years after their foundation, the Brothers were conducting about 140 institutions in northern Europe. This remarkable progress, however, was not made at the expense of schools which were already in existence when they happily invaded the field. They were convinced by the salutary example of their father, Gerard, that in the business of improving intellectual and moral conditions wild revolution and paraded destruction are not even useful, but that the right sort of constructive reform comprises the removal of the old order of things without our ever being conscious of it. When they were invited to establish themselves in a city which

had adequate educational facilities they contented themselves with conducting dormitories for out-of-town students. It was in these dormitories, whether at their own schools or at those managed by the cities that they exerted their greatest influence on youth. They took a personal and parental interest in the young men living with them, guided and assisted them individually in their studies and, more than all else, looked after their moral well-being by precepts and disciplinary regulations based on the principles of the one religion which they all professed. Their students who later achieved distinction were almost invariably noted for the purity of their morals in an age which did not make it its specialty. Furthermore, many of the most distinguished educators of the 15th century owed and ascribed the inspiration for their profession to the advice and persuasion of the Brothers who were solicitous for the growth and betterment of schools everywhere, no matter by whom they were conducted. In fact, either by their own efforts or indirectly through those of their former students the Brothers of the Common Life shaped educational activity outside the universities throughout all modern Europe.

At least three of the Brothers' pupils have since become famous the world over; they are Martin Luther, Desiderius Erasmus and Thomas a Kempis. To put them in a somewhat apologetic order, Luther spent just one whole year at the Brothers' school at Magdeburg, the learned Erasmus received from them his early education, while the saintly Thomas a Kempis once he had entered their school at Deventer never left them, but lived and died a member of the confraternity or, more precisely, as one of the Canons Regular established by Florentius Radewyns at Windesheim. A second and more harmonious trio was made up of Alexander Hegius, Rudolph von Langen and Ludwig Dringenberg. Their names may be little known now but it was chiefly to their efforts that northern Europe owed the revival of classical learning in a Christian spirit with none of the purely pagan worship of form and expression. It is not to be wondered at that they were remarkable no less for their high

religious ideals and blameless lives than for their intellectual attainments, for all three had been members of a select group of students whom Thomas a Kempis had gathered about him at the Brothers' school at Zwolle.

Langen reorganized the educational system of Westphalia and Dringenberg did a like service for the schools of Alsace. Hegius, the most prominent figure in the pedagogy of the 15th century, was rector of the Deventer school for thirty years. Jansen tells us that he "not only infused into his students a love for study but aroused in them, likewise, an unselfish enthusiasm for the noble but difficult profession of teaching". Hegius, however, profusely acknowledges his indebtedness to Rudolph Agricola who, after all, was the pioneer in the revival of classical learning in this part of the world. Agricola, too, had been a protege of Thomas a Kempis, and we are likewise told that he was the most talented of the hundreds of poor boys whose education at the Brothers' schools was provided for by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa.

The Cardinal himself never forgot his early school days at Deventer. Throughout his illustrious career as a philosopher and mathematician, as a restorer of ecclesiastical discipline in Germany and as a promoter of education in all its phases he was always the devoted friend and generous patron of his first teachers. The Brothers, in turn, were justly proud of their former pupil for in all Europe at the time there was no man quite so big in estimation and fact as Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. If, perchance, the first place in the Brothers' alumni gallery was not given to his portrait it could only have been because that was occupied, in keeping with the rule of precedence, by the likeness of Adrain VI, who, though the son of a poor boatmaker of Utrecht, had been successively Rector of the University of Louvain, tutor of Charles V, and Regent of Spain, and finally succeeded Leo X in the chair of St. Peter.

This, however, is sufficient to convince John that the commodity of education, besides being plentiful, was also of excellent quality. But among how many Joneses was it distributed?

Well, we do not know in how few of the Brothers' schools the enrollment was less than 400, but we can tell him that at Alkmaar it was often 900, at Zwolle 1000, and at Deventer, about the year 1500, no less than 2,200. Among the institutions conducted by them exclusively one at Herzogenbusch had 1,200 and another at Liege 1,600 students. While no statistics of the attendance at their other schools are available we may safely assume that in the larger cities, such as Cologne, Magdeburg and Muenster, it was well over 1,000.

To the numismatic eye of a treasurer these thousands of students represent a very gratifying income for the confraternity; for, if the average salary of a village schoolmaster early in the 15th century was 30 florins, that of teachers in the secondary city schools must have been considerably higher. Translated literally into the currency of today 30 florins are only 12 dollars, but you cannot buy beef today at 4/10 of a cent a pound. But while the treasurers of the Brothers kept the debit side of their books conscientiously as treasurers proverbially do, they never entered a student's name opposite even the smallest item for tuition. From the very beginning the sons of Gerard de Groot gave their services free, and even in towns where they had no schools of their own they paid the tuition of poor students and provided them with books and other necessities.

As a matter of fact, John Jones—for we must address you directly sometimes—their schools were open to the poor in every sense that our public schools are today and in one that the latter are not. They were not a drain on the public taxes. These Brothers of the Common Life lived on the donations which they received from wealthy benefactors and on what they earned by transcribing and binding books. What remained after their own needs were supplied they gave to the poor. Why, John, it is on record that during a famine at Deventer they worked an hour longer at their printing every day and observed even a stricter lenten fast than was prescribed by the Church in order to feed the starving poor more abundantly.

Their printing press was the first in the Netherlands and

everywhere they were the most active exponents of the new art which, they foresaw, would contribute so much to make learning the common possession of all classes of men. In connection with their printing establishments they conducted general book-stores, and without the aid of Steel Trust dividends established libraries which were open and free to the public.

Here then, John, is our abbreviated account of the unselfish life and labors of the Brothers of the Common Life, and bound up with it, inseparably so, the incomplete but true history of the education with which your children and you are now blessed. In reminding you that it all took place "four hundred years ago, plus" we have only one regret. To you, as to most other honest folks, celebrations are the bright spots in life, and we have spoiled the one you had planned for this fall of 1917. But, after all, you don't want to join the old couple on the first page, and celebrate the wrong thing at the right time. That is what some worthy people have been doing in keeping an anniversary this year.

Just 400 years ago October 31, 1917, someone went out with a hammer and played a fatal Hallowe'en prank. At present his friends are glorifying the incident, but to us, John, as he tacks up his theses, he is the figure of Death knocking at the door of the Brothers of the Common Life. These good men were prepared for a reformation; they had worked for that one thing all their lives. But, being only peaceable scholars, they could not withstand a revolution led by a man with a hammer. All that they had erected in a century and a half was shortly pulled down upon their heads. Popular education began after the revolution only because that revolution made a fresh start necessary.

LEARNED IN POLICE COURT.

*James M. Fitzgerald



WHEN we look back over the past twenty years and consider the great growth of Omaha with its beautiful homes and stately business structures, we realize that it has changed from a rustic town to a magnificent city; but to sit in our Central Police Court for a few days removes all doubt as to our right to classify Omaha as a real Metropolitan and Cosmopolitan City. There we see the man of wealth and social standing; the philanthropist and worker in the field of social uplift; the honest, hard-working man of toil, and the inebriate and victim of the accursed drug habit, all pass within a few hours on the slide of the daily grind. We see some of our best friends face the Court, and we see human beings whom we never thought existed within the confines of our State, follow in their turn to answer to an accusation of some infraction of our laws. When we gaze upon this exhibition of humanity, with its faces strange as those of Fiji Islanders, with other faces familiar to our eyes, and we listen to charges as unbelievable as would be the burning at the stake of one accused of witchcraft, we then more fully realize the wonderful contortions of which the human mind is capable and the woeful weakness of the human will.

After nearly seven years in the service of the law enforcing department of our state the writer has become fully convinced that with very rare exceptions, each man and woman is endeavoring to do what he or she considers right. The innate sense of justice is deeply impressed in our people; it is a part of their nature. We believe that when one commits a wrong he should be punished, and that the punishment should be commensurate

*A. B., Creighton; LL. B., Michigan; Police Magistrate, Omaha; Professor, College of Law.

with the offense, and to one placed in a position where it is his duty to measure out the punishment to those convicted of law violations this becomes a study of more than ordinary interest.

Many of the provisions of our criminal code are arbitrary and leave no discretion with the Police Magistrate. Such are the laws that find their way into our statutes during a wave of popular reform; and, as the very essence of popular reforms is evidence of a feeling that public officials are dishonest or incompetent, the reform legislature fixes the penalty absolutely. Needless to say such legislative enactments do not make for honesty or respect for the laws. The magistrate is loathe to find a man guilty when the minimum penalty works a needless hardship, and once he veers away from the straight and narrow path of strict interpretation and enforcement of the law as it is written, he is in the same position as the man who begins his career of lawlessness by one insignificant breach of the law,—the next offense is much easier than the first one. On the other hand, the unfortunate who has broken such a law, after he has paid a penalty that he considers entirely too severe, loses respect for that law and his disposition to respect and live up to the commands of the State is naturally weakened.

The ordinary layman, however, who watches the magistrate measure out justice in the light of local sentiment is surprised at the fortitude and spirit of resignation with which most offenders receive their punishment, even though that punishment stings, as would a lash. In this respect the hardened sinner is not much different from the good citizen who offended by accident, by thoughtlessness, or through momentary weakness of his better nature. The intelligent ex-convict, when confronted with sufficient proof of his latest misdeeds, is a creature worthy of considerable admiration, as he frankly admits his wrong and asks not for mercy but only for justice; and he is willing to admit that he has little claim for justice, but wants that little recognized. This type of man goes to his place of confinement, makes a good record as a prisoner, is favored by his keeper, and receives as his reward the mercy that he has never asked but

has continually and wisely labored to receive. If he has been a robber, and has been known as a "Stick-up man" he will at any time during his incarceration take quick advantage of his keeper. He has no regard for human life and he will take the life of another or yield up his own in his desperate effort to again breathe the air as a free man. His good behavior is merely a ruse for the purpose of lulling his keepers into a sense of safety. But the experienced jailor knows these men and never allows the "stick-up" a chance to use violence.

Men of the type just described very frequently face the magistrate in our Central Police Court. Usually, however, there is no specific charge against them, and they appear on the docket as "vags". The experienced eye can usually detect this slippery class of individuals, for in their zeal to appear unconcerned, they frequently overshoot the mark, and appear unnaturally unconcerned. But the magistrate who imagines he can pick all of the real large caliber crooks and release all the innocent men who happen to become entangled in the net of police activity has entirely over-estimated the power of human intuition. It cannot be done, and the old and salutary rules of criminal law that, a man is presumed to be innocent and it is better that ten guilty men should go free than that one innocent man should suffer for an offense committed by another, requires the magistrate to release many men whom he has very good reason to think are guilty, for a reasonable doubt still lingers in the judicial mind.

In the trial of all criminal cases in the District Court of Nebraska, the judge is required to instruct the jury that, in considering the testimony of police officers they must consider the natural and unavoidable tendency of the officer to feret out and remember only the evidence against the accused, and to overlook anything that might be in his favor. The same rule should control the deliberations of the magistrate and he is confronted with this situation in practically every case that he hears. It is reversible error for the judge of the District Court to fail to give this instruction, and the jury is in grave danger

of interpreting the words as an instruction that all police officers are unworthy of belief. Such is not the intention of the Court; but the popular opinion of police officers needs but a suggestion from so high a dignitary as the Judge of the District Court to crystallize in the mind a lurking impression that the policeman is not to be believed. Unfortunately the magistrate must consider these same facts that partially justify the instruction given in the District Court. He is not hampered by the false impression conveyed by the instruction, viz: that police officers are not to be credited with telling the truth, but he has learned from experience that some officers are very zealous in their efforts to convict everyone they arrest. This attitude is easy to detect in some but extensive acquaintance is necessary to discover the same human trait in others. I say human trait, for it is human to endeavor to cover up our mistakes, and if an officer has really blundered in making an arrest, he is very slow to admit his error. If he admits it he may be sued for damages, for false imprisonment, even though he has acted in absolutely good faith and in the service of the City; and a jury in the trial of this damage suit may be tainted with the popular prejudice against policemen and may return a substantial verdict against the officer. A good police officer, and the vast majority of our Omaha officers are very good, has to know many things besides walking the streets with his club in hand.

The police magistrate has many officers testify before him besides the regular policeman. There are great bands of inspectors, federal, state and city; inspectors of weights, foods, oils, and in fact almost everything one consumes. Among this army of inspectors are some who have been appointed on account of political service rendered by their friends, and such inspectors know their friends, which is to be expected and respected, but they also, sad to say, know their enemies. When one of those enemies steps over the lines of strict law observance he is brought before the magistrate, and woe to him if the magistrate condemns him according to the testimony presented. Then, too, there are special agents, representing all of the railroad

companies and other large industrial corporations. These men are sometimes not so careful in their testimony as a sensitive conscience should direct. But the writer can say that in his experience on the bench he has not suffered from the abuses just referred to. In his capacity as a prosecutor, however, he has seen unmistakable instances of the wrongs that flow from overzealous witnesses of these classes. It all depends, as with policemen, on the character of the man who is clothed with authority.

When using the term magistrate, it is usually the Police Magistrate to whom we refer, but any Justice of the Peace or County Judge may sit in the same capacity. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the Police Magistrate, and any case in the County may be brought before the County Judge and any case within the territorial jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace may be brought in his Court. But the Police Court is organized to care for all misdemeanors in the City, and to inquire into all felonies within the City, and has jurisdiction within a radius of three miles of the outskirts of the City. The City police department work out of Police Court and that Court is recognized as the proper tribunal for all misdemeanors in the City, hence none of the cases where the offender is arrested by a police officer goes to the Justice or County Court. Nor do the police officers of the City patrol the three-mile belt around the City, consequently the Police Magistrate's jurisdiction over this territory is dormant, so long as the sheriff and the County Court care for it.

We hear considerable comment and speculation on the effect which our recent prohibition law has had upon the work in Police Court. There are some people who labor under the altogether false impression that the work of the police judge was practically removed with the saloon. This impression comes, no doubt, from the fact that our jails are not nearly so well filled as they were in the olden days. This depletion of the jail population is due to the fact that those arrested now are usually able to give bond and pay a fine. But their cases are much harder to try, and for several reasons. In years past many of the

men arrested were intoxicated and altogether free from financial resources. They were habitually drunk, habitually in Court and habitually fined or sentenced to jail. They expected to be sent to jail when they entered Court and the handling of this class of work was very simple. It was a question of mercy and good judgment. If the judge had both the work was easy, if he lacked either or both, he was ignorant of his own shortcoming and the work didn't bother him. It is a fact, however, that there is a far smaller number of cases of intoxication and fewer women of the underworld in Police Court today than there were a year ago. Other lines of work, however, have increased and there are more contested cases than there were last year. It is not so heartrending to sit on the bench today, but the work is harder.

There has been a consistent demand for several years that Omaha should have a new City jail and a new building in which to hold the Police Court. This demand is more persistent today, and were it not for the tremendous drain on our finances at this time, I think such a building would be under construction. It is very badly needed, and, while the Court room is the only really habitable place in the structure, it is not fit for the purpose. A nice clean and well ventilated Court room would do much to increase respect for the Court, and respect for our Courts is one of the foundation stones of our government. Someone has said that Courts are intended to protect the public from the arrogance and abuse of petty officials, and if a Court has this high mission he must be surrounded with everything that may increase the public's respect for him and the office he fills.



Men, money and spirit have been described as the three requisites for the successful conduct of a great war; with equal propriety they might be regarded as the essentials of university progress. Of the three, however, spirit is immeasurably the most important for it can produce the other two, but men and money, without spirit, can never make a success of anything, least of all a university.

College spirit is often under-estimated as a factor for healthy growth and the "rah, rah" boys are tolerated rather than encouraged as if they were an excrescence of college life, a curious phenomenon, a liability, or at least a danger rather than an asset. Parades and yells and miscellaneous demonstrations are sometimes frowned upon as crudities of college life, as outbursts of mob instinct rather than as evidence of that collegiate solidarity without which no school can prosper.

Of course no one would champion rowdyism whatever the banner under which it masquerades, and it goes without saying that there are many exhibitions of alleged college spirit which represent sheer excess, but within reasonable limits there is no finer spectacle than that spontaneous outpouring of high spirit which welds the student body into a tremendous force, not turbulent but care-free, not vicious but vigorous, not lawless but responsive to the maxim that in union there is strength.

It is this spirit which takes form in the feeling so graphically pictured by Dean Hipple at the recent foot ball rally and which finds voice in the statement that "This is my university, my team, my gymnasium. Because they are mine, I am profoundly interested in them and will see to it that they prosper".

College spirit, dominated by sentiments like these, must prove well nigh irresistible. Not only will it imbue the students with a deep sense of responsibility for the welfare of the insti-

tution, but it will make them hesitate to neglect any opportunity for their own improvement, realizing, as they must, that the strength of the units must determine and measure the strength of the whole. Ungentlemanly conduct, the exhibition of mean traits of character, selfishness, penuriousness, waste of time, dangerous associations will not only go unceremoniously into the list of forbidden things, but these negative contributions will be splendidly supplemented by constructive suggestions, by concerted action for the upbuilding of the school.

Every student will not only strive to attain his own maximum at his collegiate tasks, but he will cultivate a broader outlook which will make him truly a citizen of the world and as such interested in the progress of higher educational institutions whose contribution to the common good is incalculable. He will see to it that promising young men are encouraged to enroll under the banner of his alma mater, that recruits are obtained for the various athletic activities, for the debating teams, the dramatic association, the glee club, the orchestra, the band and the numerous other organizations which play so important a part in the development of the school.

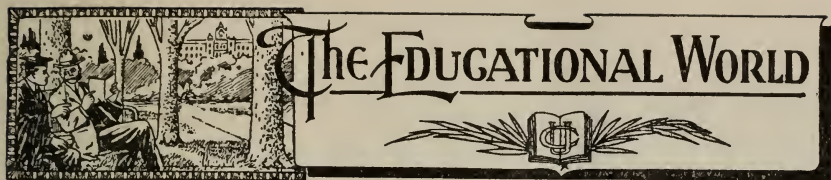
When occasion offers, he will see that the resources of the institution are enriched, either by gifts of money or by contributions toward the libraries and museums for he will feel that this is his university, whose success will be his success and whose failure will be his own. In the light of sentiments like these college spirit will seem a sacred thing, worthy of cultivation and safe-keeping, and he who contributes, even a little, toward the development of this spirit may well feel that his effort has not been in vain.

GOOD CHEER. The happy, holy, holiday season has come again to gladden the heart of the world, to lift the gloom of war and to hold out anew the hope of peace on earth to men of good will. From sodden, shell shattered field, from reeking trench, from battered city and desolate home there must go up to the All High as never

before, a prayer for the triumph of the Prince of Peace and today as never before an embattled world must realize the folly and futility of that reversion to savagery which would look for lasting success at the hands of brute force unguided by the saving doctrines of Him whose birthday is now the cause of universal celebration.

Many a home prays today with redoubled fervor for the return of peace and the restoration to the family circle of loved ones now busy with the rough tasks of war. In these sentiments the university shares for more than three hundred of her sons have responded to the nation's call and their return to the old school when their full duty has been performed, will be the occasion for a rejoicing deep-seated and sincere. Until that happy moment, she, like so many others whose dear ones have been called away by war, must continue to hope and pray for the realization of the angels' Christmas song of peace on earth to men of good will. In this hour of common sorrow, she sympathizes with the mothers and fathers who have so splendidly sacrificed their sons on the altar of liberty and democracy, and she only hopes that in God's good time their heroism may find fitting reward.





Figures recently announced at the University of Oregon show that there is an increased intensity of study as compared with a year ago. Of the various groups the women's dormitory scored the highest average; both first and second places went to the women and third place to the men.

The Patriotic News Service of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies has recently made the following announcements with the request that they be given as much publicity as possible through the college press of the country:

“College men can perform a practical patriotic service in connection with the War Tax Law. If the Government is to obtain the full amount of revenue authorized by Congress it is essential that every taxpayer shall know how to compute the amount of taxes he must pay and the time, place, and method provided for its payment.

The new Income Tax Law will reach more than 7,000,000 persons who have never before paid a Federal Income Tax. Every unmarried person who had a net income in 1917 of more than \$1,000 and every married person whose net income was more than \$2,000 is required by law to make a return to the Collector of Internal Revenue for his District. He must not wait for the Collector to call on him or send him a notice. He must voluntarily apply to the Collector for the Income Tax form. If college men will familiarize themselves with the War Revenue Act and point out to their parents and others with whom they come in contact what the law requires them to do they will be rendering a patriotic service.

The purpose of the War Tax is identical with that of the Liberty Loan. Its patriotic appeal is even stronger for instead of an investment it calls for a contribution. The bond buyer loans,—the taxpayer gives,—to the cause of Liberty. The splen-

did success of the Liberty Loan was achieved through the co-operative effort of patriotic leaders everywhere in the dissemination of information and the fostering of patriotic sentiment.

As we press forward in this great war struggle, sustained by the hope of a victorious peace, we must bear in mind that only by meeting in the fullest degree our individual responsibilities as citizens can we insure ourselves against the unthinkable consequences of defeat. The War Tax Law imposes an obligation which no loyal American will seek to evade. College men can serve their country by giving expression to this thought at every opportunity."

"The National Committee of Patriotic Societies addressed an inquiry a short while ago to Commissioner Daniel C. Roper of the Department of Internal Revenue as to how the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1917, affected the various student activities in our American colleges. Commissioner Roper had the following statement especially prepared for publication in the college press:

Inquiry has been received relative to the application of the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1917, imposing tax upon admissions to college athletic, theatrical and other entertainments. The Act exempts from such tax 'admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations.'

As was remarked in a recent statement relating to the same provisions of law, the word 'educational' as used in such connection has been given a rather broad construction by the Courts. It has been held to include physical and moral as well as purely intellectual training; and if a college itself managed the theatrical and other entertainments and received the proceeds arising therefrom, there would of course be no doubt that the exemption applied. However, it is understood that, generally speaking, such entertainments are managed not by the college authorities, but by student organizations which control

the expenditure of the proceeds. Any claim to exemption, therefore, must be based upon the contention that the student organizations are themselves educational institutions or that the entertainments which they manage are educational. It is doubtless true that college sports tend to arouse interest in physical development and that college theatrical and similar entertainments have some educational influence but the same might be said of professional base ball games, for instance, and professional theatrical performances, and of course there was no intent to exempt the latter or the promoters thereof. After all, the principal function of college sports and other college entertainments would seem to be, as in the case of professional sports and other professional entertainments, to furnish recreation; and there appears to be no more substantial ground for exemption in one case than in the other.

It is accordingly held that the tax applies to admissions charged for entrance to college athletic and other entertainments, unless all the proceeds thereof are actually turned over to the college itself, or to some other religious, educational, or charitable institution, society or organization."

The corporation of Harvard College has recently received from Mrs. S. Parkman Blake of Boston a gift of fifty thousand dollars, "the income to be used for the care of the yard or other grounds of the university, with the understanding that if at any time the money be needed for other purposes it may be put to whatever service seems wise". The money was given in memory of the giver's husband Samuel Parkman Blake, '55, and her son, Robert Parkman Blake, '94.

The Yale News recently contained an article by President Lowell of Harvard concerning a much-mooted collegiate credit which should be given to college men who left school to engage in the national military service. President Lowell said in part:

"If the A. B. degree is a certificate of good conduct, a sort of decoration given to students, then, doubtless, credit ought to

be given towards it for service in the Army. If, on the other hand, it is a certificate of a certain amount of education, then it ought not to be given unless that education has been attained and tested. Take the case of the other university degrees. Would it be proper to count a year in the trenches towards a medical education as an equivalent of, or substitute for, a knowledge of bacteriology, physiological chemistry and other subjects? Obviously not.

At the present time, the A. B. degree is an educational requirement for admission to many graduate and professional schools—the graduate schools of the universities, for example, and some law schools and medical schools. Can any of these schools consider that two years of study in college and two years of service in the trenches fits a man educationally for the advanced work of the school, or not? If so, then the educational requirement of those schools means little. If not, a degree granted in consequence of credit for work in the trenches cannot be accepted by those schools as equivalent to a degree of A. B. earned by study.

Let me present another difficulty. Where shall the line be drawn? I know a young man who passed his entrance examinations to college this last spring, and immediately left on the ambulance service. Suppose the war continues four years, and he then comes back again, shall his four years of service in the ambulance—or let us suppose, in the trenches—be counted as equivalent to four years in a college? And has he a claim to a degree from a college that he has never attended? And if so, has he a claim on any of the colleges which his examination entitled him to enter?

You will observe that the attempt to treat national service as equivalent to education leads to endless perplexities, because it is in itself illogical, and an attempt to reward patriotic service in an inappropriate way. Is there not some other way in which colleges can recognize the military service of their students? Could they not, for example, print in their catalogue of graduates, after the list of the members of each class who have ob-

tained their degrees, a list of those members who did not graduate, on account of military service in which they lost their lives?"

Gonzaga University (Spokane) has abolished the professional coach system in athletics for financial reasons as well as because of the danger of professionalism.

One thousand volumes of medical books have been donated to the library of Marquette School of Medicine by the Cronyn family of Buffalo, New York. The books formerly belonged to Dr. John Cronyn.

A recent writer in the Columbia Alumni News says:

"One of the bitter disappointments that Germany has suffered in the Great War is the failure of American university men to understand her cause and to give her even a small measure of sympathy and support. For a generation the American universities were under the spell of German higher-education. We make a fetish of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and considered the possession of that degree a *sine qua non* for admission and advancement in the professional career. Our young men were encouraged to go to Germany to get their advanced degree, and, where that was not possible were forced to spend years in the graduate schools connected with our universities under German trained professors teaching along German lines. When the war broke out, the heads of very many of our great universities and large numbers of the members of the faculties held German degrees. But almost without exception these men, in spite of their German training, turned against Germany.

This fact puzzled and distressed the Germans. For they fondly believed that they had friends everywhere in American universities, and that the men who had studied in Germany would rally to her defense. In the winter of 1914, a distinguished professor in Berlin said to me: 'We counted upon our former American students, upon our American fellow workers

in our own fields of research, upon our American correspondents in the universities. We counted upon a love for Germany and understanding of German, born of residence among us and nurtured by constant contact with German scholarship. The wholesale defection strikes us to the heart. Can it ever be between us and them as it was before?’

The moment is favorable to make the break that has long been contemplated. After the war is over the bonds between France and America will be stronger than ever. A movement is on foot to present the claims and advantages of French higher education to the students in American universities. Can we not hope that some of the boys who formerly went to Germany will come to France, and find here splendid opportunities for post-graduate and research work in every field of human knowledge? By pursuing their studies in France they will learn that it is not successful conformity to the system but ability to construct through individual effort that counts in higher education’.

The enrollment in the various colleges of Columbia University this year as compared with last is as follows:

	1916-17	1917-18
Columbia College	1,294	1,185
Barnard College	699	657
School of Law	434	199
College of Physicians and Surgeons	423	527
Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry	253	77
School of Architecture	78	44
School of Journalism	146	72
School of Business	44	67
Teachers College	2,141	2,068
College of Pharmacy	438	524
Graduate Faculties	1,222	874
Unclassified University	155	157
Extension Teaching	4,646	4,391
Total	11,973	10,842

Rev. Herbert C. Noonan of Marquette University said lately in an address before the Marquette Commerce Club:

“ ‘Who’s Who in America’, a biographical dictionary of the most prominent people in the United States, gives us a proof of this statement. In the 1916 edition, 17,564 names of prominent men are mentioned and of these 15,518 furnished educational data; of the latter number 55 per cent are college graduates.

These college graduates constitute only one per cent of the population and yet they supply America with 55 per cent of her leaders. It cannot be denied that some college men have proved failures, but a close investigation reveals the fact that, in these cases, society or sport played a primary role.

Doubtless, too, there will always be a certain number of self-made men who are not the fruit of educational preparedness but who climb to the top of the ladder despite the handicap of a meager education. What a heavy handicap this is, is evident from the words of George Reynolds, the head of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago.

‘If my words have any weight, I would like to impress on boys and young men: Go to college. I did not go. But I recognize that the man who has made a university course has a tremendous handicap over the boy who has to plod step by step through the school of experience’.

Through native talent, industry and indomitable perseverance exceptional characters sometimes succeed in mounting the ladder of success without educational advantages.

Most people admit that a collegiate education is essential for the professional walks of life. Many, however, refuse to admit that college training is a good preparation for a business career. To such careful reading of the words of Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, may be recommended:

‘I am not against college education. I have never been. Today industrial conditions favor the college man. Old crudities are disappearing; science is dethroning chance. Business is conducted on so vast a scale that the broadening effects of higher

education, gained through proper application, write a large figure'.

"Who's Who for 1916', makes this astounding revelation to parents, that, if they send a child, who has a common school education, through college, they multiply his chances of success in life by 220''.

The students of the University of Oregon expect to contribute four thousand dollars toward the Students' Friendship War Fund.

The enrollment at the University of Iowa for this year, as compared with last is as follows:

	1916	1917
Liberal Arts	1,693	1,475
Law	136	82
Medicine	163	188
Dentistry	331	258
Pharmacy	58	35
Applied Science	221	183
Graduate	219	185

A seventy-five year old tradition was broken at the University of Notre Dame recently with the opening of a restaurant on the college campus.

A new campus has just been added to Loretto Heights Academy of the Sisters of Loretto at Denver. It is in full view of the Rocky Mountains.

The dedication of the New Marquis Maloney Chemical Laboratory at the Catholic University in Washington took place in November, following the meeting of the board of directors of the university.

The Jesuit Fathers have opened a new college in Los

Angeles, California. In the opening week the registration was over one hundred students.

Loyola School of Sociology has inaugurated Institute Courses to train volunteers in six weeks for Red Cross Home Relief.

The Loyola University College of Medicine has absorbed the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery—the Department of Medicine of Valparaiso University, and since the beginning of the present session has conducted its work in the buildings formerly occupied by the Valparaiso school. These buildings, four in number, have a frontage of two hundred feet facing Cook County Hospital.

The Fordham Monthly in its November issue speaks as follows editorially:

“The Rockefeller Foundation affords one of the most striking examples of how the oligarchic octopus is reaching its fetid tentacles into every tissue of American life. From a modest start as an allayer of human diseases, the Foundation has so vastly increased its scope and power that it is now nothing short of a government within a government. It is a patent fact, for instance, that the Foundation is the directing genius of New York City.

The gentle genius who has taken millions upon millions from the American people is the Lares and Penates of the Foundation. Its propaganda is directed by men of power and cleverness; which is not to be wondered at, since the Devil is a personage of consummate ability and resource.

The Foundation is gradually gaining the mastery in every field of American life, social, political economic and educational.

It is in the latter department that their hegemony is most pronounced. They are absolute lords of the public schools and high schools. The number of colleges they have bought and paid for is legion.

The creed of these men is apotheosized animalism and glorified materialism. Their purpose is to set up the rich and mighty as the God of the universe. Knowing that religion is the only permanent safeguard of democracy, they first of all set out to abolish it; and this is precisely what they are succeeding in accomplishing, as is proved by the ever-increasing array of heretofore Christian educational institutions which are reselling Christ for thirty pieces of Foundation silver”.

The University of Michigan subscribed for \$325,000 worth of the second issue of Liberty Bonds. \$134,000 of the amount was subscribed by the students and \$190,000 by the faculty. Speaking of the matter the Michigan Alumnus for November says:

“A large percentage of the student subscription, means a real sacrifice. Many schemes have already been undertaken to meet the monthly payments. Some of the women have opened shoe shining parlors in the various dormitories, others are offering to act as waitresses, hairdressers, and cooks in order to defray expenses.

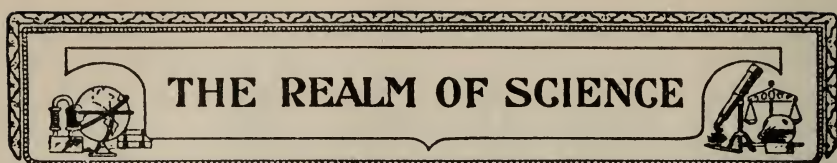
The result cannot fail to emphasize one of the most important features of the whole Liberty Loan,—the spiritual mobilization of a people united for one purpose”.

Professor Karl Eggert, who occupied a Chair in the Department of German in the University of Michigan, was recently dismissed by the Regents because of his pro-German activities.

The enrollment at the University of Michigan has fallen off 1,254 as compared with last year. The enrollment of the two years in the different departments is as follows:

	1916	1917
Literature, Science and the Arts....	3,106	2,485
Engineering and Architecture	1,472	1,156
Medical	321	337
Law	375	177
Pharmacy	105	75
Homœopathic	52	37
Dental	346	305
Graduate	266	187
	6,043	4,759





WHAT MAKES THE STARS SHINE

*Wm. F. Rigge, S. J.



A short time ago a little boy about ten years old asked me this question, "What makes the stars shine?" I dare say that most of us would feel somewhat puzzled in an attempt to give a simple and satisfactory answer. And no wonder, since it is only within the last century that even the most learned scientific men have been able to do it. Let us take the subject, then, as the theme for our reflections in this issue of the Chronicle.

Shining bodies belong to the category of luminous ones, that is, those that our eyes can see or that send us light. They may do this in two ways, either by being self-luminous and generating the light they send us, or by being illuminated and reflecting the light that falls upon them from other bodies. Let us take up the latter class first.

Illuminated bodies are by far the most numerous of those that we have to deal with on earth. With the sole exception of the sun in the sky, practically all that our eyes can see in the daytime are illuminated bodies, that is, bodies that reflect to us some of the light they receive directly or indirectly from the sun. The people that we see, the animals, plants, houses, furniture, the whole landscape with its mountains and valleys and plains, are all illuminated immediately or mediately by the sun. They have no light of their own, and are therefore completely invisible when no light from any source falls upon them.

Very few of the heavenly bodies belong to this class of illuminated ones. The moon is the most conspicuous of them all. It shines exclusively by reflecting the light it receives from the

*Professor of Astronomy, College of Arts. Director of the Observatory.

sun. It has no light whatever of its own. Even the ancients knew this, since the proof of it is in the phases of the moon and in its eclipses. For if the moon were self-luminous like the sun, we would always have full moon, and its passage through the earth's shadow would rather intensify its brilliancy than take it away entirely.

Next to the moon we have the five planets known to the ancients. Of these, at present, Venus is our brilliant evening star in the western twilight, and Jupiter in the east in the early evening. Mars and Saturn are now morning stars, and Mercury is generally so near the sun that it is seldom seen. That these do not shine by their own light but reflect that of the sun, is proved by their periodic change of brilliancy which depends essentially upon their position relatively to the sun and to the earth. The most convincing scientific proof, however, is furnished by the spectroscope, which shows that the spectra of the moon and the planets are solar ones only slightly modified by absorption.

The telescope shows us also two large planets, Uranus and Neptune, about twenty-six satellites or moons of the planets, and about eight hundred planetoids or asteroids, all invisible to the naked eye, all members of our solar system, and all shining by the reflected light of the sun. They complete the entire number of heavenly bodies that are not self-luminous, that must be illuminated by the sun in order to be visible to us.

The second-class, that of self-luminous bodies, are those that generate their own light. The greatest of these for us is the sun, then come all the countless stars in the heavens and all the artificial lights we have on earth, such as candle and gas flames, and fires of all kinds, electric lights, and also the natural lights of the fire-fly, the northern lights, phosphorescences and the like. All these generate their own light.

The immediate cause of all artificial lights is heat. This is not essentially necessary, and many inventors have labored for years in trying to produce light without heat, but so far without success. The lightning bug and other fire flies do it—they pro-

duce light with only as much heat as ordinary muscular exertion requires, whereas we must as a rule generate ninety-five per cent of heat in order to get five per cent of light.

The production of light then rests practically upon the production of heat. In candle and gas flames and in all fires the heat is caused by an intense and rapid union of the oxygen in the air with the combustible body, so that the latter is said to be consumed. Electric light is caused by the great resistance offered by a conductor to the passage of an electric current. The long electric waves are then chopped up into the small ones of heat and the still smaller ones of light, the same as happens to the waves of the sea when they strike shallow ground.

Now how does the sun generate its light? The unanimous answer of all scientific men is that it is by its heat. How then does the sun generate its heat? To this the answer is not so unanimous. Various theories have been proposed, many of which have already been relegated to the scrap heap. For the sake of general information, it is useful to refer to some of them.

First, some people have thought that the sun was either created very hot, or that it got its supply of heat in some way unknown to us, but that in either case it does not now generate any heat, but merely gives off from its original deposit, just as a poker would do when taken red hot out of the fire. The sun would then cool down in time, from being white-hot it would become red-hot, and would finally lose all its heat and light and become like the earth and the moon. From the known amount of heat radiated continually by the sun and from its size, however, we can easily prove that in two thousand years its output of heat would have noticeably diminished. That this is not the case, we know from the testimony of ancient writers, that the climates of the earth, the habitats of plants and animals, and many other similar and connected facts are the very same now that they were two thousand years ago. The sun, therefore, cannot be a hot body simply cooling, it must generate all or at least most of the heat it sends us.

A second theory maintained that the sun is a huge fire,

that it is burning like coal in a stove. This also cannot be true. Not to mention the difficulty of getting rid of the ashes in an invisible way, and receiving the necessary supply of oxygen, we can prove that the very best fire, that of a lump of solid carbon as big as the sun burning in pure oxygen, could not give us heat enough for more than nine thousand years. And even the diminution of the sun's substance by this burning would long ago have become evident in a considerable change in the earth's orbit.

A third theory accounts for the maintenance of the sun's heat by the fall of meteors. It says that a body can generate a thousand times more heat by its impact with the sun than it can by burning. Very true, but then the amount of matter that would have to fall into the sun every minute to keep up its present output of heat would be so considerable that the sun would increase noticeably in size, and this again would affect the earth's orbit by an increase of gravitational attraction. And then as the sun would have to pick up his meteoric meal in his journey through space, the earth also would be entitled to her share and would become red-hot from this cause alone. As this is fortunately not the case, the meteoric theory of the sun's heat must be abandoned.

The fourth theory is that of Helmholtz. He says that the sun generates its heat by contraction. As the sun's mass is enormous, more than 330,000 times that of the earth, which itself weighs 6,000 millions of millions of millions of tons, the force of gravitation which pulls all this matter together, pulls it so hard that it squeezes itself white hot. And there are many illustrations to prove the correctness of the explanation. We know that a bicycle pump soon becomes hot, not by friction, but by condensing the air and the heat it holds into a small space, and thereby increasing its intensity and its temperature. The reverse process of allowing condensed gases and vapors to expand quickly, generates great cold, as we see in artificial refrigerators and in the liquefaction of air and other gases.

An interesting experiment which the reader has probably

never witnessed and which is easily performed, is to take a steel ribbon like a hack-saw blade or a straightened piece of clock spring, to hold it in a flame until it becomes red hot and then to withdraw it. The red glow will become dark, but will brighten up again for a moment before it finally ceases to be visible. This is called *recalcence*, and is due to the fact that at a certain temperature the steel contracts faster than it loses heat, so that it actually squeezes itself hot. The same is the case with the sun. As it parts with some of its heat, it must shrink in size. This shrinkage then compresses it more and thus generates more heat. With its diameter of 886,000 miles, a falling-in of its entire surface of only about 150 feet in a year would account satisfactorily for all its output of heat. This shrinkage is so small that it would take us nearly eight thousand years to detect it.

This explanation cannot be said to have been proved—it is yet a theory. It cannot however, be disproved, and is therefore accepted by all scientific men. It will put us greatly at our ease to know that the sun can generate heat enough to last us for at least five million years to come.

The sun's heat and light are therefore generated in cause by its own enormous size and by the fact that it is as yet a pure gas. When it shall have lost so much heat that its size will have shrunk to about one-half of its present diameter, it will begin to liquefy and then to solidify, after which shrinkage will no longer be possible and with it the generation of heat will cease.

All that we said about the sun applies completely to every star in the heavens, because every star is a sun like ours, and our sun is one of the stars. If we could get as near to the stars as we are to the sun, we should find them of all sizes, many smaller than our sun, and many thousands and even millions of times as large. The stars are therefore self-luminous, as the spectroscope abundantly proves. They shine, because their enormous size and their gaseous constitution generate heat and then light by compression or shrinkage. It is therefore literally true to say that the stars shine because they squeeze themselves hot and white-hot.



In the December number of School Science and Mathematics Father Rigge has a short article entitled "The Climbing Monkey". It takes the case of a monkey clinging to one end of a rope which is passed over a fixed pulley and fastened to an equal counterpoise. When the monkey climbs up his end of the rope, what happens to the balancing weight—does it go up or down or remain stationary? Father Rigge shows both by reason and by experiment that it remains stationary.

In the November issue of Popular Astronomy Father Rigge has a short article with one diagram on the total eclipse of the moon of December 28th, and a longer one illustrated by three maps, on the coming total eclipse of the sun of next June 8th. These maps show the nearest minute of the times of the beginning, middle and end of the eclipse for any place in the United States, together with the magnitude of the eclipse and all other desirable and connected information.

The Acolytical Society of the College officially resumed its activities about the middle of October. At the first meeting, presid-

ed over by the new moderator, Professor Alphonse Zamiara, S. J., the following officers were elected: Mr. Dennis Kelly, vice president; Mr. Leon Le Stein, secretary; Mr. Burton Fraser and Mr. Louis Meyer, censors. Since then Mr. Fraser has been promoted to the office of treasurer.

The meetings are held every first Monday of the month after Sodality. They are well attended, as the membership is large—over forty—and is still steadily increasing. Several applications for admission into the Society are being considered at each meeting.

The members, besides officiating at the ordinary students' religious exercises, serve at the 6:00 and 6:30 o'clock Masses in St. John's Church and in the Students' Chapel, and at the High Masses and Solemn High Masses on Sundays and feast days. For those who wish to learn to serve Mass classes are held once or twice a week.

High School Athletics have been revived in full vigor after the Thanksgiving holidays. Interclass teams in basket ball, hand ball, and soccer are being organized, and teams in individual classes are fighting for the honor

of representing their respective classes. Wrestling, boxing, running and swimming contests will be held, and will add no little zest to the active preparations for the big athletic meet that is to come.

The Senior and Junior Sodalities joined in celebrating with appropriate ceremony their patronal feast of the Immaculate Conception. On the afternoon of December 7th, the sodalists, wearing their official medal and ribbon, marched in procession to St. John's Church. After an address by Father Kane, the candidates who had proved themselves worthy, some ninety in number, made their act of consecration, and were invested with the medal and duly received into the sodality by the director. Solemn benediction brought the celebration to a close. On the next morning, at 7:30 o'clock, the members again gathered in the College Chapel to receive Holy Communion in a body. The altar had been tastefully decorated with flowers and Mr. Costello, S. J., had prepared a musical program for the occasion. This ended a celebration which will long linger in the memory of all who had the privilege of taking part in it. The interest and devotedness of the sodalists in this organization is certainly a source of edification to all.

The Creighton Oratorical As-

sociation evidently has an efficient president, a discreet program committee, and a goodly number of diligent, capable members. It is advancing through the year as a Creighton Oratorical Association should advance. You cannot down a good Creighton man. That has been proved.

We wish to call attention to the fact that at each meeting, just before the debate, the president appoints two members to act as critics—one for the affirmative, the other for the negative. They rise and deliver their criticism immediately after the debate. This year they have done remarkably well. It is a very good institution.

During the month ending with December 5th, the following debates were carefully prepared and won the applause of the critics and the house.

Nov. 7th.—“Resolved, that in case the United States adopt a system of single taxation, this tax should be an income tax”. Affirmative, Mr. Kranz and Mr. Randolph. Negative, Mr. Chicoine and Mr. Brennan.

Nov. 14th.—“Resolved, that a system of compulsory military training in schools and colleges should be adopted in the United States”. Affirmative, Mr. Ching and Mr. Chun. Negative, Mr. Abboud and Mr. Kelly.

Nov. 21st.—“Resolved, that the Gary School Plan should be generally adopted in American



SENIOR CLASS PRESIDENTS, 1917-18. Standing—Eli Nollette, Arts; Thomas W. Powell, Law. Seated—Curtis Benson, Pharmacy; Louis J. De Backer, Medicine; William F. Gilmore, Dentistry.



BISHOP O'CONNOR HALL, recently opened for University students.



UPPER—MODEL HOUSE OFFICERS, COLLEGE OF LAW, 1917-18. Standing—Eugene M. Clennon, Chief Clerk; Harold R. Murphy, Sergeant-at-Arms. Seated—Bart J. Kruger, Speaker; Anton A. Rezac, Journal Clerk.

LOWER—UNIVERSITY MIXER CLUB OFFICERS, 1917-18. Standing—Leslie Kranz, Arts; Fred Zehnpfennig, Dentistry. Seated—George F. Corrigan, Medicine; Gearld E. LaViolette, Law; William E. Murray, Pharmacy.

Cities''. Affirmative, Mr. Prieshoff and Mr. E. Nollette. Negative, Mr. Neary and Mr. Svoboda.

Dec. 5th—"Resolved, that the present high cost of living is due primarily to illegitimate trade methods''. Affirmative, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Burbridge. Negative, Mr. B. Brown and Mr. McConville.

The intercollegiate basket ball season in Omaha opened December 15th, when Creighton clashed with Peru on the local court.

Prospects for a championship five at the University this year are excellent, according to Coach Mills. Five of last year's regulars are back. They are Mullholand, captain and guard; Vandever, guard; Kearney, forward; Haley, forward, and Vic Spittler, center.

In practice this stellar quintet has shown all the flash and brilliance that endeared them to the hearts of Blue and White rooters and Omaha fans last winter.

Coach Mills will have a number of new men out. Martin, left guard on the 'varsity foot ball team, is tall, speedy and promises to give Vic Spittler stiff competition for the job at center. Coyne, right tackle, has signified his intention of trying out for a guard position, as has also Moonan, right half. Berry, the peppy center of the gridiron squad, will try out

as a forward. Charlie Carroll is another who covets the place of guard on the 'Varsity five.

"They all have unlimited possibilities as basket ball men'', declared Coach Mills, "and taken all in all, I expect to have a team this winter that will clean up everybody''.

In addition to the game with Peru Coach Mills will endeavor to bring Nebraska Wesleyan to Omaha before Christmas. Creighton will play Wesleyan four games, two in Omaha and two at Lincoln. York college will also meet the local quintet.

The University had two games scheduled with Nebraska last year, but for some unknown reason they were cancelled by Nebraska, and the State University basket ball manager has so far made no overtures for this winter. Creighton will take a trip through Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri. On the trip Haskell, Henry Kendall College, Washburn, Kansas; Washington, Iowa; St. Louis, Drake, Dubuque, and a number of other college fives will be encountered.

Many of these teams will be seen in action on the Creighton floor in return games to be played here.

At the conclusion of the recent second Fort Snelling camp Creighton men were given commissions as follows: Captain of Infantry, Joseph J. Fraser, Law, 1918; Mr.

Fraser attained the highest rating of any of the eighty-seven captains commissioned. First Lieutenants, Infantry, Emmett F. Hannon, LL. B. 1914; Thomas E. Mahoney, Law 1919; John I. Negley, LL. B., 1906; Dana B. Van Dusen, ex-Law; J. Clyde Travis, Law, 1915; John H. Hopkins, LL. B. 1913; Frank C. Yates, A. B. 1908; Robert F. McGuiggan, LL. B. 1917; Vere A. Morgan, LL. B. 1916. Second Lieutenants, Infantry, John V. Beveridge, Ph. B. 1913, LL. B. 1916; George Sugarman, LL. B. 1915; Albert W. Elsassser, LL. B. 1916; Paul A. Burke, A. B. 1914; John J. Ormsby, ex-Arts; Second Lieutenants; Cavalry, Clare F. Young, Law 1919. Mr. Paul G. Weisenhorn, LL. B. 1916, was made first lieutenant at the conclusion of the Fort Sheridan, Illinois, encampment.

Dr. Clement L. Martin, A. B. 1911, M. D. 1916, who recently completed an eighteen-months' internship at King's County Hospital, New York City, has received an appointment as a Fellow at the Mayo Institute, Rochester, Minnesota. Dr. Martin will enter upon a three-year special course in surgery with the Mayo Brothers on January 2nd.

The new training school at Creighton Memorial St. Joseph's Hospital has just opened, with Miss Mary McMahon of St. Louis

as superintendent. St. Joseph's is the largest hospital in the west and as it is affiliated with the College of Medicine the training course for nurses will be uncommonly valuable. A limited number of applicants will be received for the first class but it is important that young women intending to enter the school should apply at once to the Mother Superior of the Hospital either personally or by letter. Applicants must have had at least a high school education and must be of good moral character.

The Seniors of the College of Pharmacy entertained the Juniors at an informal reception during the first part of the month. The feature of the musical program was the work of Prof. W. J. Nolan at the piano and of Joseph Poy Ting with his ukelele and native songs. President Benson of the Seniors, President Blythe of the Juniors, Prof. Johnson and Dean Newton, each spoke briefly. Refreshments were served and, using the words of an alumnus, "It was one of the best get-together times we've had".

The Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity of the University initiated three pledges into the fraternity Saturday afternoon and evening November 10th. The large crowd at the Creighton-North Dakota football game took delight in the

performances of the three initiates at the hands of the initiating team of which G. R. Rieth was captain. Attired in appropriate costumes, one was dressed as a sweet girl graduate, one as a soldier bold and the other as a baker.

Traffic was blocked at Sixteenth and Douglas streets for several minutes while the three heroes were obliged to sing several numbers. Not content with this, the neophytes were obliged to entertain the diners at Burgess-Nash Cricket Room, and also in the Green Room at Brandeis stores.

The degree work was put on at the Hotel Loyal early in the evening, at which Dr. Joseph McCarthy of Washington was leader, assisted by R. F. Mullin, archon of the local chapter, and the initiating team. At the banquet which followed, the speech of welcome to the new members was made by D. M. Nigro. The new members are: Earl Gangner of Anaconda, Montana; Joseph Ebert of Brewster, Minnesota, and John Mannion of Ponca, Nebraska.

The Phi Chi Medical fraternity held their annual election of officers Tuesday evening November 6th. The following were elected: J. B. Williams, presiding senior; James Munsey, presiding junior; Maurice Howard, secretary; John McDonough, treasurer; Earl Connolly, Judge Advocate; Edward Mullholland, sentinel.

The Phi Beta Pi fraternity of the College of Medicine entertained at a dancing party at the Blackstone Thursday evening, Thanksgiving Day. The dance was given in honor of the newly initiated members, the pledges to the fraternity and the Creighton football team. Other guests of the fraternity were members of the faculty. Several alumni of the local chapter acted as patrons.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Matousek of Ord, Nebraska, announce the birth of a little son on November 16th. Mr. Matousek completed the law course in 1917.

Mr. Joseph Schneider, ex-Law 1916, and a former professor in the University High School, was married recently to Miss Viola Koeck at St. Nazianz, Wisconsin.

Dr. L. F. Egen, who graduated from the College of Medicine in 1916, was married recently to Miss Minnie Martison of Omaha. Dr. Egen is a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and has been stationed at Camp Funston.

Hon. C. J. Smyth, A. M. 1907, Associate Dean Emeritus of the College of Law, who was recently appointed by President Wilson Chief Justice of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, has presented to the Law School a large photograph of himself in

his official robes, and his commission on parchment signed by President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory. These gifts are very much prized and occupy a prominent place in the Dean's office.

In the beginning of November the University was called upon to make a keenly felt sacrifice when it surrendered the services of Father Corboy, the faculty director of athletics, in favor of our soldier boys at Camp Funston. Early in the year Father Corboy was requested to take a chaplaincy at the camp, but as he was deemed indispensable to the University, it was hoped that another would be found for this work and that he would be spared to the school. The request for him at Funston, however, was urged and the University yielded its right in favor of the bigger cause. Father Corboy came to Omaha from Cleveland, Ohio, in the summer of 1914 and during the past three years has been a professor at Creighton and faculty moderator of athletics and of St. John's Hall. His official duties brought him into daily and very intimate relations with large numbers of the students who universally revered him for the sympathetic and self-effacing devotedness with which he surrendered all his time and personal comforts to their interests. We wish him every blessing and the

fullest measure of success in his new field. When cantonments are no more, let us hope that Creighton again will have the privilege of Father Corboy's services.

Among the Creighton men who recently passed the examination for admission to the Aviation Service of the War Department at Fort Omaha are the following: Otto M. Anderson, Law 1920; Frank A. Barrett, A. B. 1913, LL. B. 1916; Charles F. Cobry, A. B. 1905; Robert D. Connell, A. B. 1912; E. D. Crofoot, ex-Arts; Francis W. Gentlemen, ex-Arts; Harvey L. Jacobson, ex-Arts; C. R. Malm, LL. B. 1913; T. E. Nelson, A. B. 1913; E. P. Simmons, A. B. 1913; Harvey W. Schackelford, LL. B. 1910.

Mr. Simmons, who has been connected with the Springfield, Nebraska high school for the last five years and who recently resigned his position as superintendent of that school, said lately when in Omaha attending the State Teacher's Convention: "Practically all of my Creighton classmates have enlisted. I expect that some of them are already in France.

I have been wanting to get into this for some time and I decided that this was the time to do so. They need men in this service and I think it is up to me to go. They say I shall have to have a minor

operation before I can be accepted physically. I'm going to have it tomorrow".

A recent dispatch from Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, tells of the popular "Jazz" Band which has been organized there by Bandmaster Robert J. Webb, LL. B. 1912. Mr. Jess Ratchford, Law 1916, is a member of the band.

Mr. Robert L. Massey, Jr., ex-Arts, has been given his commission as Aviator at San Antonio, Texas, and has left for France.

First Sergeant Paul Showalter, Law 1915, who is now located at Camp Cody, acts as referee for the athletic bouts staged at the Nebraska "Y" each week.

Among the Creighton men at Deming, New Mexico, are Captain Clinton C. Brome, LL. B. 1908; First Lieutenant William D. McHugh, Jr., ex-Law; Second Lieutenant Gerald L. Duffy, ex-Arts.

"Putt" Kelly, quarterback on the 'Varsity Team, has left for Austin, Texas, to go into service in the Aviation Corps. Preliminary to joining the Flying Division proper he will be put through a three months' course at the University of Texas.

"Chuck" Morearty, another of the 'Varsity foot ball stars, has applied for admission to the Balloon Corps.

Ralph T. Wilson, sophomore at the College of Arts, has been accepted for service in the aviation

corps of Uncle Sam's army. It is said that Wilson passed the rigorous mental test of the aviation examinations with the highest grade of any recruit who has entered this branch of the service. His physical examination also was perfect. Wilson has been sworn in and expects to be summoned within a short time. He was in his sixth year at the College. He has been prominent in athletics, playing tennis, base ball, basket ball and track. He has won five class medals and a number of elocutionary and oratorical prizes. He was a captain in the Creighton cadet regiment until his enlistment.

Mr. Matthew V. Brossard, LL. B. 1915, who has been practicing law at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, has enlisted in the National Army and is now with Battery E, 331st Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. Speaking of his interest in the war, his home paper said lately: "Attorney Brossard has been one of the most patriotic young men of the county and has devoted much of his time and energy in delivering patriotic speeches throughout the country. As soon as his business affairs could be arranged he was anxious to take his place with the boys in khaki. Such boys as Brossard are what make Uncle Sam's soldiers the strength that they are to the nation".

A recent letter from Mr. Thomas

F. Tobin, Law 1918, who is now stationed at Camp Cody, says: "The work here is progressing very rapidly. The different regiments are receiving instructions in all the methods of modern warfare and every one is eager to be called to go across". Mr. Tobin is a member of the 136th Infantry, Company E.

Lieutenant Donald H. Pitts, who has been stationed at the Medical Officers Training Camp, Ft. Riley, Kansas, for the past two months has received orders to report to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, for instruction in War Surgery. Upon the completion of this work he will be stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty.

Dr. "Jap" Tamisiea, M.D. 1916, who is now stationed in Birmingham, England, says in a recent letter to an Omaha friend: "Well, here I am in 'Bally old England' at last and it is surely a beautiful country—just one grand big park, kept up and maintained better than many of our city parks in America. I have been assigned for duty with the British Army and am stationed at the Post Command, Sutton, Coldfield, England".

Lieutenant James F. Kelly, M. D. 1915, who is now stationed in Kansas City, speaks in glowing terms of his experiences in the Medical Corps. He is in the X-Ray service.

The law library gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a number of law books and briefs from the following persons: Hon. John A. McShane, the John A. Creighton Real Estate Company, John C Sprecher, LL. B. 1916, the Legal Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. Alexander F. Brungardt, LL. B. 1913.

The library is very anxious to get as many Session Laws and Statutes of the various states as possible and will also be glad to receive scattered volumes of State Reports, as well as text books not already in the library. Since the first appeal was made for donations of this kind more than six hundred dollars worth of law books have been received from friends of the school. Through purchase and gift the library has now reached a total of nearly fifteen thousand volumes.

A collection of briefs filed in the Supreme Court of Nebraska is being made up and gifts for this department of the library will be welcome. The collection of a set of United States Supreme Court Briefs will be undertaken presently and the librarian will be pleased to acknowledge receipt of donations made to this collection.

Mr. Rody R. Ryan, LL. B. 1916, was married on Tuesday, December 11th, to Miss Jean Undeland, the ceremony being performed

by Rev. D. P. Harrington at St. Cecilia's church, Omaha. Since his graduation, Mr. Ryan has been located at Gillette, Wyoming, which will be their home.

Dr. H. L. Akin, M. D. 1901, has been commissioned a major in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He is now stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.

The University Mixers entertained at a dance in honor of the foot ball team, at Keep's Academy, on Tuesday evening, November 27th. The floor was so arranged as to give the appearance of a miniature field. About seventy-five couples were present and the affair was one of the most delightful of the season.

On Saturday evening, November 24th, the final foot ball rally of the season was held at the University Gymnasium and was attended in large numbers by students, alumni and business men of Omaha. The affair was delightfully informal and spontaneous. The speakers and the foot ball team were given a place of vantage on the running track where they were in full view of the big crowd on the Gym floor. The 'Varsity Band was out in full force and contributed no end of inspiration to the meeting. Dean Paul L. Martin of the Law School

acted as chairman of the evening and introduced the speakers, including the President of the University, Dean Hipple of the Dental School, Athletic Director Wallace, Coach Mills, Captain Morgan of the team, and a number of the other players. Several of the older alumni responded briefly, among them being Harry V. Burkley, William Callahan, John Kelly, Bert Murphy, John J. Shannon, and Judge Madden.

Many of the Omaha Alumni took a prominent part in the Knights of Columbus War Fund campaign. Wm. C. Fraser, LL. B. 1908, was secretary of the state committee, and Francis P. Matthews, A. M. 1911, LL. B. 1913, was assistant secretary. Wm. J. Coad, A. B. 1899, was treasurer and the list of vice presidents was made up in large part of Creighton men. The Arts faculty contributed \$1000.00 toward the fund, the law students \$178.00, and the arts and high school students \$510.00. Among the vice presidents were the following Creighton men: Charles O. Beaton, John A. Bennewitz, Dr. L. B. Bushman, Harry V. Burkley, Dan B. Butler, William E. Callahan, J. Frank Coad, Dr. P. T. Conlan, Dr. James P. Connolly, Dr. Charles F. Crowley, Thomas J. Donahoe, Dr. Timothy J. Dwyer, Dr. John R. Dwyer, Charles M. Garvey, Paul Gallagher, Maurice P. Hinchey, Fred

Hamilton, John J. Hinchey, James A. C. Kennedy, T. F. Kennedy, A. V. Kinsler, J. C. Kinsler, Dr. Milton L. King, Frank Kehoe, Dr. J. Frederick Langdon, Edward F. Leary, Thomas Lynch, Frank O. McCaffery, William McCaffery, Dr. Bernard A. McDermott, Paul L. Martin, Charles P. Moriarty, John R. Mullen, Dr. T. R. Mullen, Bert Murphy, John H. Mithen, Louis C. Nash, Dr. Bryan M. Riley, William A. Schall, Thomas F. Swift.

The brilliant success of the Varsity team in the last two games of the season warrants a rather more extended account than usual of the great work which the men did. James P. Russell, writing in the Omaha Bee of the Haskell game, said:

"Creighton gridiron warriors massacred the heavier Haskell Indian tribe from Lawrence, Kansas, on Creighton field yesterday afternoon, rushing over three touchdowns on the completely outplayed Redskin team. Final score, 19 to 0. The game was replete with thrills, with Leahy and Harmon for Creighton and Black for the Indians giving an exhibition of foot ball that long will be remembered by the large crowd of enthusiastic Blue and White rooters.

Leahy was easily the bright star of the game for Creighton. The big fullback's brilliant punt-

ing was a joyful surprise to the enthusiasts of the school up on the hill. His boots were long and high and enabled his ends to race down and get under the ball, and down a Redman in his tracks. This was invariable throughout the game and the yards gained by the interchange of punts counted materially in keeping the ball in Haskell territory.

The speed and distance for which he returned Black's kicks brought the stands to their feet numbers of times. Leahy played a fierce line-plunging game and advanced the ball whenever called upon to carry it. His most spectacular performance came in the third quarter when he intercepted a forward pass and raced 45 yards for a touchdown. He followed this up with two more dashes of 45 yards each.

To make Leahy's stellar exhibition more noteworthy, unknown to himself he played through the whole game with a broken hand. In the game against North Dakota last Saturday he broke his right hand and had an X-ray taken of it Friday after it had caused him considerable pain all week. When he went into the game he was unaware of the results of the X-ray.

Closely rivaling Leahy, were Harmon, Mullholland and Moonan. Harmon is Mills' new find at quarterback and the wonder is that he has not been there all season. He was quick and sure

and ran his team like a seasoned veteran. Harmon's direct contribution to the scoring end came in the last quarter. The doughty little quarterback intercepted an Indian pass on his 30-yard line and raced through the entire Haskell team for 70 yards and over the line. At one time or another in the course of his travels down the field seven Indians dove fruitlessly at his heels, the shifty pilot dodging them all.

Mullholland and Moonan played the halves and were the most consistent ground-gainers of the day. Both took the ball through the line time after time for five and ten yards at a stretch and it was partly due to their tackling and support of the line that the Indians were totally unable to penetrate the Creighton line.

Dependable Tom Berry at center also played the game of his life. He completely outfought his husky opponent at the center of the line, and it was he who brought the ball over Haskell's goal line for the first score of the game, on a pass from Mullholland.

Hull, Coyne, Morgan, Emery, Healey and Kolda all found a place in the hearts of Blue and White followers yesterday.

For the Indians, Captain Black was the particular shining light. But Evans, the widely heralded left end, almost gave the Omaha rooters heart failure when he grabbed the ball on Leahy's kick-

off in the third quarter and sprinted down the gridiron with the ball safely tucked under his arm. Speedy Harmon camped right on his trail for 60 yards and picked up the scent on Creighton's ten-yard line, downing him on the eight-yard line. That was mostly all for Evans, with the exception of a few times when he completed some of Black's heaves when the Indians resorted to the aerial game.

Creighton outclassed Haskell entirely in the first half. During this period Haskell had the ball in Creighton's territory once, and for a few moments only. They also made downs once during the first half. Creighton, on the other hand, had the Indians on the defensive during most of the time, with the oval in their possession always within the shadow of the Redskins' goal post.

Haskell won the toss and chose to defend the south goal. Otipoby was slow in getting away on the return trip and he was downed on his ten-yard line by Hull. W. Murdock at fullback and B. Murdock at right half failed to make anything and Black was forced to punt. Leahy returned the pigskin to Haskell's forty-yard line, and Creighton began the march. Moonan went through left tackle for five yards, Mully for three and Harmon dashed around left end for 15 more. Mullholland, Leahy and Harmon made small gains and

on the fourth down Leahy attempted a field goal, but failed.

Haskell took the ball out to the 20-yard line and the two Murdocks and Otipoby failed miserably in attempts to advance the ball. Healey blocked Black's punt and fell on the ball on the 13-yard line. But the Indians presented a stone wall defense and Creighton lost the ball on downs. W. Murdock galloped through the line for nine yards and Otipoby followed for four more, but their onward rush was rudely stopped and Black again kicked. With the pigskin near Haskell's thirty-yard line, the oval changed hands several times. Leahy then absorbed another of Black's punts and returned the ball for 35 yards to the Redskins' twenty-five-yard line. Mills' proteges then steeled down to grim work, with the result that Moonan plowed through for five yards, Leahy for five and Mullholland for three. The first quarter ended with the pigskin on the enemy's twelve-yard line.

In the second quarter after Moonan made two yards, a nicely executed forward pass from Mullholland to Berry netted the first score of the game. Hull kicked out and Leahy promptly booted the oval over the bars. Pandemonium reigned among the madly cheering spectators.

The Indians then attempted a rally, but it failed and the half ended with the ball in Creighton's

possession, in Haskell territory.

Creighton received the ball on the kick-off and Leahy tore back for 30 yards with the ball. The Blue and White team washeld and Leahy punted to McLemore. Hull raced down under thenicely timed kick and downed the quarterback in his tracks, only four yards from goal. Black immediately booted out of danger. The Blue and White squad worked the pigskin down the field and Leahy again attempted a field goal, but the oval flew wide of the posts.

Berry intercepted one of Murdock's flips over the line of scrimmage, and passed up two white lines in his jaunt toward the Redman's goal. But the Indians were fighting bitterly and refused to yield an inch. Having perceived that they could make no headway through the line or around the ends the Aborigines opened up with their deceptive aerial game and at first it succeeded. But the Blue and White warriors were on their mettle, and their superior playing could not be combated. They soon solved the air attack and put an end to the enemy's hopes in that department of the game. The principal cause of their returning mostly to straight foot ball, with only an occasional heave to exercise Murdock's arm, was Leahy. That worthy gobbled up an Indian flip and hustled 45 yards for the second score of the game.

It was then that Evans gave the Blue and White rooters that almost fatal scare by sprinting through the whole Creighton squad on receiving Leahy's kick-off. Harmon saved the day for Creighton by tackling him from behind after a long pursuit, and kept the Omaha eleven's slate clean.

In the fourth quarter both teams were still going at top-notch speed. The honors were all Creighton's.

Haskell was outfought, outplayed, outclassed in every department of the game. But it cannot be said of them that they failed to show fighting spirit once during the game. At the sound of the final whistle they were striving as desperately as when they had commenced.

Harmon opened the fourth quarter with a beautiful dash, on an intercepted forward pass of 70 yards through a broken field. When he came to a stop he and the battle-scarred pigskin were resting comfortably beneath Haskell's goal posts. Leahy's kick failed to go over the bars.

When the ball came into play again Creighton held the Redskins for downs. Coach Lubo pulled a "bone-head" by sending Cooper in to substitute for Eagle, after Cooper had been taken out in the same quarter, and the result was 15 yards per play for visitors.

In the last few minutes of play Leahy made a spectacular wind-up of his stellar activities on the gridiron by returning another one of Black's unfortunate punts for 50 yards to Haskell's fifteen-yard line.

Black was truly unfortunate yesterday for whenever he was forced to kick the ball, which occurred consistently when Haskell had the ball in their possession, there was Leahy, ready to enclose the pigskin in his capacious arms and trot back half the distance. He was exceedingly tired and weary last night.

'The Indians never had a chance against this fighting bunch', admitted Coach Lubo after the game.

The line up:

CREIGHTON		HASKELL	
Hull	L. E.	L. E.	Evans
Morgan	L. T.	L. T.	Frazer
Healey	L. G.	L. G.	Cooper
Berry	C.	C.	Eagle
Kolda	R. G.	R. G.	Black
Coyne	R. T.	R. T.	Fire
Emery	R. E.	R. E.	Davis
Harmon	Q. B.	Q. B.	McLemore
Mullholland	L. H. B.	L. H. B.	Otipoby
Moonan	R. H. B.	R. H. B.	M. Murdock
Leahy	F. B.	F. B.	W. Murdock

Substitutes: Creighton. Little for Kolda, Carroll for Harmon, Bigelow for Harmon, Harr for

Forward passes: Creighton completed five out of 10, Haskell Indians completed seven out of 14. Penalties: Creighton, 55 yards; Haskell Indians, 25 yards. Referee: Williams of Iowa. Umpire: Haskell of Nebraska. Head linesman: Montgomery of Wisconsin. Field judge: Havens of Drake. Time of quarters: Fifteen minutes.

Ned Aitchison, writing in the World-Herald says of the Thanksgiving Day game:

"Displaying the punch in the final period that turned a stubbornly-contested see-saw game into a rout, Creighton yesterday afternoon won a great victory over the beefy Colorado School of Mines eleven, 34 to 14, before 5,000 spectators, on Creighton field.

And to Gene Leahy, fullback for the Blue and White, must go such honors for personal prowess as are possible on an eleven where co-ordinated action and brilliant teamwork were largely responsible for Creighton's success.

crippled, like his
Mullholland,
daunt-
n's

every man on the team, that enabled Creighton to come back in the final period and beat the Miners to a fare-you-well, piling up three touchdowns and salting the issue away by a decisive margin.

Two smashing periods in the first half found the Coloradoans, fresh and powerful, leading by the scant margin of a single point. Creighton seemed groggy and tuckered out. Leahy had been the object of Colorado's concerted attack and he had been punished sadly.

Mills was destitute of first-string backfield substitutes and there was no relief in sight for Leahy. He had to stick it out, and he did. Mullholland, likewise crippled, pluckily shouldered the blunt of the attack, although his injured knee caused him torture at every move.

Each side picked up a touchdown in the third period, which ended with the Miners still one point to the good. Creighton's case looked hopeless when the final quarter began. Colorado players smiled confidently as they started that last period—but their grins changed to gloom in jig time.

Coyne, with two-tackle-around
ays, started the drive for Colo-
goal, which ended when
nd smashed through for
by a margin of
over the

line. Coyne caught Harmon's kickoff and Leahy booted the goal.

Recovering the oval on a fumble shortly after the kickoff in the same period, Creighton swept down the field for a second touchdown by Leahy, after the game fullback and Mullholland had battered through the Miners' line for two successive first downs. Gene again kicked goal.

Moonan scored the last tally on a trick play through center, dashing fifteen yards through a broken field to the goal. And that ended the fireworks. In the semi-gloom of late afternoon, Leahy's trusty, if somewhat wobbly, right foot punted the ball back to the defeated Miners as fast as the fighting blue line took it away from them on downs. It was the end of a perfect day for Captain Morgan's men.

Tommy Mills' made-over eleven, for the second time, withstood the attack of a heavier, more experienced opponent in a game where sheer will power and gameness, with effective team work, overcame a tremendous handicap in weight.

Creighton was outweighed fifteen pounds to the man, which will explain why the Blue and White players suffered so severely in the rough and tumble scrimmage.

But Creighton's line repelled the savage attacks of the Miners.

Morgan and Coyne, the Blue and White tackles, had all the best of Coulter, the All-Rocky Mountain star, and Clough, although both Miners were game and fleet. Berry was easily Meehim's master at center. Hull and Emery on the wing positions, were more effective than Linderholm and Bunte, the Colorado ends.

Creighton's line for three periods was impregnable to the attack of the visitors. The Blue and White made first downs twenty-two times, compared with eight times for Colorado. This faithfully tells the difference between the two lines and the backfields.

Creighton drilled the ball to the Miners' four-yard line a few minutes after Pittser kicked off at the opening of the game to Coyne, who returned the oval eight yards to the Blue's forty-yard line.

Emery opened up with twenty-five yards through right tackle, after Coyne had recovered a fumble, planting the ball on the Miners' thirty-yard line. Leahy sailed through to the four-yard line, but two penalties, an incomplete pass and a line buck, enabled Colorado to regain the pigskin on its own three-yard line, Pittser punting out to Leahy on the twenty-five-yard line.

Harmon, who handled the team through most of the game like a veteran, made twelve yards around right end, and Coyne and

Mullholland put the oval on the five-yard line.

Mully heaved a short pass to Leahy who shook off a tackler, stumbled, regained his stride and sped behind the goal posts with the first tally. Harmon fouled the ball by touching it to the ground before Leahy was ready to kick, and the score was Creighton 6, Miners 0.

Three line plunges and two forward passes, netting sixty-three yards on five downs, sent Bunte over with Colorado's initial score at the opening of the second period. Bailey heaved the first pass to Linderholm, while his second toss to Bunte delivered the bacon. Pittser kicked goal. Score, Creighton 6, Miners 7.

Leahy's sensational forty-yard return of the kick-off began another Creighton drive on Colorado's goal, which continued with Mullholland's heave to Harmon for seventeen yards and straight line plunges which carried the ball to the Miners' five-yard line, where they held for downs.

Harmon and Mullholland carried the oval back to the four-yard line, but a fumble again cost an opportunity to score, Pittser punting out of danger. Creighton had a third attack launched on Colorado's goal when the half ended.

Harmon recovered a fumble on Colorado's thirty-five-yard line, after Leahy had kicked off to

"Chuck" Schneider. In a spectacular thirty-yard sprint around left end, Harmon took the ball to the Miners' five-yard line, where Mully, in two line bucks, carried it over, Leahy kicking goal. Score, Creighton 13, Miners 7.

Captain "Chuck" Schneider, who shared with Pittser and Coulter the individual honors for Colorado, electrified the crowd with a seventy-yard run for a touchdown immediately after the kick-off. Pursued by three Blue tacklers, he made a pretty run and flopped safely across the line before Harmon downed him. Pittser kicked goal and the Miners took the lead, 14 to 13.

Colorado's three backs hammered Creighton's line which wavered for the first time, and succeeded in forcing it back to within four yards of goal where the Blue and White braced, recovering the oval. Bailey signaled for a free catch on the kickout, but Pittser's attempted drop kick from the forty-five-yard line went wide and it was Creighton's ball on its own twenty-yard line.

Leahy and Pittser exchanged punts, the Creighton back making a wonderful forty-five-yard run through the field, shaking off Miners at every turn and finally submerging under a load of no less than six Colorado players. The quarter ended with the ball in Creighton's possession in neutral territory.

Coyne's off-tackle plays started the ball rolling toward Colorado's goal in that memorable fourth period. Mully's plunges and an off-side penalty for the Miners put the pigskin on the five-yard-line where Mullholland lugged it over, Leahy kicking goal after Coyne caught Harmon's kickout. Creighton 20, Miners, 14.

Creighton took the ball on a fumble on Colorado's twenty-five-yard line after the kickoff, Leahy and Mullholland hitting the tackles for successive gains that enabled the Blue fullback to add another score and then to kick goal. Creighton 27, Miners 14.

Pittser caught Leahy's kickoff and passed it to Schneider, but Moonan intercepted the ball on the next play from the forty-yard line, Creighton began its final drive on Colorado's goal. With five minutes left to play, the Miners forced Leahy to punt, but Berry grabbed one of Bailey's passes and Moonan went through for eighteen yards.

Moonan was at his best right then. He reeled off fifteen yards on a trick play, scooting through center for the last touchdown of the afternoon. Leahy kicked goal. Creighton 34, Miners, 14.

Mills sent in a flock of substitutes to finish the last few minutes of the game, which was played in semi-darkness. Bell's attempted drop kick ended the fray.

Line up and summary:

CREIGHTON		MINERS	
Hull	L. E.	L. E. . .	Linderholm
Morgan	L. T.	L. T. . . .	Coulter
Healey	L. G.	L. G. . . .	Benbow
Berry	C. C.	C. C. . . .	Mechim
Kolda	R. G.	R. G. . . .	Mulford
Coyne	R. T.	R. T. . . .	Clough
Emery	R. E.	R. E. . . .	Bunte
Harmon	Q. B.	Q. B. . . .	Bailey
Mullholland	L. H. B.	L. H. B. . .	C. Schneider
Moonan	R. H. B.	R. H. B. . .	H. Schneider
Leahy	F. B.	F. B. . . .	Pittser

Score by quarters:

Creighton	6	0	7	21—34
Miners	0	7	7	0—14

Touchdowns—Leahy (2), Mullholland (2), Moonan, Bunte, C. Schneider.

Goals from touchdown—Leahy (4), Pittser (2).

Penalties—Creighton 9, for 55 yards; Miners 2, for 20 yards.

Forward passes—Creighton, 12, of which 5 were completed, for 42 yards; Miners 17, of which 4 were completed, for 40 yards.

Substitutes—Creighton: Jones for Healey, Little for Kolda, Martin for Little, Connors for Harmon, Bigelow for Berry, Berry for Mullholland, Carroll for Emery. Miners: Haussels for Mulford, Bell for Pittser, Gallucci for Haussels, White for Bunte.

Officials—Brennan of Ames, referee; Jones of Yale, umpire; Hascall of Nebraska, head linesman.

Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

The following item taken from the Sunday World-Herald, December 2nd, tells of the high regard in which Coach Mills and

the 'Varsity foot ball team are held:

"Thirteen recruits, noteworthy more for their utter lack of foot ball experience than for any other of their attributes, faced Cotner University on Creighton field September 29th as a curtain raiser for the local foot ball season. Charlie Carroll, Mike Healy, Felix Kolda, Bill King and Charlie Little, all of whom had sat supinely through the previous year, watching their schoolmates struggle on the gridiron without even venturing to try out for the firstsquad, appeared in that line-up against Cotner. Bill Coyne and "Spec" Campbell held down halfback positions and Leahy and Kelly completed the backfield.

Cotner held the Blue and White to a 6-to-6 tie that day. With that discouraging start. Coach Tommy Mills, entered upon his third year at Creighton, with the determination to put out a winning team.

Not two months later, on November 17th to be exact, Mills pitted his team against the far-famed Haskell Indians and overwhelmed the Redmen, 19 to 0, by means of the most powerful foot ball machine ever produced at Creighton. And on Thanksgiving day that same machine humbled the Colorado School of Mines by a 34-to-14 victory, in which they outclassed and outplayed the Miners in every department.

The period of transition had been brief but it had been wonderfully effective. War and injuries broke upon the work of Mills just as success was smiling on his efforts and took from the game for the remainder of the season his quarterback, an end and a halfback. But Creighton plugged ahead and won.

Bill Coyne was shifted from halfback to tackle and Campbell from halfback to end as the first step in the transformation. Eddie Mullholland, star of Creighton's 1916 foot ball and basket ball teams, returned to school a few weeks later and with him came "Chuck" Harmon, formerly of the University of South Dakota squad. Uncle Sam offered aid and sent back to school Walter Hull who had started at end of the year previous, prior to his conscription into the national army. And then came Tommy Berry, carrying with him the reputation of being the only man who had scored on the 1916 Washington University eleven.

Captain Vincent Morgan and Bill Coyne were rapidly whipped into the best pair of defensive tackles in this section. "Hump" Emery and Hull shone in their positions, as wingmen; Kolda, Little, Healy and Jones developed into stonewall guards and Tom Berry won for himself the name of the best center who ever appeared in a Creighton uniform, including

even Eddie Buford of the 1914 squad. Kelly and Morearty forsook the gridiron to take their places with Uncle Sam, but Gene Leahy, Dan Moonan, Eddie Mullholland and Harmon broke into the limelight of middle-western foot ball by becoming integers of the most aggressive backfield Creighton ever turned out.

Drake met the locals on October 13th, just in time to feel the weight of Creighton's gradual improvement. With a mighty effort the heavy Iowans held the Catholics, 12 to 3, in a game in which Drake was far outclassed.

Dubuque was easy and though they fought every minute of the game, they were outclassed by Mills' boys. The Dakotas each told the same tale. An intercepted forward pass won the South Dakota game for the visitors and North Dakota took the long end of a 12-7 score in a game 'in which Creighton showed constantly a pronounced superiority over the Northerners'. 'Optical peculiarities of two officials who were eagle-eyed in spotting Creighton's off-side plays but who visually muffed a number of glaring infractions of rules by North Dakota resulted disastrously for Creighton, reads an account of the game.

Haskell went down to defeat at the hands of a team that had finally developed its dormant ability. Colorado Miners suffered the

same fate and fully appreciated the fact that Mills had made good his determination to produce a winner even though an unlucky number of raw recruits blighted all hope at the opening of the season.

This is the tale of the season's success:

September 29—Creighton 6, Cotner 6.

October 5—Creighton 73, Peru 7.

October 13—Creighton 12, Drake 3.

October 20—Creighton 0, South Dakota 6.

October 27—Creighton 21, Dubuque 0.

November 10—Creighton 7, North Dakota 12.

November 17—Creighton 19; Haskell Indians 0.

November 29—Creighton 34; Colorado School of Mines 14.

Total points—Creighton 172; Opponents 48".

Dr. M. J. Scott, M. D. 1903, and Mrs. Scott of Butte, Montana, announce the birth of a little son, on November 24th.

Frank S. Appleton, a Sophomore in the College of Law, died on the morning of Thanksgiving Day at St. Joseph's Hospital, following a brief illness. The funeral was held on Monday, December 3rd, from Sacred Heart Church, Omaha, interment being made in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Mr. Appleton was a popular member of the night classes, and worked during the day at Union Pacific Headquarters.

Father Corboy, former Athletic Director, and now a Chaplain in

the Knights of Columbus establishment at Camp Funston, spent Thanksgiving in Omaha.

E. M. Clennon, Registrar, and Leo J. Ryan, Instructor, of the College of Arts, have resigned their positions to enlist in the Aviation Section.

J. Godfrey Raupert lectured to large audiences in the University auditorium on Monday and Tuesday, November 26th and 27th.

The student body attended C. E. W. Griffith's recital of Othello in the University auditorium on Wednesday, November 28th.

Up to December 3rd, the drive for the K. C. War Camp Fund in the College of Arts had reached a total of \$559.25.

The Oratorical Preliminaries of the College of Arts were held on December 10th.

The work of the Cadet Regiment during the past month has been marked by a steady improvement in drill and discipline. Early in November the Commandant held a rigid Regimental inspection, which, while it revealed a number of smaller defects, showed that indeed the shortcomings were minor ones. A Battalion review held some few weeks ago was a pleasant surprise to all, for the

Cadets marched by in new formations with the precision and alignment of regulars. The oncoming of the cold weather has finally driven the Regiment from the campus to the gymnasium. While company and squad formations will have to be abandoned, there is plenty of room on the main floor for calisthenics, manual of arms, etc. On December 6th a written examination for commissioned officers was given by the Commandant. On December 5th Assistant Commandant Shillington left with his mother for Montana where he will await his call to aviation. It is needless to say that by his departure the Regiment suffers an almost irreparable loss. To him must be given the credit of organizing the regiment, and instilling into it a large amount of his own military spirit. May his endeavors in other fields be as successful as they were in Creighton. We hope in the next issue of the Chronicle to publish our notes in a new department devoted to military affairs.

Eddie Mullholland, sensational halfback for the past two seasons on the Blue and White eleven, was unanimously elected captain of the 1918 foot ball squad at the annual foot ball banquet at the Loyal, on December 5th.

Seventeen men were given "C's" for their efforts on the gridiron during the past season.

Coach Tommy Mills, Faculty Athletic Director Rev. Father Wallace, and former Creighton stars complimented the men on the work of the season and wished them success.

Every letter man was also given a lifetime pass to all athletic contests on Creighton field.

Jack Shannon, Roy Platz, Harvey Stapleton, Dan Butler, Bill Brennan, Billy Callahan and other stars of former days all gave short talks.

Then men who received letters were: Harmon, Coyne, O'Connor, Campbell, Berry, Emery, Carroll, Martin, Leahy, Moonan, Hull, Little, Kolda, Healy, Morgan, Jones and Mullholland.

Lieutenant C. F. Shook, M. D. 1915, former police surgeon at the central station and now an army physician in the hospital corps at Camp Dodge, is home on a furlough.

He says army life seems most interesting and fascinating to the men in camp, who are eagerly training for an early departure to capture the kaiser's realms.

CREIGHTON'S HONOR LIST

The following Creighton men, students, alumni and faculty, have been called to the colors. The editors of the Chronicle will appreciate corrections and additions to the list:

Adams, Chas., D. D. S. 1915; First

Lieutenant old Sixth Nebraska, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.

Aklin, H. L., M. D. 1901; Major, Medical Corps, Rockford, Illinois.

Amende, Carl, Law 1919; Second Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Anders, C. G., D. D. S. 1915; First Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.

Anderson, M. H., D. D. S. 1912; First Lieutenant, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

Anthony, J. T., M. D. 1914; First Lieutenant, Kansas City, Mo.

Armstrong, LeRoy, Ph. G. 1916; Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.

Babington, M. C., D. D. S. 1917; First Lieutenant in Dental Reserve Corps; subject to call.

Baldwin, Grove, M. D., 1917; Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California.

Baker, Walter, Ph. G. 1910.

Barstow, Richard, ex-Law 1915.

Batthey, Percy B., M. D., 1911; Kansas City, Mo.

Belford, Daniel, Arts 1918; Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.

Belford, Carroll, ex-High School, Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.

Belman, Charles, High School, 1918; Sergeant, Camp Funston, Kansas.

Beveridge, Leo R., Arts 1918; with the Associated Press in Chicago.

Beveridge, John V., Ph. B., 1913; LL. B. 1916; Second Lieutenant, Camp Lewis, American Falls, Washington.

Bierbower, Harry C., M. D. 1900.

Bloedhorn, W. A., M. D. 1909; Major, U. S. S. Kentucky. Care Postmaster, New York.

Bongardt, Charles F., Arts 1918; 17th Field Artillery, Headquarters Co., Sparta, Wisconsin.

Boyne, Harry, D. D. S. 1913; First Lieutenant, 158th Division U. S. Regulars.

Brome, Clinton, LL. B. 1908; Captain Co. A, Military Police; Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.

Brown, Cyril, Arts.

Brehm, John J., High School; enlisted in Marines.

Bushman, Lawrence, Ph. B. 1914; Aviation Corps, Berkeley, California.

Burke, Donald J., LL. B. 1912; Second Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Burke, Paul A., A. B. 1914; Second Lieutenant, Calvary, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Burns, Charles, ex-Arts, Sergeant 59th Depot Brigade, Camp Cody, Deming New Mexico.

- Buscher, John J., High School; member of first draft army.
- Burns, Ray, ex-Arts; Musician, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Byrne, J. Raymond, M. D. 1917; Assistant Surgeon, Mare Island Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California.
- Cain, Vincent, Ph. B. 1917; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Caldwell, John H., LL. B. 1915; Second Lieutenant, Camp Black Point, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Carey F., M. D. 1913; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Carney, Ralph B., D. D. S. 1915; First Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Case, Clyde, Arts, 1920; Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Casey, Francis, Arts Sophomore; Navy.
- Cline, Edgar, M. D. 1913; First Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Coakley, Walter, ex-Arts; Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Coad, Paul A., ex-Arts; Second Lieutenant, Co. C. 126th Machine Gun Co., Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Cogan, John; High School 1918; Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.
- Conley, D. E., D. D. S., 1917; First Lieutenant Dental Reserve.
- Cobry, Charles, A. B. 1905; Balloon Division, Fort Omaha.
- Cobry, John J., Arts 1903; Aviation Section, Fort Logan, Colorado.
- Connell, Robert, A. B. 1912; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Connolly, Earl A., Medicine 1918; member of Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Connolly, James J., LL. B. 1913; Battery A, 127th F. A., Deming, New Mexico; Second Lieutenant.
- Connor, Edward J., Arts; Hospital Corps, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Corboy, Rev. Wm. J., Arts faculty; Knights of Columbus Chaplain, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Cox, Ralph M., High School 1918, Regular Army.
- Cronin, Julius D., LL. B. 1916; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.
- Cullen, J. A., D. D. S., 1916; First Lieutenant, Sixth Illinois Heavy Artillery, Houston, Texas.
- Cullen, J. B., D. D. S. 1916; First Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Cummings, C. A., M. D. 1916; First Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Curran, John J., D. D. S., 1913; First Lieutenant, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Dailey, Arthur, ex-Arts; American Ambulance Corps.
- Davis, C. E., D. D. S., 1916; First Lieutenant, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.
- Delpy, Louis, Arts 1920.
- Donnelly, Thomas S., A. M. 1912; Second Lieutenant, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas. Made Assistant Judge Advocate.
- Duffy, Gerald L., High School; Second Lieutenant Co. B., Military Police, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Dugan, Bernard, D. D. S., 1917; First Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Dutcher, John E., M. D. 1917; Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California.
- Egen, L. F., M. D. 1916; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Elmore, S. E., M. D. 1907; First Lieutenant, Fort Robinson, Nebraska.
- Elsasser, Albert W., LL. B. 1916; First Lieutenant, Fort Crook, Nebraska.
- Ensor, R. R., M. D. 1916; First Lieutenant Regimental Surgeon, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Fickbohm, Louis, Arts 1920; Hospital Corps, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Finley, W. G., M. D. 1903; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Fitzgerald, E. T., M. D. 1907, First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Fitzgibbon, H. M., M. D. 1908; Major.
- Flannigan, Cyril, ex-Arts, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Fluhr, Frederick, Arts 1920; Infirmary H. 8-5, 334th Field Artillery, Camp Pike, Arkansas.
- Flanagan, Michael, ex-Arts; Co. B., Military Police, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Fochtman, L. H., M. D., 1914; First Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Fletcher, A. G., Ph. G. 1912; Honolulu, T. H.
- Franklin, Daniel F., M. D. 1914; First Lieutenant, Fort Douglas, Utah.
- Fraser, Joseph J., Law 1918; Captain U. S. Infantry, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Freyman, Joseph J., M. D. 1917; Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California.
- Friman, Claude, Arts 1920; Coast Guard, California.
- Gadbois, A. E., M. D. 1903. Captain Medical Division Officers Reserve Corps.
- Galligan, John J., M. D. 1912; First Lieutenant, Fort Douglas, Utah.

- Gallagher, Ben, ex-Arts; First Lieutenant.
- Garver, Harvie A., Law 1918; First Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Gauvreau, Albert, Ph. G. 1915; Now in France.
- Gehlen, Joseph N. Medicine 1918; Member of Enlisted Medical Corps.
- Geist, Oscar E., Ph. G. 1917; U. S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco.
- Geist, William, ex-Arts; Co., B., 109 Engineers, Camp Cody, Deming New Mexico.
- Gibbs, B. F., D. D. S., 1911.
- Goll, Carl O., Pharmacy 1918; Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Gross, William A., Medicine 1918; member of first draft army.
- Growney, Lawrence, ex-Arts 1920; Naval Hospital, Goat Island, California.
- Gzanther, O. A., D. D. S. 1904; member of Dental Reserve Corps.
- Hale, John K., ex-Law; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Hall, R. E., M. D. 1914; First Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Hamilton, Charles W., Ph. B. 1913; Captain-Adjutant, First Battalion 27th Field Artillery, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Hanley, Leo J., LL. B. 1917; Second Lieutenant, Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island.
- Hannon, Emmett F., LL. B. 1914; First Lieutenant, 41st Infantry, Fort Crook, Nebraska.
- Hansen, Hans, M. D. 1905; Captain Medical Corps, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Hanson, Harold, Arts 1920; Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Harrington, Paul; A. B. 1914; Fort Logan, Colorado.
- Hawes, Fred, M. D. 1914.
- Hawkins, E. L., M. D. 1912; First Lieutenant, Kansas City Mo.
- Heacock, Francis M., M. D. 1917; Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California.
- Heffing, Lloyd, Arts 1921; Quartermasters Dept., Omaha Balloon School.
- Hendrickson, A. H., M. D. 1917; First Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Henry, R. W., M. D. 1901; Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Hergenrother, Raymond, Dentistry 1919; Member of Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- Hertert, E. G., Ph. G. 1914.
- Hess, John J., Dentistry 1919; Member of Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- Hibbard, D., M. D. 1913; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Higgins, Thos. J., M. D. 1906; Captain Medical Corps, American Lake, Washington.
- Higgins, William P., D. D. S. 1913; First Lieutenant Dental Reserve.
- Hoffman, Fred I., Ph. G. 1917; U. S. Naval Training Station, Hospital Corps, San Francisco, California.
- Holbrook, Cyril, Arts 1918; (Deceased).
- Holbrook, Martin, Law 1919; U. S. Navy Aviation Corps, Pensacola, Florida.
- Hopkins, John H., LL. B. 1913; First Lieutenant, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
- Hull, Walter L., Dentistry 1919; member Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- Jack, William A., A. B. 1908; now doing medical service in France.
- Jaquith, Arthur B., LL. B. 1913; Second Lieutenant; Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Jellison, R. T., M. D. 1914; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Johnson, C. C., M. D. 1907; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Johnson, Emanuel, Dentistry 1919; member of Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- Johnson, H. A., M. D. 1912; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Jones, Irvin E., ex-Arts, Engineers.
- Jones, R. T., M. D. 1911; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Kamanski, Paul C., Law 1920; First Lieutenant, 127th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Kane, M. P., D. D. S. 1916; First Lieutenant, Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.
- Kastner, Norman, ex-Arts, Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.
- Karrer, L. H., D. D. S. 1909; First Lieutenant, 127th Field Artillery, Camp Cody, Deming New Mexico.
- Kastner, Stuart, Navy.
- Kelley, William P., LL. B. 1916; Sergeant Co. 34, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Kelly, James F., M. D. 1915; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve. Specializing in X-Ray work, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Kennedy, Charles, High School 1920; Navy.
- Kerns, John, ex-Arts; Sergeant, Co.

- D, 109th Engineers, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Keyes, Cornelius J., A. B. 1917; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Keyser, George A., A. M. 1912; LL. B. 1913; Second Lieutenant; now in France on observation duty.
- Killoren, Francis P., ex-Arts; Sergeant, 115th Regimental Engineers, Camp Kearney, California.
- King, H. E., M. D. 1903; First Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Klaseus, John R., Law 1919; Aviation Corps, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
- Kleyla, J. R., M. D. 1915; First Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Kline, David, Ph. G. 1916; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Korb, Charles R., Law 1921; enlisted in Regular Army at beginning of hostilities.
- Kratochvil, Charles D., Dentistry 1918; member of Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- Langdon, Ames, Aviation Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
- Lancaster, Joseph L., A. B. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Crook, Nebraska.
- Langdon, John A., Headquarters Co., 159th Infantry, Camp Kearney, California.
- Lanphier, Thomas G., ex-Arts, 1911; Captain, U. S. Army.
- Lanphier, Vernard A., M. D. 1908; First Lieutenant in Medical Corps.
- Larkin, Aloysius, High School; Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.
- Larkin, John H., Arts Freshman '12; Field Artillery, Fort Meyer, Va.
- Leary W. J., M. D., 1905; Captain Medical Reserve Corps.
- Lee, George, LL. B. 1916; Doing special work in Denver, Colorado, Hospital, preparatory to becoming Hospital Attendant.
- Levy, Philip, M. D. 1913; Lieutenant Medical Corps, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Levy, Simon, M. D. 1917; First Lieutenant in Medical Corps.
- Libert, John N., M. D. 1916; First Lieutenant in Medical Corps, Field Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Liddy, John, ex-Arts, 127th Field Artillery, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Linahan, Harold, Arts, 1918; Co. D, 7th Telegraph Battalion, now in France.
- Little, John, High School.
- Long, Clifford, Arts 1918; Naval Hospital, Goat Island, California.
- Loosbrock, J. T., M. D. 1911; First Lieutenant Medical Corps.
- Looschen, Paul, ex-Arts; Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, New Jersey.
- McAllister, J. J., M. D., 1914; First Lieutenant Medical Corps, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McCarthy, Steve, ex-Arts, Co. B. 353rd Infantry, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McConnell, Andrew Harold, Summer Session, 1915; member of first draft army. Now at Camp Funston.
- McCreary, Leo; ex-Arts; Co. C, 126th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- McDermott, Edward C., Law 1917; R. O. T. C., Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- McCarthy, Edward M., ex-Arts; U. S. Marines' Quarters, Virginia.
- McDermott, J. Francis, A. B. 1914; Law 1918; Second Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- McDermott, James Vincent, LL. B. 1916; R. O. T. C., Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- McDonald, Edward P., LL. B. 1916; Corporal, Co. C, 341st Machine Gun Co., Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McDonald, Frank, High School, 1919.
- McGovern, Bernard, Medicine, 1920; member of the Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- McGowan, Patrick E., Medicine 1920; member of the Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- McGreevy, Daniel, High School, 1918; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McGuiggan, Robert Francis, LL. B. 1917; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McHale, William H., LL. B. 1917, member of First Rainbow Division, now in France.
- McHugh, Wm. D., Jr., ex-Law; First Lieutenant Co. A, Military Police, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- McLean, E. H., A. B., M. D.; member Medical Faculty. Carnegie Institute, New York City.
- McShane, Arthur, Arts 1904; First Lieutenant, Aid to Colonel, 127th Field Artillery, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- McShane, George, ex-Arts; with Omaha Ambulance Company, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky.
- McShane, John, A. B. 1907; United States Marines.
- McShane, Thomas, A. B. 1909; Sec-

- ond Lieutenant, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- McVeigh, J. Gerald, LL. B. 1912; Second Lieutenant, old Sixth Nebraska. Deming, New Mexico.
- Maher, Thomas, High School.
- Malee, Thomas, Arts 1920; 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
- Malm, Frank O., LL. B. 1916; First Lieutenant, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Massey, Robert L., ex-Arts, Commissioned Aviator, San Antonio, Texas.
- Mattison, George, M. D. 1913; First Lieutenant Medical Corps, Fort Kansas.
- Martin, James W., Jr., A. B. 1917; member of Enlisted Medical Corps.
- Meany, Francis P., D. D. S. 1916; First Lieutenant Dental Reserve Corps, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Meehan, John W., M. D. 1908; Major.
- Messmore, Frederick W., LL. B. 1912; Second Lieutenant, 7th Nebraska Regiment.
- Meyen, Bert, Arts 1919; Aviation Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
- Mick, W. H. M. D. 1903; Captain Medical Corps; now in France.
- Miller, Mark A., Law 1919; enlisted in Navy during summer of 1917.
- Miller, Maurice, A. B. 1912; Ph. G. 1914; Medical Officers Training Corps; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Miller, Edward, Arts, 1906; Marines, Mare Island, California.
- Miller, I. W., M. D. 1917; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Mitchell, William Erskine, Law 1919; Second Lieutenant, Camp Dodge Iowa.
- Molseed, Clarence S., M. D. 1916; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Moore, C. O., M. D. 1914; First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve.
- Morearty, Chas. ("Chuck"), Arts 1921; Balloon School Fort Omaha.
- Moreton, L. J., D. D. S. 1917; First Lieutenant Dental Reserve.
- Morehouse, Rex H., ex-Arts; Captain Quartermasters Dept. Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
- Morgan, Chester L., LL. B. 1917; Second Lieutenant, Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island.
- Morganthaler, Otis P., M. D. 1915; First Lieutenant Medical Corps, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Morton, Robert, ex-Arts, Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.
- Mossman, Harold L., LL. B. 1909; Second Lieutenant, Seventh Nebraska Regiment.
- Mulac, Jaroslav, Ph. G. 1916; Assigned to Base Hospital and left August 13th for France, via New York.
- Muller, Julius F., Law 1915; now in France.
- Murphy E. S., M. D. 1916; First Lieutenant, Medical Dept. San Antonio, Texas.
- Murphy, Frank P. M. D. 1915; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Murphy, H., M. D. 1915; First Lieutenant, Medical Department, San Antonio, Texas.
- Murray, M. B., M. D. 1914; First Lieutenant, Rockefeller Institute, New York.
- Needham, C. T., M. D. 1912; First Lieutenant Medical Corps. Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Negley, John I., LL. B. 1906; First Lieutenant, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan.
- Nelson, Theodore E., A. B. 1913, Law 1915; Aviation Section, Balloon Training School, Fort Omaha.
- Noll, Henry, Ph. G. 1914; Trenton, New Jersey.
- Nollette, Eli, Arts 1918; Marine Corps, Port Royal, South Carolina.
- Nollette, John, Arts 1918; Coast Artillery, Los Angeles, California.
- Norris, Thomas J., ex-Arts; Aviation Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
- O'Donnell, M. Frank, A. B., 1916 Law 1919; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- O'Neil, Edw. ex-Arts.
- Ormsby, John J., ex-Arts, 1912; Second Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- O'Rourke, Frank, A. B. 1916; Sergeant, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico., Radio Co., 109th Field Signal Battalion.
- Ostrum, Henry T., D. D. S. 1917; First Lieutenant Dental Reserve Corps.
- O'Brien, Thomas J., ex-Arts; Battalion A, 127th Field Artillery, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Pfaff, Leo, Arts 1920; Second Lieutenant, Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Pflasterer, Ralph, Ph. G. 1914; U. S. Naval Training Station, Hospital Corps, San Francisco, California.
- Pritchett, Harold L., ex-Arts 1911; Second Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Pugsley, George W., M. D. 1907; Captain Medical Reserve, Camp Funston, Kansas.

- Quigley, George W., Pharmacy 1918; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Quinn, Robert S., Dentistry, 1919; member of Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- Ratchford, Jess A., Law 1916; Headquarters Band, 59th Depot Brigade, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Reel, John W., LL. B. 1915; member of first R. O. T. C., Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Reid, Raymond, D. D. S. 1917; First Lieutenant Dental Reserve.
- Reynolds, Malcolm, Arts 1921; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Riley, Leo, ex-Arts; Omaha Ambulance Corps, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
- Robertson, Hugh C., LL. B. 1911, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Robins, Edward J., LL. B. 1915; member of second R. O. T. C., Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Rock, Anthony J., Arts 1921.
- Royne, Robert, ex-Arts; Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Rosenau, Alvin Ben, Dentistry 1919; member of Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- Rosenwald, J. P., M. D. 1910; First Lieutenant Medical Corps, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Russell, Chas. H., Law 1919; Enlisted in Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas. Now in France.
- Russell, Henry, Arts 1921.
- Ryan, Leonard L., LL. B. 1915; First Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Ryan, Mark J., A. B. 1912; LL. B. 1915.
- Ryder, F. D., M. D. 1915; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Salerno, John, High School 1919; Great Lakes Training Station.
- Sample, C. B., Ph. G. 1915; last heard of "Somewhere in England—about to sail for France".
- Sawicki, Aloysius, High School, 1919.
- Schwedhelm, Albert, Arts 1919; member of Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- Schwertley, Fred, M. D. 1914; First Lieutenant Medical Corps, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Scott, Arthur, Dentistry, 1919; Enlisted as private at conclusion of school year, 1916-17.
- Scott, Winans; ex-Arts; Battalion B, 126th Field Artillery, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Setz, Louis W., LL. B. 1914; Second Lieutenant, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Shillington, Waldo E., Law 1918; Assigned to Aviation Section at conclusion of first R. O. T. C., Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Showalter, Paul C., Law 1915; First Sergeant, Co. B., 134th Infantry, Foot Ball Instructor 67th Brigade, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Sigler, Marion F., M. D. 1916; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps.
- Shook, Charles F., M. D. 1916; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Short, Walter Winston, Law 1916; Enlisted as private at opening of war.
- Sheehy, Cyril, High School; Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.
- Sheehy, J. P., M. D. 1915; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Sly, Earl, Ph. G., 1917; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Smyth, Bernard, ex-Arts; member of first R. O. T. C., Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas.
- Smyth, Edward, ex-Arts 1917; member of first R. O. T. C., Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Soat, Raymond J., Arts; Marine Corps.
- Sorensen, Walter, D. D. S. 1914; First Lieutenant, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.
- Spearman, Ralston, Arts 1919; Medical Dept., 349th Infantry, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Stapenhorst, T. Harry, Law 1917; member of second R. O. T. C., Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Stanko, Jos, ex-Arts; Co. B, 341st Field Artillery, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Stark, Lucien, M. D. 1903; First Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Stevens, Paul T., Law 1917; Radio Department of Signal Corps, Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.
- Stillman, Walter S., Law 1916; First Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Straetton, Renier, M. D. 1905; Major.
- Stuart, Francis, M. D. 1908; First Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Sugarman, George, LL. B. 1915; Second Lieutenant, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan.
- Stuart, Cecil.
- Sullivan, John J., ex-Law; Lieutenant; Leon Springs, Texas.
- Supe, Thomas R., High School 1915; Co. E, 20th Engineers, Camp American University, Washington, D. C.
- Swab, Charles M., M. D. 1916; First

- Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Sylver, Thomas, Arts 1920; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Talmadge, Rev. A. J., S. J., former member of Arts Faculty; K. C. Chaplain, Spartansburg, South Carolina.
- Tancock, Montagu A., Law 1919; Flight Lieutenant Royal Flying Squadron, Camp Rathburn, Deseronto, Ontario, Canada.
- Thornton, J. W., M. D. 1899; Major, Medical Reserve, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Thrayne, Walter, Aviation, Long Island, New York.
- Tobin, Frank, Medicine 1919; member of Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Tobin, Thos. F., Law 1918; Corporal, 136th Infantry, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Travis, J. Clyde, Law 1915; First Lieutenant, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan.
- Vandas, George, Ph. G. 1916.
- Van Dusen, Dana B., Law 1913; First Lieutenant, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Van Scoyac, Guy, M. D. 1914; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Voight, Frank, D. D. S. 1916; drafted and serving as private.
- Wachter, John, Dentistry 1919, member of Enlisted Medical Reserve Corps.
- Wadley, Melvin, Ph. G. 1917; Trenton, New Jersey.
- Walsh, Edmund, High School, Aviation Corps.
- Walters, D. B., D. D. S. 1916; First Lieutenant in Dental Reserve Corps, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.
- Walzem, W. A., D. D. S. 1912; First Lieutenant, Base Hospital, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.
- Watters, Wm., Deming, New Mexico.
- Webb, Robert J. LL. B. 1912; Bandmaster 59th Depot Brigade, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
- Weber, L. C., Ph. G. 1914; Fort Omaha, Nebraska.
- Weisenhorn, Paul G., LL. B. 1916; First Lieutenant, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
- Wells, H. L., M. D. 1902; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Welsh, Edw., High School; Omaha Balloon School.
- Whalen, Frank J., A. B. 1906; Headquarters Company, 18th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Whalen, George L., ex-Arts 1904; Replacement Battalion, 26th Infantry, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- Whitcomb, Glen D., M. D. 1916; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Williams, Harry, ex-Arts, First Sergeant, 127th Field Artillery, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Wilson, Bert, Pharmacy 1918; Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Wilson, Ralph, High School 1918; Aviation Corps, San Antonio, Texas.
- Wise, Earl E., D. D. S. 1917; First Lieutenant Dental Reserve Corps.
- Yates, F. C., A. B. 1908, Law 1911; First Lieutenant, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Yocum, Reuben, ex-Arts; Aviation Corps.
- Young, Clare F., ex-Law 1916; Second Lieutenant, Calvary; Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
- Young, J. M., M. D. 1898; First Lieutenant Medical Reserve, Fort Riley, Kansas.

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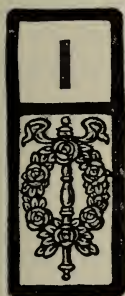
THE
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CHRONICLE

Jan. 20,
1918



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

*W. T. Kane, S. J.



It might be said, not without some show of reason, that Shaw's chief crime against society is the number of young men whom he has incited to writing about him. Some attack him. Others defend him. Still others try to explain him. Of course the bulk of them fall into two general camps: assailants and disciples. I do not know which of the two should give Shaw juster ground for irritation. Think of having a man like Powys insist in public that he approves of you! Amongst the entrancing moments of modern history are those in which Bernard Shaw has spoken his mind freely to some of the noisier of his *gauche* disciples. His assailants may be more offensive: but I am sure they cannot be so annoying.

These assailants too are of many sorts and degrees. In the forefront, naturally, are those who curse Shaw loudly and bluntly. I think he ought to like these. They are mostly quite young, and they are all courageous. (If I had more courage, I should have been one of them years ago.) Wandering about in the middle distance are a smaller group, puzzled rather than peevish. They have begun to see into Shaw, but not yet to see through him. They are aware of his narrow and violent prejudices; they are aware too of his arresting sincerity. They are all at sea over the apparent contradiction between his resolute clear-headedness and his intellectual unfairness. In the

*Professor of English Literature, College of Arts.

simplicity of their hearts they had confused sincerity with honesty of mind. They cannot quite grasp the truth, of which Shaw is an abiding illustration, that sincerity is only frankness and earnestness of purpose.

There is a third group of anti-Shavians of which I hope that those who have the courage to read this paper may get some notion, at least indirectly. It is unobtrusively small, and is camouflaged behind a large smile. Sometimes it yawns whilst it is writing, and sometimes it is filled with pity, and sometimes it is amused. But always it has a good deal of respect and genuine admiration for Shaw. I am told also that it peculiarly infuriates him. Perhaps that is because it understands him.

Understanding Shaw ought naturally to be the first step in writing about him. Yet I suspect that many rush on to accept or reject Bernard Shaw and all his works and pomps, without having bothered to take the first step. Certainly the complaint against Shaw is frequent, that he is rather unintelligible. I believe it is Gilbert Chesterton who dismisses this charge with contempt, saying that those who accuse Shaw of making fools of them are crediting him with a quite superfluous activity: they were fools already. Yet the matter is by no means so simple as that.

It is true that Shaw is a master of lucid speech. Indeed, there are few men living who use the English language (or, as he calls it, the Irish language) more dextrously than he. He can draw overtones out of blunt English words as a violinist draws harmonics from his strings. With none of the posings and conventional meticulousness that are so often, and so sillily, linked with the idea of style, he has very nearly a perfect style: the exact embodiment of his astonishingly swift play of thought and emotion. That indeed is the root of the difficulty: not that his nervous, virile style conceals his meaning, but that it conveys it too abundantly.

For skillful speech is something of a trap for many men who are by no means fools. Not any mere common-sense, nor yet all the dictionaries in the world, will give you the true mean-

ing of a single sentence of literature. Words, in combinations, may be much subtler things than unit symbols for unit ideas. They can convey, at one and the same time, a definite statement and an indefinite impression, which may be quite flatly contradictory. This is the merest commonplace to men who have studied the craft of letters. But it is not a commonplace to the reading multitude and the playgoers: to them it is part of the vague mystery of art. Now, Shaw, as a consummate literary artist, is peculiarly adept in this twofold use of language. Hence, when a man complains that Shaw puzzles him, he is not necessarily a fool; it may only be that he is not a rhetorician.

Let me give an instance, almost at random. In the third act of *Major Barbara*, Undershaft, the munition maker, justifies his position in these words:

“ . . . I had rather be a thief than a pauper. I had rather be a murderer than a slave. I don't want to be either; but if you force the alternative on me, then, by Heaven, I'll choose the braver and more moral one ”.

The statement is very good ethics, put in rhetorical language. Certainly, every intelligent man knows that to relieve his extreme necessity he may quite properly and justly take what belongs to another, and that to defend his liberty he may even kill an unjust assailant of it. Nor can any one deny that Shaw's speech clearly puts these simple truths; though, for rhetorical purposes, the paradoxical aspect of the truths is emphasized,—the conundrum sort of thing; when is a thief not a thief, and a man-killer not a murderer? But at the same time every intelligent reader senses what we call (for lack of a better name) “the atmosphere” of the passage, and knows that it is vaguely offensive. He may not know how to qualify this atmosphere. He may be tempted to call it “revolutionary”; and at once Shaw can spring at him with the triumphant retort that all truth is revolutionary, that nothing could more startlingly revolutionize this inconsistent world than that men should act on the truths they know. But he may not see that it is only challenging, and

that what Shaw really implies is just that the world at large (his reader by all means included) is quite incapable of the clear vision of Bernard Shaw. And not only does Shaw constantly say the most obvious things in the most startling way (which might, perhaps, almost pass for a rough definition of literature in general), but with equal insistence he says the most startling things in the most naive way. No wonder the poor reader is puzzled.

For instance, in his prefaces Shaw repeatedly makes the assertion, "I am an Irishman"—which *sounds* so simple, and *is* so absurd. It has only this much truth in it: that he was born in Dublin, some sixty-odd years ago. (Be it noted that almost all Shaw's statements are quite defensible, even when substantially untrue.) But on no intelligent understanding of that mysterious word, an Irishman, can Shaw claim immediate kinship with the Irish. It would be a long and difficult task to explain what traditions, memories, experiences, faith, and temperaments go to the making of an Irishman, to the constitution of that very distinctive character which is shared in common by infinitely diverse Irish individuals. Yet those traditions and experiences, and that faith, are utterly alien to Shaw. As well might he call himself a Chinaman had he been born in the English legation at Peking. Indeed, the parallel is exact, for he *was* born in the English "Garrison" in Dublin. He knows less of Ireland than the merest tourist. Wider than all the seas was the distance between him and the land of his birth; and the distance has not much diminished since he was born. All through his writings he manifests a profound and pathetic ignorance of the simplest and most fundamental facts of Irish life and Irish character: their vision of God in the world (which to him is only a deluding superstition), their devoted attachment to their religion (to him only a grovelling, hypocritical subjection to the tyranny of a vilely misrepresented sacredotal caste), their passionate love of country (which irritates him as a ridiculous sentimentality). He wants to be an Irishman, but he is not.

Do not gather from this that Shaw is consciously dishon-

est. He does at times take a mischievous delight, rather contemptuously, in puzzling his audience by the mountebank nimbleness of his wit: but he is not a mere trickster. Even in his most sincere and earnest moments, he does often make a fool of his reader: but it is only because he has first made a fool of Shaw. All his deceptions are fundamentally self-deceptions. And that is the measure of his ringing sincerity. On his absolute uprightness of will you may stake your head.

There is something grotesque in the fairly common estimate of Shaw as an immoral writer who is intellectually impregnable; when, as a matter of fact, he has the highest moral purpose, but a defective mental vision, a defective vision, though by no means an utter lack of vision; just as there are myopic men whose eyesight will not serve to keep them from walking off into the gutters or bumping into other pedestrians, yet who can discover flaws in a diamond if held just before their noses. The really pathetic thing about Shaw is that, knowing his moral purpose to be excellent, he insists also that his vision is the only normal one, whilst all the rest of men are abnormal. This is not the last word in explanation of him: only God knows that explanation completely. And even to understand this partial explanation we must consider a few of the many facts which Shaw has so generously placed at the disposal of his critics.

He was born into a condition of life that is really pitiful: into a society which was reaping the whirlwind of "the glorious Reformation". That society was Protestant: a word which is very largely misunderstood and shaded off now-a-days—but not in Ireland. "In Ireland," Shaw tells us, "all that the member of the Irish Protestant Church knows is that he is not a Roman Catholic". Its creed was a mere *non credo*, or, in moments of greater fervor, "To hell with the Pope". It was quite simply what he calls it, a "secular organization": indulging, it is true, in a certain amount of churchgoing, "which holds its own as a respectable habit". Its morality, too, was the morality of respectability, almost as much of a sham as its religion. "My father was in theory a vehement teetotaler, but in practice often

a furtive drinker." Its social code was a combination of contempt for the vulgar Catholics of the land who were outside the pale of the respectability conferred by governmental patronage, and of unwilling and rebellious cringing to its masters in England. Its economic sincerity may be gathered from the fact that it almost universally lived beyond its income, and that it was largely the pandering go-between in the iniquitous system of Irish rack-rents.

Into such a world of sham and hypocrisy came this exceptionally sincere and clear-headed individual, Bernard Shaw. The one sincere thing in it, its religious and political prejudices, he drank in with his mother's milk, and has held to stubbornly throughout his life: against the rest of it he set his face resolutely. He became fanatic, possessed with a noble hatred for cant and pretence of every sort. "I was sent", he says, "with many boys of my own denomination, to a Wesleyan school, where the Wesleyan catechism was taught without the least protest on the part of the parents . . ." He went to hear a couple of famous Evangelical preachers; and adds: "I was wholly unmoved by their eloquence; and felt bound to inform the public that I was, on the whole, an atheist. My letter was solemnly printed in *Public Opinion*, to the extreme horror of my numerous aunts and uncles". That is the foreshadowing of his career, a violent reaction against insincerities (for which every honest-minded man must honor him); but a reaction so violent as to be unmeasured, and to lead him into the constant absurdity of throwing out the baby with the bath.

When he left school he took up a business position and held it for four years. But his frenzy was ineluctably upon him; he had other work to do; he flung away the prosaic present and dashed off to London, to starve at literary grub-work for six years. The world needed reforming (it always does); and Bernard Shaw came to reform it. Its economy, political and social, was bad; its morals were corrupt; its ethics full of absurd inconsistencies; its religious sense dulled. It was a stupid world. It did not realize its own misery (so Shaw thought).

It certainly did not know what was for its good. "Because thou sayest: I am rich, and made wealthy, and have need of nothing: and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked". Shaw sprang upon a tub in Trafalgar Square or a cart in Hyde Park, and harangued the world. "The cart and trumpet for me" he said. He had the fine humility (or pride: whichever it is) to act the mountebank in order to get an audience. And those who came to watch the fool stayed to listen to the preacher. With his lean height, his red hair, fierce tufted eyebrows, and forked red beard, he went about London like a flame; and men were puzzled to say whether it was light from heaven or withering heat from hell. Of course, it was both: since it was, after all, only human.

He is a musician. He was musical critic, art critic, dramatic critic, for years. He has written four or five novels: for which he rather apologizes: an important number of plays, and a much more important number of prefaces. But they are all a continuation of his speeches in Trafalgar Square; even though he *never* appears now-a-days in a battered frock-coat and straw hat: and has a wife, and a social position, and a very tidy sum invested in the British War Loan.

That preaching is chiefly concerned with the three most important things in the world: money, marriage, and religion. It is mainly negative and iconoclastic. (Socialism and trial marriage appear positive, but of course are not: being mere negations, fundamentally, of property and the family.) In the uses of these things, money, marriage, and religion, there is now, as there always has been and always will be, a great deal of ignorance, selfishness, unreasonableness. More than that, there always is a great deal of hypocrisy in covering up these faults and defects. The commonplace of all history is the extortioner posing as philanthropist, the smugly pious domestic tyrant, the unchaste husband and wife sentimentalizing over "home and hearth", the bullying priest pushing self-interest in the name of God Almighty. The wholly admirable part of Bernard Shaw is his just rage at these pharisaic abuses. His essential weak-

ness is that he is also in antagonism to the one power which can in any measure remedy these abuses. Let me quote a passage, though rather long, which may fairly represent his point of view. It is from the Preface to *Arms and the Man*.

“ . . . Idealism, which is only a flattering name for romance in politics and morals, is as obnoxious to me as romance in ethics or religion. In spite of a Liberal Revolution or two, I can no longer be satisfied with fictitious morals and fictitious good conduct, shedding fictitious glory on overcrowding, disease, crime, drink, war, cruelty, infant mortality, and all the other commonplaces of civilization which drive men to the theatre to make foolish pretence that these things are progress, science, morals, religion, patriotism, imperial supremacy, national greatness and all the other names the newspapers call them. On the other hand, I see plenty of good in the world working itself out as fast as the idealist will allow it; and if they would only let it alone and learn to respect reality, which would include the beneficial exercise of respecting themselves, and incidentally respecting me, we should all get along much better and faster. At all events, I do not see moral chaos and anarchy as the alternative to romantic convention; and I am not going to pretend that I do to please the less clear-sighted people who are convinced that the world is only held together by the force of unanimous, strenuous, eloquent, trumpet-tongued lying. To me the tragedy and comedy of life lie in the consequences, sometimes terrible, sometimes ludicrous, of our persistent attempts to found our institutions on the ideals suggested by our half-satisfied passions, instead of on a genuinely scientific natural history”.

It is always dangerous to take a single statement as the summary of a man's opinions; but in this case I believe Shaw himself would say it is not unfair. Here we have the man at his sincerest and best: with none of the cold frivolity and flippancy of manner which often mars his always earnest speech: and with the nearest approach that I know of in his writings to a positive belief. He has a quarrel with a world which is, to a very considerable extent, though by no means universally, un-

reasonable, sentimental, hypocritical. It is, in so far, an honest quarrel, and most valiantly fought. He takes off his coat and goes into the fight, armed with no snobbish dignity of modern prophet and lawgiver, but only with his native wit and sincerity. He "jaws" the world, and he does not care if his voice be shrill, provided only it carry. On the face of it, his attack is convincing. He does attack real evils. He deals smashing blows at oppression and greed and smug self-righteousness and chauvinism and nasty prudishness and the inane mumbo-jumbo of arrogant "science".

But there is something reckless about his attack. He strikes out frantically. He beats the air a great deal. He does not distinguish friend from enemy. He is most frightfully vague. What is that "plenty of good in the world working itself out as fast as the idealist will allow it"? I have looked in vain through the voluminous writings of Shaw for any hint of it. What does he mean by basing our institutions "on a genuinely scientific natural history"? I think I know the answer to that: an answer scattered broadcast throughout all his plays and essays and prefaces. He means two things: one positive, one negative. He means that men should guide their conduct by the logical conclusions of reason, instead of by emotion; and he means that logic should, moreover, be their guide to the exclusion of authority and, above all, of the influence of God's revelation. He euphemistically calls this latter "idealism in morals and religion".

He asserts himself the foe of idealism (an assertion, as I shall show in a moment, only in part true). He is, in point of fact, the foe of Christianity: of all religious sects, in so far as they approximate Christianity; and of course, supremely of the Catholic religion which completely embodies Christianity. And his opposition to Christianity is as sincere as his opposition to sham and hypocrisy; in reality, they are for him one and the same thing. This confusion is the result of Shaw's intellectual myopia—which he boasts as the one normal vision. And his defective vision is the result of his inherited traditions and

prejudices; which, with all his fine clarity of mind, I doubt if he has ever so much as tried to shake off.

He calls himself a Protestant, because he is quite well aware that, though many Protestants are Christians, there is no necessary connection between the two: one may very easily be a Protestant in excellent standing, even a Protestant clergyman, and not be a Christian. He is willing to be a Protestant, because he very logically sees that the one business of a Protestant is to protest. He inherited from his forefathers of a few generations a vague and, by his time, quite insincere reverence for the person of Jesus Christ and some of His teachings, and a passionate conviction that, no matter what were the facts or reasons in the case, the Catholic Church *could not* be right. In no great while he saw the hollowness of the only religion he knew. He rightly rebelled against it. But the traditions of his caste and sect kept him from seeing the other half of the truth. Certain Protestants of his acquaintance blasphemed God by their intolerably wrong-headed notions of what virtue and religion are. Shaw, caught between his just rage and his blind prejudice, further blasphemes God by assuming that He really is the detestable being they represented Him to be. His historical knowledge taught him that whatever of Christianity remained in the Protestant sects was a borrowing from Catholicism. If the diluted Christianity of Protestantism was so revolting, he reasoned, what a complete horror must the Catholic Church be.

He lived on a moral island, surrounded by Irish Catholics. But of them he knew nothing, save the rancorous murmurings that drifted about through the "Garrison". Think of a keenly intelligent man, of mature age, living in Ireland, in this day of boasted open-mindedness, writing such a farrago of nonsense and falsehoods as this:

"Realize, then, that the popular (political) party in Ireland is seething with rebellion against the tyranny of the Church. Imagine the feelings of an English farmer if the parson refuses to marry him for less than £20, and if he had virtually no other way of getting married! Imagine the

Church rates revived in the form of an unofficial Income Tax scientifically adjusted to your taxable capacity by an intimate knowledge of your affairs verified in the confessional! . . . Imagine trying to get a modern education in a seminary of priests, where every modern book worth reading is on the index, and the earth is still regarded, not perhaps as absolutely flat, yet as being far from so spherical as Protestants allege! Imagine being forbidden to read this preface because it proclaims your own grievance!''*

I should like to insist again that I do not accuse Shaw of conscious unfairness. But I believe his bias and his partial blindness are quite obvious. And this instance of fierce prejudice, shown in his ridiculous picture of the people amongst whom he lived, is significant of his attitude toward every question he touches upon, from man's eternal destiny to the dramatic standing of the latest London actress. Ultimately, it is the attitude of quarrel with the whole world.

I have said that Shaw's assertion that he is the foe of idealism is by no means wholly true. No matter how destructive be a man's temperament and purpose, he must have at least some vague positive notion of what he wishes to substitute for the things which he tries to destroy. Shaw has a very definite program of substitution, a very definite ideal; and it may not astonish us at all that it should be the most romantic and impossible of ideals.

Let me try to make that clear: Bernard Shaw, who thinks himself a "realist", the devoted propagandist of the wildest conceivable idealism! For what, after all, is his one abiding grievance against the world at large? It is that the world is not so perfectly logical as he is. It is that men are constantly swayed by sentiment, even when it most irrationally outruns reason. It is that men often acquiesce in traditions which they do not take the trouble to understand, and that they distort even the truths which they accept by the force of their own selfish appetites and desires. It is that they are inconsistent and

*Preface to "John Bull's Other Island".

irrelevant, that they fail to square their conduct with their professions, and even try to twist their beliefs to suit their actions. It is, in a word, that men are human, and therefore complex, and therefore imperfect, and therefore most pitifully hedged about by limitations.

What will Shaw have? Shaw will abolish all that. Shaw will have men unflinchingly clear-minded, resolute, unselfish, consistent, and logical. He is really angry at men for being human. He cannot endure it. Imagine! He actually purposes, by means of his sole voice and pen, to banish the frailty and blindness of men, and to substitute for the mysterious tangle of human motivation an impeccable syllogism "in Barbara"! In comparison with this, Don Quixote at the Wind-Mills is practicality itself!

Shaw's ideal is no less than that all men should be even as he is. Possibly that is a very noble ideal. Certainly it is a quite impossible one. Most certainly it must doom to failure all the high purpose of his work. He himself has seen that clearly enough. In the course of that extremely clever motley of half-truths which he has entitled *The Sanity of Art*, he has this apology to anarchists for the existence of laws:

"You will ask me: "Why have them at all?" I will tell you. They are made necessary, though we all secretly detest them, by the fact that the number of people who can think out a line of conduct for themselves even on one point is very small, and the number who can afford the time for it still smaller. Nobody can afford the time to do it on all points".

Yet, in his abhorrence of the principle of authority, and in pursuit of his extraordinary ideal, he persists, even against his own intelligence, in urging men to make logical deduction alone the guide of their actions. (It is curious to note that the passage I have just quoted is an excellent statement of a Catholic argument for man's need of a divine revelation and supernatural help).

But this wild impossibility of idealism is neither a matter of discredit to Shaw, nor the sole reason for his failure as a

teacher. It is part of the nobility of men that they should hold up impossible ideals for themselves and others. Even the one absolute Teacher said a more astounding thing than Shaw's "Be logical"; He said, "Be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect"! Another reason for Shaw's failure is that he can give no help to the attaining of his ideal. And the most dreadful reason of all is that, like all fanatics, he is intolerant and (even when most logical) quite unreasonable.

I have said that Shaw is not an Irishman. The truth is, he is a sort of *Stage* Irishman: only with the recklessness of logic (a much more absurd recklessness) instead of the recklessness of sentiment. He is the unreal Irishman who is "agin the government". The real Irishman is "agin" one government, the one which he looks upon as tyrannizing over his own country. Shaw (pushing, as usual, a truth to a logical absurdity) is against all government. The real Irishman wants a revolution against England. Shaw wants a revolution against everything, including the revolutionists. He is like a man who dislikes the windows in his house, and who would blow up the house with dynamite to get rid of them. The right of property is abused; let us get rid of property altogether, and have socialism. Family life is full of abuses, of tyrannies, of excesses; let us breed men as we do cattle. Outside of a mere handful of saints, no Christian even closely approximates an entire correspondence between his conduct and his belief; let us banish the belief. Men get drunk, men overeat, and besides it jars upon my aesthetic sense to see animals killed; let us all be teetotalers and vegetarians—even as I am. And so it goes. In that you have the fanatic, one-sided, impetuous, blinded by the heat of his rage, It is an attack run riot, and strangely resembles the attack of a man in panic.

In his later years I think I see some waning of the fight. It is not surrender; but there is evidence of a certain weariness in facing the larger issues, a sort of defiant hopelessness. He confines his attack mainly to questions in the material ordering of man's life. His most enduring gospel has come to be that the one crime is poverty. And that seems to be nearly all that he

has of positive belief, a pathetic holding fast to the obvious and tangible. The mystery of the world has beaten Bernard Shaw, as it has beaten all men who tried to solve it by unaided reason. The gods are dead: let us go till our fields. If this be the end, it was also the beginning: the shutting of his eyes to that world of reasonableness which is more than rational. There is more wisdom in the cottage of an Irish peasant than in all the flaming wit and logic of Shaw, but the vision of that wisdom was withheld from him. He built his house of logic on the sands of prejudice. I believe that he has an unacknowledged dread that it has already toppled down.

It would be much easier to write a book about Shaw than to write a short study. One needs room to unravel his apparent and real contradictions: his concern for humanity and his rage at mankind, his sentimental attacks upon sentiment and his dogmatic repudiation of dogma, his insistence upon being Irish and his scorn of all nationalism. But what little I have been able to say of him does not, I believe, misrepresent him. It is really fundamental in Shaw that, though he fancies himself the supreme rationalist because he can make his logical processes correct, he is the supreme intolerant because he assumes without question and upon prejudiced sentiment the premises for his logic.

If he had ever devoted half as much time and intelligence, say, to the study of Christian teachings, as Catholics have to the study of his opinions, he would be by now either a Roman Catholic or a scoundrel. As it is, he is neither. He is Bernard Shaw, a man driven, as under the lash of the furies, by a passionate intellectual intolerance which makes all his great gifts futile. He has a striking counterpart in the political world, a fellow-idealist who differs from him only in using diplomatic and military weapons to carry out his ideals. He is William II of Germany, with a sober brown suit of Jaeger wool in place of the soldier garb, and a forked beard for the upturned moustaches. For all Shaw's kindness of heart, and personal uprightness, and loftiness of purpose, their common motto is "*Gott strafe the rest of the world*"!

DENTISTRY IN THE ARMY.

*A. H. Hipple, D. D. S., M. D. S.



MILITARY dental surgery received its first official recognition in the United States when Congress, February 2, 1901, passed an act authorizing the appointment of thirty dentists for the army. Rigid physical and professional examinations were imposed upon applicants for appointment, and successful candidates were employed on contract, being known as "contract dentists". Not being commissioned officers and having no actual rank, they were at first subjected to many humiliations. Admission to the mess and clubs of the officers which was freely granted to them at some posts was denied them at others. Being carefully selected men, however, they soon secured for themselves as gentlemen recognition which they were unable to claim as officers.

The work of the "contract dentists" was so satisfactory, and the necessity of dental service was so clearly established that Congress enacted a law which went into effect March 3, 1911, increasing the number of dentists in the army to sixty, and making it possible for them to be commissioned as first lieutenants. This gave to the army dentist a definite status, but it was not entirely satisfactory to the men in the service, or to the dental profession, and from time to time efforts were made to secure for the dental corps the same grades and the same opportunities for promotion as are granted to the medical corps. These efforts were crowned with success as Congress on the very last day of the last session passed the following bill, which was at once signed by the President:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

*Dean, College of Dentistry.

during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

“Hereafter the Dental Corps of the Army shall consist of commissioned officers of the same grade and proportionally distributed among such grades as are now or may be hereafter provided by law for the Medical Corps, who shall have the rank, pay, promotion and allowances of officers of corresponding grades in the Medical Corps, including the right to retirement as in the case of other officers, and there shall be one dental officer for every thousand of the total strength of the Regular Army authorized from time to time by law: Provided further, That dental examining and review boards shall consist of one officer of the Medical Corps, and two officers of the Dental Corps: Provided further, That immediately following the approval of this Act all dental surgeons then in active service shall be recommissioned in the Dental Corps in the grades herein authorized in the order of their seniority and without loss of pay or allowances or of relative rank in the Army: And provided further, That no dental surgeon shall be recommissioned who has not been confirmed by the Senate.

All regulations concerning the enlistment of medical students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and their continuance in their college course while subject to call to active service, shall apply similarly to dental students.

Approved, October 6, 1917”.

It must be remembered that at the present time there are two branches of dental service in the army, the Regular Army Dental Corps and the Dental Reserve Corps. In the first branch are to be found those who have entered the regular army with the expectation of remaining permanently in the service, while in the second are those who have offered their services for the period of the war only. Under the new law with a regular army composed of 300,000 men there will be three hundred officers in the dental corps, consisting probably of nine colonels,

sixteen lieutenant-colonels, seventy-one majors and two hundred and four captains and first lieutenants. According to a ruling of the Judge Advocate General, before the new law can be made applicable to the Dental Reserve Corps new regulations must be prescribed by the President, as those now in force provide only for the grade of first lieutenant. It is expected that the necessary regulations will soon be announced and that the ranks of first lieutenant, captain and major will be available to officers of the Dental Reserve Corps, as they are to officers of the Medical Reserve Corps.

The Dental Reserve Corps was created by the National Defence Act of June 13, 1916, the expressed purpose of the legislation being to secure "a reserve of officers available for service as temporary officers in the regular army". For admission to this corps the applicant must be a citizen of the United States, between twenty-one and fifty-five years of age, a graduate of a reputable dental school, and must be licensed to practice dentistry in some state of the Union. He must furnish letters of recommendation as to character and citizenship, and must present evidence that he is an ethical dentist. He is also required to pass a physical and professional examination. To facilitate the work of securing dental reserve officers the Surgeon-General of the army last June appointed the deans of the dental colleges of the country, and the secretaries of the state boards of dental examiners, preliminary dental examiners, and at the same time designated medical officers in every state to conduct the necessary physical examinations. As a result within ninety days more than 4,000 dentists were examined, accepted and commissioned, or enough to supply an army of 4,000,000 men. The examinations were then ordered discontinued. At the present time more than 1,500 of these officers have been ordered to active duty, most of them being at cantonments, although a few are already in France.

In time of peace the work of the army dentist does not differ very materially from that of the dentist in ordinary practice. He fills and extracts teeth for the enlisted men, and

occasionally performs, or assists the surgeon in performing operations upon the jaw and associate parts. In time of war, however, there is a demand for oral surgeons who can do the reconstructive work made necessary by gunshot and shrapnel wounds of the jaw and face. For this work surgical and mechanical skill of a high order are required, and to fit dentists for it the war department has established schools in connection with certain large universities to which commissioned dental officers are assigned, and where intensive instruction is given along surgical lines. To show the general nature of the courses given it may be said that at one recently completed in Chicago forty hours were devoted to the anatomy of the head and neck, twenty-three hours to operative surgery, nine hours to infections and inflammation, eleven hours to gunshot injuries, twenty-seven hours to fractures and dislocations of the jaw, twenty-two hours to splint making, three hours to anesthetics, four hours to roentgenology, two hours to extraction of teeth, forty-two hours to clinics and twelve hours to a seminar. The field of the oral surgeon as defined by the Surgeon-General extends from the clavicle, or collar-bone to the base of the skull, and the oral surgeon should be prepared to perform any operation called for in that field. Men who have both the medical and dental degree, and who have specialized in oral surgery are particularly desired for this work, but as there are not enough of this class available, the demand is to be supplied by general surgeons, assisted by specially trained dental surgeons.

Results that are really marvellous have been attained by French, English, Canadian and American oral surgeons in the hospitals of France. Portions of the jaw shot away have been replaced by sections of the shinbone, or a rib of the same individual; muscular tissue has been transferred from one part of the face to another; noses, chins, lips and cheeks have been created from adjacent tissues; mastication has been made possible to men unable to chew, speech has been restored to men unable to articulate, and last, but by no means least, hideous faces have been made presentable. Such operations furnish the spec-

tacular oral surgery of the war, and it is surgery of this character which most dentists seem to have in mind when they offer their services to their country. As a matter of fact, oral surgery forms but a very small part of the work to be performed by the dental corps of the army. It is by the ordinary work of filling teeth, extracting teeth, making plates and doing prophylactic work generally that most dentists will do their bit. How effective such work may become is shown by the records of the Canadian army. When Canada entered the war she had no dentists in the army, and for a time hardly realized that dentists were necessary. Today she has a strong dental corps, directed by an officer at Ottawa with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and with a major presiding over the work of each district. Dentists who have been graduated more than two years are commissioned captains upon entering the service. The efficiency of the corps has been so well established that defective teeth are no longer a bar to enlisted men. A man may have teeth in very bad condition, or he may have no teeth at all, but if he is otherwise acceptable he is admitted and sent to the dental corps to have his mouth put into condition. In January, 1917, Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, stated publicly that already more than 50,000 men, who otherwise would have been rejected, had been made fit for overseas service by the Canadian dental corps. By a regulation now in force all teeth that should be extracted must be removed before the men go overseas, and the prevention of disease by this alone can hardly be overestimated. Moreover, it has been shown by actual records that Canadians who are wounded spend about one third less time in the hospitals than their British cousins similarly wounded. Part of the rapidity in recovery is no doubt due to better physique but the Canadian authorities are very sure that the good health of the men under trying physical conditions, and their wonderful recuperative powers when wounded are due in large measure to their clean healthy mouths.

A SHEAF OF WAR LETTERS.

Among the many letters received from Creighton men in national service, a few are selected for publication.

France, Nov. 11, 1917.

We just got back to quarters after a week up where "Fritzie" was furnishing the music. I have been pretty busy digging off some of the mud and almost look human again.

They gave us a pretty warm reception the first night and sent over many messages of love, but we all got back safe with much experience in trench life.

There are about a million miles of trenches, in fact the whole country is dug up into trenches and they are very handy places to be in when things begin to get stirred up.

It was supposed to be a quiet section where we were, but after the American soldiers arrived they 'livened things up quite a bit and at times there was plenty of noise.

Life in the trenches might be worse. The rats anyhow were very friendly and seemed quite glad to see us. They would run over us without any ceremony whatsoever. We were very glad to get back again to where things are a little more civilized and where we can enjoy some of the amenities of life.

The trenches zigzag around in all directions and it is quite easy to get lost in them—like some mystic maze. The labor it took to dig them must have been prodigious.

We had quite a pleasant trip out, over the French hills and down the valleys where everything seems quiet and the scenery rarely beautiful, through quaint towns and villages where the people are apparently happy in their own simple mode of living. As we got nearer the front many of the towns were torn up, with only the walls still standing—the remains of many bombardments.

While there were a few hardships, everybody came through pretty well so I guess we are a hard bunch by now and nothing can phase us; and when we get set well enough can deliver the finishing blow to the rampant Boche—a name that all the French hate—as well they may when all of their fair country has been overrun by them.

I feel satisfied to do my bit to help push them back where they belong and teach them a lesson they will never forget.

If you have missed any rain in your parts recently, don't worry. All of the water not in the ocean has fallen in France in the last few days.

It is snowing tonight and quite cold and every one is sticking close to the fire in the Y. M. C. A. hut.

I must finish this and get back to cleaning myself and outfit,
FRANK WHALEN, A. B. 1906.

We are having a fine time here in England and expect that we will have to stay here about all winter or until the last of January, anyway, although I do not know enough about our future movements to predict. They are moving some of the men from here and it is possible that I may get back to the states to complete my training.

I am learning fast and like the work. We work just like a clock—up at 6 in the morning and ready to leave our billets by 6:30, walk two and a half miles to work. Then we have breakfast, bread and tea and oats and bacon, and then go to work at 7:30 and work until 10:30, when we get a half hour for tea and cakes and then work until 1, when we get an hour for dinner and then at 2 we drill an hour, returning to work at 3 for two hours more work. Then we go home and the next day we start all over again.

There is a lot of flying done now and it keeps us busy while we are working. What we do is to get the machines ready for service, keep them in running repair, see that the engine is full of gas, oil and water and, when the pilot is ready, set the machine going and hold in until it gets going real good and then let go.

They are all students here, so we don't get to see any of the war planes, except occasionally, when one drops in for repairs. I take a ride once in a while to see that the rigging is working all right, and when we have overhauled a machine we take it up for a test before it is turned over to the pilots. The pilots are all Americans, flying here in England. We call them cadets, and they are a fine bunch of young fellows, all college men.

We have our evenings off and can go anywhere we want to, but we have to be in by 10 p. m. unless we have a "late" pass, when we can stay out until midnight. It is just like working in a big factory, except that we are all working outside.

The only signs that we have that we are at war is that the windows are all darkened at night, no light of any kind in the windows or streets. We are having lots of fun, for it is a town of about 15,000, and there are R. F. C. men here and we have a great deal of fun with them. They treat us fine and all of them seem to be so very polite and they will do most anything we ask them. We have electric lights in our billet. There are fifty of us here in this town, and we have a whole house to ourselves. We have about six rooms, and eight men to a room and a big fireplace in each room. The people consider the R. F. C. men the cream of the army, which they are, and they give them the best of everything, and as we are attached to them we get the same privileges that they do.

We never know how long it is between pay days and we have to keep a little change with us to buy tobacco and sweets. A shilling goes about as far here as a dime would in the states.

We have been working steady and don't get our Sundays off any more, as we did in the states. I am learning and I like the work, but the air is cold and I have a slight cold, although I am in the best of health.

This is a very old town. Some of the buildings are over 500 years old and the people are old fashioned, too. The trouble with them is that they don't take the proper care of their teeth and very few people have teeth.

We go to a dance two or three times a week and a concert the next and a boxing match the next, so we have lots of time to kill.

CHAS. H. RUSSELL, Law 1917.

Queens Hotel, Birmingham, England, October 27.—Well, here I am in bally old England, at last, and it is surely a beautiful country—just one grand big park, kept up and maintained better than many of our city parks in America. I have been assigned for duty with the British army, and am stationed at the Post Command, Sutton, Coldfield, England.

I would sure be glad to get at least a word now and then from some of the fellows back home—home, how that word pierces the heart. I am the first American doctor to be installed at this hospital, but I hope and expect to be sent to France before spring, and this is the plan so far as I can ascertain.

If I should get a bundle of those dear old World-Heralds, like those Tony sells on the corner, I would be a happy man.

Cricket and soccer are in the height of their glory here—scores and scores of games played every day. So if they still have sports over here after three years and a half of horrible war, I don't think there is any call to cut out base ball and foot ball and other sports in the beloved old states.

JAP TAMISIEA, M. D. 1916.

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 12, 1917.

Line 51, 3rd Battalion.

My stay at Ft. Logan was not as long as I expected it would be. We left Denver last Thursday and arrived here on Sunday morning. Our trip was all right as far as sleeping was concerned—we had Pullmans and plenty of heat at all times, but our food was sparingly dealt out. That was the most disagreeable thing for me as I was never known to neglect my stomach.

This is quite a city of tents laid off with its streets and side streets and all of them numbered. Each tent accommodates

eight men and all of the tents have stoves. The tents are easily kept warm unless the wind blows too hard. Last Friday a Texas sand storm raged for several hours. Many of the tents were blown down and those that were not blown down were filled with sand.

The fliers are busy from morning till night every day except Sunday. From twelve to twenty planes are in the air all the time.

I am going in as a mechanic's helper at present, but hope to make application to the training school before long. There is a large number of applicants to the training school and I may never be picked, but there is nothing lost by making an effort.

I have been very fortunate in sticking with the boys who left Omaha when I did. Eight of us are assigned to the same tent.

My days at Creighton have often entered my mind as I lay in my bed trying to beat off the cold. I hear from the boys occasionally and it surely makes me feel better when I do.

I have done all sorts of odd jobs from kitchen police to building breast works with sand bags. The work is not hard but dreaded by most of the boys.

With best wishes to the entire Creighton family,

I am,

JOHN R. KLASEUS,

Kelly Field No. 1.

Camp American University,

Washington, D. C., October 13.

While sitting, this evening at the Army Y. M. C. A., my thoughts were traveling in the past days I've spent at Omaha while attending the Creighton High School where I received my fundamental and very valuable education, which gave me the foundation of young manhood, and showed me the right path into my future life, which I have been following with success since 1913, when I left Creighton.

I am at the present time at training camp at American



A GROUP OF CREIGHTON MEN COMMISSIONED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SECOND FORT SNELLING TRAINING CAMP—Top, John I. Negley, LL. B. 1906, First Lieutenant; Dana B. Van Dusen, ex-Law, First Lieutenant. Center, John V. Beveridge, Ph. B. 1913, LL. B. 1916, Second Lieutenant. Bottom, Geo. F. Sugarman, LL. B. 1915, Second Lieutenant; Louis W. Setz, LL. B. 1914, Second Lieutenant.



A GROUP OF CREIGHTON MEN COMMISSIONED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SECOND FORT SNELLING TRAINING CAMP—Top, John H. Hopkins, LL. B. 1913, First Lieutenant; Albert W. Elsasser, LL. B. 1916, First Lieutenant. Center, Vere A. Morgan, LL. B. 1916, First Lieutenant. Bottom, Paul A. Burke, A. B. 1914, Second Lieutenant; Clare F. Young, Law 1919, Second Lieutenant.

University Campus, the University being used by the Government for the instruction and training of the 20th and 30th Engineer Corps. I have been in the U. S. active service about a month, being called as a reservist, as I had enlisted when the war was declared, in the Engineers Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Before this letter shall reach you, I will perhaps be on the way abroad.

THOMAS R. SUPE,
Creighton University Student,
Anno Domini 1914-1915.

Camp American University,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1917.

I consider myself lucky that I am still in Washington, and U. S., by being delayed as our voyage far across was postponed until later, on account of the regiment not being equipped fully.

I am getting along here very nicely, and the Washington people are very generous to the soldier boys, taking them in their automobiles to churches, etc.

Yesterday evening (Saturday, Oct. 27) I, with a number of other soldier boys, was the guest of Catholic ladies, members of St. Patrick's Church, at the St. Patrick Academy dancing party, which we enjoyed very much, and none of us shall ever forget their generosity.

A great percentage of the boys in my company are Catholics, most of them possessing college or high school education, representing nearly every state in the Union.

We do not know when we will leave here, but the commanding officers think that it will be in the very near future, and have the regiment prepared, so that when the orders arrive we may be able to leave.

THOMAS R. SUPE.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6, 1917.

In order to give you an idea of what is going on in this

particular branch of the Service Schools, I will outline briefly the work covered in the ten or twelve weeks of the course.

A man is here but a day or so when he finds that he must review his physics, chemistry, and mathematics, and then early the next day he realizes that the physiology of respiration and the gastro intestinal tract are of great importance in the interpretation of chest and abdominal plates to say nothing of the rigid stand taken on anatomy which is considered from the Roentgen and the surgical aspects. The localization of foreign bodies requires a familiarity with anatomical cross sections which is hard to acquire over night, but one thing is certain and that is that he will be trying to get it on that short notice if he has not already had it, as it is absolutely essential.

The day is divided into periods and the men sometimes work in squads of four or five. At other times they are all together.

In the morning, half of the squad, the new men, take charge of the X-ray laboratory at the Kansas City General Hospital and the first hour is taken up on the criticism and quiz on the plates taken the previous day. Next, a quiz-lecture by Doctor (Capt.) Skinner on the interpretation of all the plates. We seem to have a plate of every region almost every day so there is considerable opportunity for repetition besides the great amount of new stuff which comes up continually. We have a great many T. B. cases and a few specific lungs among the negro inmates. We are permitted to take all the pictures we want and the internes will supply a case of any character we desire so we are well supplied with clinical material. After Capt. Skinner finishes his quiz-lecture, we divide into squads—one squad takes the pictures, one develops them and one keeps the records, and each squad is responsible for its particular line of work for that day. The squads change places every day so that everyone is given an opportunity to do in a practical way the entire process of picture taking, and all are subject to quiz at any time.

This picture taking is generally finished by eleven A. M., and

then we have a half hour drill and are dismissed until one P. M., when we have a class at Dr. Skinner's office.

This consists of another hour lecture on interpretation, and while I have been here it has been on the lung and gastro intestinal tract, using stereoscopic and single plates and lantern slides to illustrate the point at hand. The second hour is a lecture on cross sectional and surgical anatomy by Dr. Hill. The third hour is Roentgen anatomy by Dr. Dively. Then we have a half hour quiz on an assigned lesson on Army Regulations and in any spare time we have papers on technic, interpretation or treatment by different members of the class. Each member is required to write two or three such papers and read them during his course.

We end up the day with fifteen minutes' setting up exercises and a half hour's drill.

After six weeks we are changed to squad number two and then we take up new work in localization and treatment and finish off all the branches of picture work and interpretation until efficient enough to be assigned to duty.

The above outline is not at all complete as it would be very hard to outline exactly how broad the work is, but it is the evident intention of Capt. Skinner to cover the subject thoroughly and he does so by starting with the embryology of the part and follows it through its development, giving the growing and the adult anatomy and then the causes of the various diseases and explains affairs as we should find them during the different clinical stages, classifying the medical and surgical cases and outlining treatment. He uses lantern slides to illustrate all points in the lecture showing both the normal and abnormal on the screen.

On the whole it is a very valuable course and well worth anyone's time and best efforts.

This is certainly a gentlemen's school and a newcomer finds many hands to welcome him and help him hit his stride. There is an unselfish "help one another" spirit prevailing

here to a far greater extent than any where else I have ever been.

Dr. Antony came in last week with five other new men. It is reported that these men are to be the last assigned to the X-ray service.

JAMES F. KELLY, M. D. 1915.

1020 Rialto Bldg.

% Capt. E. H. Skinner,

Kansas City, Mo.

Philadelphia, Penn., November 18, 1917.

I at last got time enough off to come here, and will say that it is certainly a wonderful city. I arrived here last evening, and had a chance to see the city in the evening, and this morning I started out early, but did not get very far. Fanuel Hall, or as it is now called Independence Hall, took my time. The hall is not open on Sunday, but through the kindness of the guard, a few of us soldiers were given access to the interior.

My, but it makes a man's heart swell with patriotism to visit the cradle of American Liberty. The building is not so large or impressive, but the scenes that took place within more than make up in grandeur. Originally the Capitol, or as it was called, the State House of Pennsylvania, had a slight history even before the stirring days when the Continental Congress sat in that momentous and historical session. There it was that the Declaration of Independence was signed; there it was that the articles of confederation, binding the States together, were signed, and our own freedom giving, and republican constitution. There, too, George Washington took his oath as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. As I stood there I recalled from history those stirring days. I could see the Father of our Country rise to take his oath of fidelity and loyalty to our cause, and once again I renewed my pledge to do the same.

As one enters the front door he comes into a hall in the center of which stands the liberty bell. It is hanging from the original wooden and iron bound cross arm that it swung from

when it pealed forth its message of freedom; the original crack is there, but now another one has been added, though very slight. We pass on down to another small hall in which hang flags of the navy, the continental army, Washington's flags, staffs, etc.

Entering a door to the left we come into the assembly hall where the Declaration was signed; with the exception of the floors it remains as it was from the beginning. The massive chandelier hangs from the ceiling in the center of the room, which is about 50x60 in size. In the front are the tables and chairs where the fathers of the constitution sat, and where the declaration, etc., was signed. The silver inkstand is on the table, and over the table is a fac-simile of the declaration; across the hallway to the left is a room where the first Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sat. The bench remains the same. Here also is the bowl and capsules, with a chart of the original number drawn in the selective draft of 1917. I got a picture of the bell, the council room, and bowl, and only hope that they come out well.

HAROLD LINAHAN,
Co. D, 7th Telegraph Battalion.

Have been thinking some one there might be trying to keep track of the boys who have gone "somewhere", as well as the ones who are anxious to go as soon as they become proficient—numbering myself among the ones who hope to go.

I have enlisted in Field Artillery of the Regular Army, and was sent here some five weeks ago.

In case there are any Creighton men in the Islands whose addresses you may have, I would be pleased to look them up, as most of the university men are having "get-together" meetings, and, of course, would like to see Creighton listed among them.

A. G. FLETCHER.

Battery "B", First Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks,
Honolulu, T. H. Nov. 19. 1917.

Camp Cody, Nov. 4, 1917.

I have not as yet heard from my application but feel confident that it will pass.

The work here is progressing very rapidly. The different regiments are receiving instructions in all the methods of modern warfare, and everyone is eager to be called to go across.

THOMAS F. TOBIN,
136th Infantry, Co. "E"

In compliance with your request as published in the Courier, this is to advise that I have been enlisted in the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. I am classed as a student and am in training for a commission as First Lieutenant.

For your information, I was graduated with an A. B. degree in 1913, and took the night Law course of 1915-16. Since graduation in 1913 I was Instructor in Mathematics at the Kearney Military Academy, Kearney, Nebraska, and the balance of the time was connected with the Nebraska Telephone Co., as chief clerk to the District Auditor.

There are several Creighton boys stationed here, and although our work is very hard and the hours long, yet it is very interesting and at the same time we are learning to do our bit.

Very truly,

THEO. E. NELSON.

Company B, 341st Machine Gun Battalion.

Camp Funston, Kansas, Oct. 14, 1917.

I did not like to write before now as matters here were not satisfactory for us. This might naturally be expected as two weeks previous to our arrival, there was not even one building here, and now we have not only buildings capable of accommodating 60,000, but also each is supplied with military necessities. So we have all got to admit there is a very great improvement.

The officers have been treating us very fine and as long as a

person obeys orders, he will get many privileges. On the other hand there is lots of fatigue duty, etc., to those who neglect duty. But I must say there is a very fine training here, and at any cost there is absolute obedience to all rules.

(Private) THOMAS J. SYLVER,

Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, Oct. 17, 1917.

We left Fort Logan H. Root, October 1st, and arrived here Monday, 10 P. M., October 8th.

For strict soldiering this is an ideal camp, but for social life it is not much. We left Little Rock with tears in our eyes, for we soldiered there and yet every evening we could go to the city and enjoy ourselves, but here there is not much of a town to go to.

I presume we will live through it all right for others have done so.

In Little Rock we were in the best of standing with the people. They thought we were the finest troops ever there. As a matter of fact we did everything we could to win their respect and as a reward we succeeded. We were welcome anywhere we went in Little Rock.

We have about 30,000 men at this camp which is about five miles square. We are about 3,500 feet above sea level. Our camp is surrounded on all sides by very beautiful mountains.

For the last two days we have encountered sand storms which I assure you are none too pleasant, yet we will become accustomed to them.

I certainly find pleasure in running onto any of the Nebraska boys that are from Omaha. I usually start a conversation with them which lasts quite a little time. I always inform them that I attended school at Creighton.

Within the last five days, the 30,000 soldiers of this camp subscribed to over \$611,000 worth of bonds. This camp so far ranks fourth in the country in this buying of Liberty Bonds.

The K. C. recreation hall is in course of construction and when completed I will spend my spare moments there instead

of at the Y. M. C. A. But I must say that the Y. M. C. A. people have treated everyone splendidly so far and have not been the least bit partial, even when difference in religion was known to them.

WINANS SCOTT,

%Battery "B", 126th Field Artillery.

The second Officers Training Camp opened Monday, August 27, 1917. The first call in the morning sounds at 5:15 A. M., reveille at 5:25 and assembly call at 5.30 A. M.

At assembly call all men are in line in front of the barracks. The first sergeant falls them in, receives the reports from the corporals and makes his report to the captain.. Setting up exercises for fifteen minutes follow. Before being dismissed for mess the men police around barracks and the company parade.

The word "police", in the Army is synonymous with "clean up".

Mess is served at 7 A. M., and the boasted American initiative is not lacking here.

The cots in the squad rooms are made up before the 7:30 A. M. drill, and while the men are at drill squad rooms are inspected by one of the company officers. The first drill is close order drill, school of the squad and company, from 7:30 to 8:15.

All students are given the opportunity to command the squad, platoon, and company.

At 8:20 the men, after 5 minutes rest, fall in for bayonet drill. Part of the drill is executed by command and part at will, using dummy opponents. A line of dummies made of sacks stuffed with straw, shavings, etc, represents the objective of the assaulting waves. Various thrusts and jabs are practiced at different points of attack such as the throat, chest, and abdomen. At 8:50 bayonet work ends and they fall in at 9 A. M. for physical drill of fifteen minutes.

After the first two or three weeks the students were called upon to conduct the setting up exercises. Close order drill followed from 9:25 until 10:15. The period from 10:25 until



F 277



F 244



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684



SCENES AT THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP FORT SNELLING—Reading from top to bottom: Checking up target hits; target practice; constructing a shelter in first line trench; Grenade net over a firing bay; looking down the pistol range at a distance of 200 yards.



SCENES AT THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP FORT SNELLING—Reading from top to bottom: Section of wire entanglement in front of the trench system; men of the "5th Overall Company" at work in the trenches; making gabions of brush wood; Captain Paul Cheffand of the French Army directing trench warfare training; communication trench.

10:50 is devoted to giving commands. This is an important part of the work for commands are executed with the same vigor and precision as they are given. Most men pick it up fairly well and practice will do the rest.

The morning conference from 11 A. M. to 11:50 covers a lesson on Infantry Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations, or Studies in Minor Tactics.

Mess call is at 12:15, and one hour later the first afternoon drill of an hour.

The afternoon program is constantly changing as the work progresses.

Field work, involving problems of the advance guard, flank guard, and patrols covers one week; target practice and combat problems on the range also cover one week's work.

Practice marches by battalion from 1 P. M. until 4 P. M. were carried out several times and a foot inspection usually followed.

Construction of the trenches known as the Bloomington sectors was intermittent throughout the camp. Several night assaults were carried out and some parts of the trench system were sited and constructed by night.

Sketching and signal work with the semaphore and wig-wag are part of the afternoon schedule.

The last two weeks of camp Major Koehler, U. S. R., had three classes of one hour each day in calisthenics, voice culture and bayonet work.

Saturday morning is inspection morning and the men were off at 12 noon. 5:45 P. M. is first call for retreat and 6 P. M. retreat sounds. "To the Colors" or "The Star Spangled Banner" follows immediately and the flag is lowered. 6:05 is mess call and at 7, study period until 9 P. M. 10:45 is call to quarters and at 11 taps sounds, after which all lights are out and all is quiet.

CAPTAIN JOS. J. FRASER, Law 1919.



Success in any worth-while endeavor is determined by various factors of which perhaps the most important is that vague, elusive something which for lack of a better word is called personality.

Environment doubtless plays a leading part in the lives of many successful men, but its importance is often over-estimated. The triumph of perseverance over adverse circumstance is so common a spectacle that it discounts the control of environment over success. In fact, strangely enough, the very circumstances which might seem certain to preclude success may be said, in many cases, to be the first requisites of successful endeavor. Just as the bird could not fly through the air but for the friction which clogs its way, so ambition would often lie dormant were it not for untoward circumstance. Environment, therefore, may be dismissed as a controlling factor toward success.

Opportunity, though vital, is no less inconclusive; the courageous, capable man will make opportunities for himself or at least recognize them where his less attentive fellows would see naught of promise. It is said of the famous Touissant l'Ouverture that when confronted by overwhelming odds in one of his military campaigns he was asked by his adversaries, (who had surrendered to him) where he would have gotten arms for his soldiers if the struggle had continued, and he replied: "I would have taken yours". The careers of Washington and Grant—in fact of every really great military leader, present innumerable instances of apparent defeat turned into victory by the prompt recognition of what to them proved to be opportunity, but by many another man of less ability would have passed unnoticed.

Talent and proper training are, of course, requisites for success but these, unaided by personality, will ordinarily fail. Environment, it is true, will be very apt to leave its impress on the individual and opportunity may apparently hasten the work-

er on his way; talent and training may go far to insure a favorable outcome and of course in any worth-while undertaking honesty and perseverance, as well as good judgment, play important parts.

But over them all shines the light of good personality. The talented, properly trained worker, blessed with an environment calculated to bring out all that is good in him and stimulated by ambition, fortified by honesty, perseverance and good judgment, may not hope to reach the highest goal without that something which men call personality. Not that he must be one whose attractiveness to his fellows is immediately apparent, or that quick success must attend his efforts, but he must possess that non-descript something called personality, which ultimately makes him agreeable to his fellows, overcomes their objections, organizes their scattered effort and leads the way through sheer dominance. Whatever one's line of endeavor, success is furthered by what men call a "winning way". To be sure, he who would lead must be something more than merely agreeable and he must not be afraid to meet opposition, but his battles will be rather with principles and conditions than with men and while following a fixed course toward the goal to which he aspires, he will not needlessly antagonize those through whose united efforts he hopes to win.

Doubtless personality is in large measure predetermined by one's disposition, his temperament, his physical equipment and to some extent by the circumstances under which he works; but a proper appreciation of personality's significance will go a long way toward its attainment. A sane, healthy outlook on life, a proper realization of one's own limitations and cautious ordering of one's ambition will do much to foster, if not to create an effective personality. Doubtless many men fail to reach their highest point because they underestimate the part which personality plays in success. Of late years schools of salesmanship have been developed, one of whose first principles is that the successful salesman must cultivate a good personality, not as a matter of convenience but because of necessity. In the

professional world no less than in the realm of business he who has a good personality is thrice armed.

Perhaps personality should not be regarded as a trait of character so much as an index to it, for a really good personality, one that will stand the test of close examination, must be no mere veneer or cultivated grace—it is something substantial and is indicative, as well as the outcome of a healthy development. It is not a mere matter of physical appearance or bodily charm but in the last analysis represents the very essence of real excellence. It does not come by chance but must be cultivated not so much for itself or for the rewards which it brings but primarily because it shows a proper appreciation of those qualities of character which go to make up the real man. Integrity, industry, tact, steadfastness, courtesy, thoughtfulness, self-effacement and self-control, high-mindeness,—these and kindred qualities properly developed go to make up what for lack of a better term men call a good personality. Both for itself and for what it means as an asset, it should be assiduously cultivated.

There is an old adage which warns
CROSSING BRIDGES. us that we should not cross bridges
until we come to them. Just now
this sage advice is particularly timely for the students of the
country, many, if not most of whom are considerably disturbed
over the war situation and therefore find it difficult to enter into
their school tasks with proper spirit, not knowing how long they
may be able to pursue their work before they are called to
serve in the country's military forces. This unrest is quite
natural but is nevertheless disconcerting and interferes seriously
with the proper dispatch of school duties. Of course,
not all students are equally affected by this feeling of uncertainty
and many of those who are subject to an early call to the
colors have self-control enough to throw themselves with all
their vigor into their scholastic tasks. Their attitude is commendable
and is eminently proper under the circumstances be-

cause if they are not called they will have rounded out a satisfactory year, and if they be seniors will have completed their course; if on the other hand, they are called it will have been all the better for themselves that they completed as much as possible of their studies before leaving and from the standpoint of the government their additional preparation may prove quite worth while, particularly in certain lines of work closely connected with the conduct of the war.

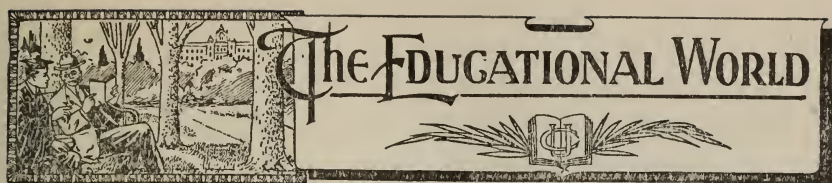
It is a fine thing to maintain one's poise even under trying circumstances and that military leaders realize this fact is evident from their unceasing insistence upon the importance of morale. If the soldier, hard pressed by the enemy, pessimistically asks himself and his fellows: "What's the use—we'll all be dead soon anyway", his powers of resistance will be very much lowered and his usefulness to the army and his country diminished if it does not disappear altogether. It is to the soldier who sticks and fights on whatever the odds, that we must look for success and so it is to the student who attacks his work with all the vigor of his being, whatever the uncertainty, that the nation must look not only for good example but also for achievement.

Whatever one's condition in life, it is easy enough if so inclined to make all sorts of dismal forecasts which paralyze useful effort. If we allow our conduct to be controlled by the code of things as they may be rather than as they are we cannot expect to accomplish much worth while. Like the man who sat on the river's brink waiting for the waters to pass by so he could walk across the dry bed of the stream, if we sit moping and postponing vigorous action until assured of a favorable outcome, we may be certain of only one thing—time wasted.

Longfellow voiced the proper sentiment when he said "Act, act in the living present, heart within and God o'erhead", and the ancients had a maxim which the student might well take for his guide in these troublesome times: "*Vive quasi cras moriturus; stude quasi semper victurus*"—"Live as if you were to die tomorrow; study as if you were to live forever".

The war may continue for a long time and it may collapse as suddenly as it started. Of this only we are sure, that each additional day properly spent at our student tasks will fit us the better for tomorrow's burden, whatever it may be and until the morrow comes it is scarcely worth while to fret and fume. Indeed there is very much wisdom in the old adage that we should not cross our bridges until we come to them.





Dr. Earle J. Babcock, Acting President of the University of North Dakota, addressed the students of that institution at the last regular convocation before the Christmas holidays and outlined the plans of the government in the second draft which is to be on the basis of classification, made up of trained men wherever possible. He advised the students to remain at their posts of duty at the university until the government calls them, in order to get the best possible equipment and training so that they may be of the greatest service to the nation.

Twenty-one high schools have entered the North Dakota State High School Debating League this year and will discuss the question "Resolved, that in North Dakota the patronage of mail order houses is detrimental to the best interests of the state".

Rev. C. B. Moulinier of Marquette University has been delegated by the American College of Surgeons as one of the five members of this organization who will visit all hospitals in the United States and Canada with a view to standardizing them. There are 6,500 hospitals to be inspected and in each state the visitors will co-operate with local committees. Before the visits are commenced a questionnaire will be mailed to each of the institutions asking for detailed information. The hospitals will be rated by the committee which will ultimately fix a standard to which all acceptable hospitals must conform. The work is being done under the direction of the American Medical Association, the Catholic Hospital Association, and the American College of Surgeons.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently decided against the continuance of the plan of co-operation agreed upon

by the authorities of Harvard and the Institute of Technology. The court held that the co-operative agreement violated the terms of the McKay bequest to the Institute of Technology.

Mr. E. A. Whitney, who died recently at Sheridan, Wyoming, provided in his will for a gift of \$750,000, the interest of which is to be used for all time to come in paying for university or college training for every girl or boy graduating from the Sheridan high school, who wishes to do advanced work. The candidate who wishes to take advantage of this foundation must be a graduate of the Sheridan High School and desire a higher education for which he or she has not the means. The "Benefit" will thereupon lend the applicant \$600 per year for four years. No interest will be charged and no security required. The applicant may return the amount of the loan with such rate of interest as he cares to pay, but is not required to repay either principal or interest.

The money for the scholarships is not immediately available and probably will not be for several years. The principal is about \$750,000 and Whitney directed that the interest on this amount should be added to the principal until the total is one million dollars. After that the interest is to be used for educational purposes.

A recent biographical sketch of Mr. Whitney's life contains the following interesting information:

"Whitney was unique. Although one of the most widely traveled men in the country, and one of the best read men in the west, he chose rather to bury himself in the foothills of the Big Horn mountains than to reside in the cities of the east. He came to Sheridan in 1885, bringing a modest fortune with him. He had been raised an orphan with a fair income. At 14 he chose his own school, the famous St. Anthony's Terrace, Vevey, Switzerland. Six years of school at that place, four in Paris, and half a dozen years of travel in practically every country on the globe, and Whitney settled down in Iowa where he remained for eight or ten years, when he came to Sheridan

and started the First National Bank, being the first banker in northeastern Wyoming. Some years later he sold the Sheridan National and organized the Sheridan Banking Company, of which he retained control until his death. He was one of the first men to travel through Yellowstone Park and he went across Chilcoot Pass and down the Yukon years and years before the Klondike gold craze.

Under the terms of the will, all the property is left to Joseph D. Thorn, W. G. Griffin and E. H. Blume, as trustees. These three men, all citizens of Sheridan, are instructed to form a corporation known as "Whitney Benefits", which will be administered by thirteen trustees; seven from the city of Sheridan and six from the country districts in Sheridan county. These thirteen trustees are to serve without pay and are to be chosen by lot, or otherwise. Their term of office expires alternately.

But the "Whitney Benefits" is not intended solely for the young fellow who wants to go away to college. Expressing the belief that "great danger often lies before the youth of a nation when only such paths lead to so-called professional pursuits are open to them", the will provides that the benefits are just as much for the hand-worker as for the brain-worker. Provisions are made for the purchase of text books, tools, instruments "and other aids, in an educational way, to their success in their chosen vocation", of needy and worthy young men under the age of 25 years who desire to follow trades rather than professions".

More than two thousand Michigan students and alumni are in the military service and fifty-five members of the faculty are holding positions in various governmental departments where they are engaged in military work.

The following extract from the December number of the Michigan Alumnus will interest our readers who have been wondering what is to be the future of athletics during and after the war:

“What is going to be the effect, if we have another year of war, on inter-collegiate athletics? This is a question which is being discussed with increased interest as we are coming to realize what another year of war must mean. Every prospect points to an even more marked decline in enrollment in the future. Many believe, nevertheless, that athletics should be continued, because of their influence in man-building. One has only to note how large a percentage of athletes have received commissions in the training camps to realize the value of such training in self-reliance and aggressiveness, in a period such as this. Many also believe that the abandonment of athletics altogether would be a mistake in that it would immediately upset the whole tenor of student life. Present conditions are abnormal enough, and anything which tends to preserve the equilibrium without undue sacrifice of energy and money should be encouraged.

It is noticeable, however, that some of the leading eastern universities, notably Harvard, Yale and Princeton, have discontinued athletics, and have turned practically the whole of their attention towards military training. Many believe that Michigan can find the same an adequate substitute for athletics. Professor Van Tyne, of the University, points this out in a letter to *The Daily* which well expresses the attitude of many who deprecate the present preoccupation in athletics:

‘We do not wish to have some future satirist point out that when the world was burning we fiddled. I can imagine him pointing out in a satirical way that when silly, old institutions like Harvard and Yale could not get athletes enough together to form an eleven, we did business as usual. He will dwell on the fact that when some other universities were drilling every man who was physically fit, at Michigan only half of the eligible men took the military training while the rest kept fit for war by sitting on the bleachers for hours patiently and devotedly cheering the players.

We cannot be content to have Michigan big merely in numbers. She must be big and devoted in spirit as well. We must have our share in this great fight for the world’s liberty, and

it must be a generous, not a mean and grudging share. Every Michigan man must act as if success depended upon him and him alone'."

The Iowa University Alumni in Chicago recently offered a two hundred and fifty dollar prize for a new Iowa song. The prize was won by Mr. Hugh R. Newsom.

One hundred and four thousand dollars was subscribed by the students and faculty of the University of Iowa in the second liberty loan campaign. Of this amount the faculty took fifty-four thousand dollars and the students fifty thousand dollars. Nine out of every ten persons on the faculty subscribed for bonds and more than one-third of the student body subscribed.

The December number of the Iowa Alumnus contains the following reference to university enrollment as affected by the war:

The enrollment at Ames shows a decrease of about twenty per cent.

At Michigan the registration has fallen off about 1,300, or over twenty-one per cent. The total attendance last year was 6,043; this fall it is 4,759.

A decrease of twenty per cent is shown in the enrollment at the University of Illinois. The falling off is among the men, as the enrollment of women shows an actual increase of 13. The figures this year are 4,135, as compared with 5,214 in 1916.

Seven hundred and seventy-four, or sixteen and four-tenths per cent, is the decrease in the enrollment at Ohio State University. The enrollment in 1916 was 4,707, and in 1917, 3,933.

At Harvard the total registration this year is 2,840 as compared with 4,758 last year. This is a decrease of almost forty per cent.

The enrollment at the University of Oregon this year is 876, an increase of 85 over last year.

Cornell University enrollment shows a decrease of 1,392, or about thirty per cent.

The enrollment at Princeton this year is 937 as compared with 1,555 a year ago, or a decrease of 618. This is the lowest the enrollment has been for twenty-five years.

At the University of Pennsylvania the registration has dropped from 8,618 in 1916 to 6,706, or a decrease of twenty-two percent.

The enrollment at the University of North Dakota this year is 688, as compared with 743 a year ago.

The University of Minnesota enrollment this year shows a falling off of 708, or fourteen per cent, compared with that of last year. In 1916 the enrollment was 5,068; in 1917, 4,360.

Eleven per cent is the decrease in the enrollment at the University of California. The enrollment this year is 5,155 as against 5,794 a year ago.

Yale's enrollment has fallen off a little more than one-third, or from 3,262 to 2,122.

The enrollment at the University of Chicago for the fall quarter this year is 3,187 as against 3,651 for the corresponding quarter in 1916, or a decrease of nineteen and five-tenths per cent. There is an increase in the actual number of women in attendance.

Wisconsin's enrollment has fallen from 5,020 in 1916 to 4,064, a decrease of nineteen per cent.

The registration at Columbia this year fell from 17,039 in 1916 to 14,598, a decrease of 2,441, or almost fifteen per cent.

The University of Iowa enrollment is approximately fifteen per cent smaller than it was at a corresponding time last year. In 1916 it was 3,352; this year it is 3,082.

Dubuque College is working on plans for a campaign to raise a half million dollar endowment by next Easter.

Headquarters have been established in Paris for Georgetown University students who are abroad in the military or

allied services and for those who go into the army and navy from the university this year. A club has been opened for Georgetown men in the Hotel du Palias de Orsay, where in Paris all former university men will be expected to register upon their arrival.

More than seventy-five students at Vassar College are studying shorthand in a National Preparedness class.

The University of California will open this year the first of its Summer Sessions to be held at Los Angeles. This new venture will not interfere with the regular Summer Session which will be held at Berkeley.

The following extract from the California Alumni Fortnightly for November 30th, 1917, should appeal to the friends of education everywhere:

“What is the greatest defect of the University of California?

Probably the fact that far too large a share of the teaching is done by instructors rather than by men of the ability, experience, and scientific standing which should be connoted by the title of full professor. The reason is not the will but the means. The University has inadequate income for the vast burden it must carry. With more undergraduates to teach than any other university in America, it has neither enough professors nor enough money to go round. Princeton, with 1,418 undergraduates last year, as compared with 5,138 undergraduates at Berkeley, had five full professors in Mathematics, four in History, and five in Philosophy and Psychology, as compared with two in each of these departments in the University of California. Harvard, with 3,200 undergraduates, had four full professors of Latin, eight of English, and three of German, as compared with one each in the University of California.

That the alumni should find friends of learning who will endow special chairs in many fields is vital for the scholarly re-

pute of the University and for adequate fulfillment of the University's responsibilities to the community''.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University said among other things in his recent annual report to the Board of Trustees:

“The rapid and almost alarming increase in the University enrollment has been in the face of steadily advancing standards of admission and of graduation. There seem to be endless thousands of ambitious men and women who are ready to meet any test of time or scholarship in order to put their names upon the rolls of Columbia University and to enjoy its advantages. Yet it must be borne in mind that while the sum total of the annual enrollment is literally enormous, this enrollment is divided among so many different units of administration that it is only at one or two points that actual congestion occurs. . . . It seems plain that since examinations of exceptional difficulty, or previous academic residence of not less than two years, are insufficient to keep down the attendance at Columbia, some additional test must be devised and applied in order to make sure that the resources of the University are being expended only upon the education of those whom the University thinks it really worth while to train.

No arbitrary rule of limitation is either practicable or just. If attendance in a given School be limited to, say, five hundred, the five hundred and first applicant for admission may present a record and credentials that would justify his being preferred before one-half or even two-thirds of those who had preceded him. Probably the only additional test which the University can apply is one of selection by its own officers and representatives. In a general way it may be said that the attitude of the University at present is that it will accept any one as student who is not shown to be unfit or unprepared. It would be wise policy to retreat from this position, which is that held by colleges and universities time without end, in order to fortify and to hold the position that the University should itself, by an

affirmative process of selection and not merely by a negative process of exclusion, choose those upon whom it wishes to expend its funds and its energies. If there were but a single college and a single university in the United States such a policy could not be followed without public damage. But inasmuch as opportunities for higher education, both general and professional, exists on every hand in great variety, there seems to be no reason why Columbia University should not say that, in order to prevent the further over-taxing of its financial resources and the energies of its teachers, it will hereafter select by such process as it deems fit, those students whom it will receive. The existing examinations for college admission and the existing requirements of previous academic residence for admission to the professional schools or to the graduate schools would, of course, be maintained, but they would be maintained solely for the purpose of creating an eligible list, from which eligible list would be selected, year by year, those whom the several Faculties wished to accept for instruction and training. The one serious difficulty in the way of the adoption of such a plan is to be found in the fact that it requires both labor, a faculty for decision and a willingness to accept responsibility, which human qualities are no more superabundant within a university than outside it''.



THE REALM OF SCIENCE

HOW TO FIND OUR WAY BY THE STARS

*Wm. F. Rigge, S. J.



IN a recent number, *l'Astronomie*, the official journal of the Societe Astronomique de France, mentions the case of a French soldier who though captured by the Germans, contrived to escape from his prison. As he was in the enemy's territory he had to hide during the day, and as he was in a region unknown to him, he wandered about more or less aimlessly during the night. One night, however, when the sky was clear, he happened to look up at the stars. Knowing just enough of astronomy to identify the north star, he was at once sure of his bearings, and could thereafter direct his way towards his own country, which, thanks to the faithful guidance of the stars, he at last reached in safety.

This romantic little incident shows that even a most elementary knowledge of astronomy may be of enormous practical use. This elementary knowledge is so small and is so easily acquired that there is hardly any excuse for not possessing it. A careful perusal of this or similar articles and a little study of the night sky are all the necessary requirements.

If the reader will look at the engraving, in which the black dots are intended to represent stars according to their relative positions and brilliancies, he will have a sure guide to lead him to the north star. No marks and no letterings of any kind have been drawn on the map and no directions have been given to the engraver as to which side should be up. This was done on purpose.

If now we take the map, hold it up vertically before us,

*Professor of Physics, College of Arts. Director of the Observatory.



and compare it with the northern sky on a clear night, when there are no glaring electric lights and no moon to blind us, we shall soon be able to recognize many of the stars on our map and do that so well that possibly even after our first lesson we will no longer need the map. About half way up from the ground to the point directly overhead, we will see a bright star which has only one to equal it in brilliancy for a considerable space. This is the pole star, or the north star, or Polaris, the most important star in the heavens. It is placed near the middle of our map. Once we know this star, we can pick it up on any clear night, because it is always so near the same spot that our eyes will not detect its little motion. All the other stars in the heavens move in circles of various sizes, so that even a few hours, sometimes even a few minutes when the stars are very low, will suffice to make us realize their motion. But the pole star seems, as far as our eyes can see, to be immovably fixed in its place, so that all the other stars move about it as a center.

It is because all the other stars move about the pole star as a center that I cannot give the reader more explicit directions as to what side of the map here printed he is to place on top, because I cannot know on what night or at what hour he may compare the map with the sky. It is on account of this ceaseless revolution which carries the stars in circles about the north

star in the course of one sidereal day (which is about four minutes shorter than our solar day of twenty-four hours as shown by our time pieces,) that, in order to keep pace with this motion, our map should swing around the north star in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock, so that all sides of our map will in turn come on top. It is advisable therefore to know a few other stars so that this diurnal revolution may not confuse us, the more so as it will be difficult for a beginner to identify the pole star alone without reference to his entourage.

Looking at our map somewhat more closely, we will notice near one end of it the Big Dipper, a configuration of seven stars, all except the fourth of about the same brightness as the pole star. The Big Dipper is easily identified. It is the finest grouping of bright stars to be seen in the north. It has been known from antiquity, and has received special names in various countries. We call it the Big Dipper, because it looks like one. The handle is elegantly curved and the bowl is wider at the top than at the bottom, and the faintest star of the seven is at the juncture of the handle with the bowl. Everybody should know the Big Dipper. It swings round the north star exactly as its drawing on our map would swing round its north star when the paper is turned anti-clockwise.

Now, remembering that we said that the bowl was wider at its top than at its bottom, using the terms top and bottom with respect to the Big Dipper itself and not to its position in the sky, we draw a line through the two end stars of the bowl from its bottom to its top, and produce this line about five times as far as the distance between these two end stars, and we will always come to the pole star, no matter where the Big Dipper may be, whether it be above or below to the right or left of the north star. As the Big Dipper is so easily identified at all times, this method gives us an easy and a very sure way of finding the north star. And as the north star is of course to the north, we have our bearings correctly.

Now that we know the pole star, let us make the acquaintance of the Little Dipper. It is not as conspicuous nor as large

as the Big Dipper, nor is it so well formed. It has the north star at the outer end of its handle. This handle is curved in the opposite direction, so that it is more of a ladle than a dipper, and the bowl is narrower on top than at the bottom. If once known, it is easily found again.

We may become acquainted with one more grouping of stars in this our first lesson. This is the irregular W on the side of the pole star opposite that of the Big Dipper. It is called the Lady in Her Chair, or more scientifically Cassiopeia. As the Big Dipper is part of Ursa Major, the Big Bear, so the Little Dipper is part of Ursa Minor, the Little Bear. These groupings of stars are called constellations, and however fanciful we may think some of them to be, the names have come down to us from our ancestors and are really of the greatest service in naming the brighter stars, so that even professional astronomers use the names of the constellations.

Everybody, young and old, should be able to find the north star on any clear night wherever he may be in the northern hemisphere. If we travel far away, some very notable changes may come upon the north sky, so that it is very necessary to be well acquainted with our north star. If we travel directly east or west without changing our latitude much, there will be no observable difference in the position of the pole star. In southern Europe in the war zone, as well as in China, we will see pretty nearly the same stars that we see in the United States. The only difference will be the one of absolute time, England and France being exactly six hours ahead of us. But because we set our watches a full hour head or back whenever we change from one standard time to another in going respectively east or west, we may say with great truth that there will be practically no change whatever in our starry skies.

When, however, we travel north or south the case is different. For every degree, that is, for every sixty nautical miles or for about every seventy statute miles, that we go north, the pole star will be one degree higher in the sky, so that if we should ever reach the north pole, this star would be directly overhead,

On the other hand for every degree we go south the pole star sinks a degree in elevation, until when we come to the equator, it is on the horizon, and in the southern hemisphere we cannot see the north star at all. We must then learn how to find our way by the south celestial pole. This is not so conspicuously marked by a bright star as our north pole is, and is therefore not so easily located in the sky. To find it we must consult the proper star map. This can be done easily enough should we ever need it.

As the pole stars, both north and south, change their altitudes according as we travel north or south, it follows that all the other stars in the sky must change their altitudes accordingly. The consequence is that we may use almost any star and notably the day star, the sun, to help us find our whereabouts on the earth. Latitude, we see, would be found by measuring especially meridian altitudes, and longitude by what we might call east or west altitudes. These would give us our local time, and when compared with that of any other and known place, by wireless telegraphy for example, or the older method of lunar distances, would give us our longitude.

This is the basal principle by which navigators and travelers can find their positions. It is practically an absolute method, so that after drifting about helplessly on a wreck for a long time and finally effecting a landing on an unknown island, a sailor, possessed of a sextant and a chronometer and two or three necessary books, could in a few hours or less know where in the world he was. A second method is the one known as dead reckoning or plane sailing. It is a differential one and consists in noting the miles traveled and the direction. This, of course, is inferior in accuracy to the first, but it is the only possible one under certain circumstances, such as in a continued spell of cloudy weather or in a submerged submarine.



Leland A. Johnson, Ph. G. 1915, Instructor in the College of Pharmacy, has enlisted for service as pharmacist in the Nebraska Base Hospital No. 49. Mr. Johnson will continue his teaching until called for active duty. Associated with him in the hospital are A. A. Petersen, Ph. G. 1916; I. Levy, Ph. G. 1907, and Charles Rutherford, Ph. G. 1916.

Harry R. Bryan, Ph. G. 1917, of the Army Medical Corps, has been transferred from Salt Lake City to Fort Omaha.

Curt O. Benson of the Senior Class and Ira A. Wright of the Junior Class, in the College of Pharmacy, earned the highest grades in all subjects during the past month.

The College of Pharmacy is displaying a service flag for the students and alumni who have answered the call to the colors.

Howard P. Palen, Ph. G. 1917, enlisted in the 30th Engineers Corps and reported at St. Louis. Joseph English, Ph. G. 1914, has also reported at the same place.

Ralph A. Stewart, Ph. G. 1917, has enlisted in the Balloon Divi-

sion of the Aviation Corps, and has applied for a commission in this department.

Dr. Herbert King of the dental faculty has been appointed a member of the Medical Advisory Board for Omaha Exemption District Number One.

Dr. E. H. Bruening of the College of Dentistry took a Christmas vacation trip to the home of his parents in Portland, Oregon.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Smyth were entertained by the Nebraska Association of the District of Columbia at a large reception held on the evening of December 11th, at the Hotel Cairo, Washington. The guests were received by Justice and Mrs. Smyth, H. W. Harding, President of the Association, Miss Lathrop of the Child's Labor Bureau, and William Whelan, Treasurer of the organization. Senator Hitchcock presided. Speeches were made by Chief Justice Smyth and Chief Justice Covington of the Supreme Court of the District. The Nebraska Congressional Delegation was in attendance, as were also many Nebraskans who have gone to Washington in various capacities.

Lieutenant Thomas E. Mahoney, Law 1918, and Miss Harriet A. Peterson were married at the Holy Family Church, Council Bluffs, at noon December 14th, and left on the evening of the same day for Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where Lieutenant Mahoney has been assigned for work with a Regular Army Division.

Miss Myrtle A. Swenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Swenson, and Mr. Vernon S. Schleh, LL. B. 1916, were married on Monday evening, Dec. 10th, at the parsonage of the Swedish Mission Church, Omaha. Miss Esther Skonberg, cousin of the bride and Mr. Bruce Young, Law 1917, were the attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Schleh have gone to California on a wedding trip and will be at home at the Hunter Inn Apartments, Omaha.

Mr. Walter T. More, LL. B. 1914, was married on Thursday evening, December 27th, to Miss Lottie Underhill at the home of the bride's mother in Omaha.

Miss Irene Wahosky and Lieutenant John J. Ormsby, ex-Arts, were married at St. Cecelia's Cathedral, Omaha, on Wednesday morning, December 12th. Lieutenant and Mrs. Ormsby left on the day following the wedding for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he has been assigned to the 42nd Infantry.

Hon. Edward P. Smith, formerly of the law faculty, and Mr. William A. Schall, A. M. 1906, LL. B. 1907, have formed a partnership for the practice of law at 937 Omaha National Bank Building. With them there will be associated Mr. Frank E. Sheehan, LL. B. 1916, and Mr. Warren H. Howard, assistant foot ball coach at the University.

A lecture on "Gas Warfare" was delivered by W. J. Nolan, M. D., Ph. G., professor of Chemistry, College of Pharmacy, at Fort Crook, December 18th, to the commissioned officers, and non-coms who are in the Gas Bomb Division of the United States Army.

The subject was treated briefly in a practical way, each gas being generated during the description, and the audience was permitted to acquaint itself with the characteristics of each gas.

As any subject matter on the present day "Gas Warfare" is held strictly confidential and for official use only, it is deemed unwise to disseminate any information contained in the above lecture.

Mr. Edward J. McVann, LL. B. 1914, who since graduation has specialized in railroad rate litigation, was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States on December 12th. Mr. McVann maintains offices in Chicago and Washington, and his work as Counsel

for the Omaha Commercial Club brings him frequently to this city.

The Law Librarian wishes to acknowledge receipt of a number of glass-front book cases from Mr. William A. Schall, LL. B. 1907. These book cases will be used for the Historical Section of the law library. Mr. Herman Aye, of the Omaha Bar, has contributed to the collection of Session Laws a number of volumes containing the laws passed by the Nebraska Legislature.

The students of the University co-operated generously in the recent Red Cross War Drive and responded with alacrity to the appeal made by Dr. J. Frederick Langdon, M. D. 1906, and Mr. F. E. Sheehan, LL. B. 1916, who had charge of the fund in the University.

Mr. George W. Pratt, LL. B. 1914, has removed his offices to 554 Omaha National Bank Building, where he will be associated with Judge J. J. Sullivan and Mr. James E. Rait in the general practice of law.

Mr. Joseph Burke Egan, A. B. 1899, who for several years has been teaching in the Boston, Massachusetts, public schools, has recently been considered for appointment to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the schools.

The Law School library has lately been enriched by the addition of several thousand Briefs and substantially complete sets of the House and Senate Journals, through the kindness of Clerk of the Supreme Court, Harry C. Lindsay, and his staff.

The Creighton Oratorical Association will pay a visit to the photographer. The Chronicle has kindly requested that we appear in the February issue. It is a delicate matter. We hope the artist will rise to the occasion. Last year our friends were chagrined that our splendid association should have been used so vilely by an irresponsible camera—and that we stood for it. It missed so much that was admirable in us, they averred. Apropos of our next photograph, the wonderful lines of Wordsworth come to mind:—

“Serene and fitted to embrace,
Where'er he moved, a swan-like
 grace
Of haughtiness without pretence,
And to unfold a still magnificence,
Was princely Dion in the power
And beauty of his happier hour”.

Modestly mindful of our debt to them, we invite the alumni to gaze upon our likeness in the next issue, and to rejoice that the old Oratorical, as it enters upon its thirty-third year, still functions so splendidly in the academic life of Creighton.

Some of our members are diligently preparing for the annual Oratorical Contest to be held in the Auditorium on January 16th. The orator who wins first place on that occasion will represent us in the annual contest of the Nebraska Collegiate Oratorical Association. This latter contest should be held at Bellevue College not later than Friday, February 15, 1918.

The question discussed at our last meeting in December was: "Resolved, that all such public utilities as water, light and transportation be owned and operated by the municipal governments". Affirmative, Mr. Kenny and Mr. Hannon. Negative, Mr. Kastner and Mr. Russell.

We subjoin the program for January:

January 9—"Resolved, that the system of disarmament should be adopted by all civilized nations at the close of the world-war". Affirmative, Mr. Adams and Mr. Boland. Negative, Mr. Raynor and Mr. Lovely.

January 16—Annual Oratorical Contest.

January 23—"Resolved, that the Navy of the United States should not be inferior, whether in number of ships or in efficiency, to any navy in the world. "Affirmative, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Barry. Negative, Mr. Flannigan and Mr. Manley.

January 30—Election of officers for the second semester.

During holiday week the Cadet Regiment suffered another grievous loss. On New Year's day our Commandant, Lieutenant Freehoff, received orders to report at Camp Green, in South Carolina, where he will be attached to the 38th Infantry. The gratitude of the cadet organization for his work in its behalf, goes with him together with the well wishes of all the cadets for success in his new career. Nothing definite has been done as yet towards the procuring of his successor. Drill in the gymnasium is proving quite satisfactory. Twenty minutes of calisthenics, in which the entire Regiment takes part, is followed by squad and company drill for which the spacious floor and hand ball alleys furnish ample room. Owing to an embargo on the shipment of rifles we are still without our guns.

At the meeting of the American Association of Anatomists held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 27th to 29th, members of the faculty of the College of Medicine read papers as follows: Prof. H. Von W. Schulte, "Ways and Means of Anatomical Teaching". Prof. Eben J. Carey, "Early Stages of the Pig with Reference to the Influence of Muscular Activity upon its Ossification". Prof. Carey also gave a demonstration entitled "Microscopic Preparations of a Closely Graded Series of Hind Limbs of Pigs, Showing

the Early Stages in the Development of the Femur and Thigh Musculature". Dr. Francis W. Heagey gave a demonstration on "The Growth of the Limb Skeleton of *Okapia Johnstoni*". Prof. S. Morgulis attended the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, in Minneapolis. Drs. Heagey and Morgulis went with the Federation to Rochester, Minnesota, where the Federation were guests of the Mayo Foundation on Saturday, December 29th. Hospitals and clinics were visited and luncheon was served at the home of Dr. Wm. Mayo. In the evening a banquet was given in honor of the visitors at the Hotel Zumbro. Dr. A. D. Dunn was also present at the Rochester meeting.

Dr. and Mrs. H. F. McGrane of Sioux City, Iowa, announce the birth of a little son on December 15th. Dr. McGrane is a member of the class of 1914 of the College of Dentistry.

In the recent athletic contest staged in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, Mr. Julius Festner, Law 1919, won second place and was awarded a silver medal as a souvenir of the contest.

A. R. Todd, D. D. S. 1916, writes from Reeder, North Dakota, that he has received a commission as First Lieutenant in the

Dental Reserve Corps and expects to be called to service in the spring. Dr. Todd is one of the few Creightonmen whose wife was also a student at the University.

After nearly a year's service in one of the military base hospitals near London, Dr. H. P. Benjamin, M. D. 1909 of Council Bluffs is home. Commenting on his return the Omaha Bee for January 7th, says:

"The atmospheric conditions in England affected his health and he found it necessary to resign the commission granted by the English government and make an effort to get into the medical service of the United States Army. Before resigning he asked to be transferred directly to the hospital service in France, but found it impossible to obtain the change in that way. He then resigned and reported to the medical department at Washington and then came to the Bluffs.

The hospital in which Dr. Benjamin worked has 2,000 beds, and there is plenty to do. He says that only men of strong nerves, physical as well as mental strength can stand the strain.

Medical men don't get hardened to the service, but instead, become morbid. The strong and heroic ones wear themselves out in their unrelenting work of alleviating pain and saving life, says the doctor, while those of weaker nerves simply collapse on duty,

for there are no slackers.

Dr. Benjamin says lulls in the arrival of fresh cases have become more frequent lately, showing that the English are becoming better able to conserve their man power, but after every raid or advance movement, the bloody harvest of the battlefield pours in. He speaks in high terms of the nobleness of the English character as evidenced by the calmness, confidence and humanity of all classes of the people.

German wounded in the hospitals, and there are thousands of them, are given the same care as shown the English and Americans. He says the Canadians are the best soldiers the world has ever known and are dreaded and feared most by the Huns on the battle fronts. This wholesale dread has given the American soldier about two-man power, for the Huns realize the Canadians are Americans and all Americans are inspired by the same lofty ideals.

'The German', says the doctor 'sees in every Canadian and American an instrument of just retribution, for it has been the delight of the Hun to wreak his full hate and gratify his lust for blood by torturing the few Canadian prisoners taken. He instinctively recalls the stories he has ever heard of how the Indians years ago tortured their white captives and is controlled by a zeal to outdo them. His guilt makes him dread his American foes as he does no oth-

ers, for he knows that if justice is accorded him, he too, will endure the agonies he has inflicted as a pastime upon his helpless captives'.

Dr. Benjamin does not know how long he will be permitted to remain at home, but hopes not long''.

The World-Herald for the same day said:

"Dr. H. P. Benjamin of Council Bluffs returned home Sunday morning from London, where he served the British government for six months as a surgeon in a military hospital on the outskirts of the city.

Dr. Benjamin went over on the same ship that carried General Pershing and staff. He resigned at the expiration of his six-months' contract because of bronchitis and rheumatism, brought on by the damp weather.

In the hospital where Dr. Benjamin was stationed were 2,000 beds, always full. He had charge of two wards containing eighty-eight beds. These were always full and often the floor was strewn with patients. He worked twelve hours daily, except one day in the week, when he was on duty twenty-four hours.

At four different times, Dr. Benjamin was caught in London air raids. Once he took refuge in a "tube" and was almost directly beneath Charing Cross Hospital when the building was struck by a bomb dropped by an enemy

plane. Only he did not know it until afterward. London people, he says, have become accustomed to air raids and take them as a matter of course.

Council Bluffs, he says, looks rather strange, because men are running the street cars and doing all the other work which, in England is now being done by the women.

Since the United States entered the war, the English people considered the fight as good as won, according to Dr. Benjamin. It is only a matter of time, they think, and not such a long time at that.

Wounded soldiers that came to the hospital, according to Dr. Benjamin, counted the days until they could get back into action. A Canadian or a British soldier is mighty hard to kill, says the doctor. 'They simply will not give up the ghost', he says, 'and consequently fatal wounds do not prove fatal at all. Of course, some die, but the percentage is amazingly small. Sheer grit and will power, aided by modern surgery, is performing miracles every day'.

There is very little suffering in England, according to Dr. Benjamin, because of food shortage. The scarcity of tea and sugar is most noticeable, he says, because the Londoner is a notorious tea fiend. Otherwise, people eat just as much as they always did, although there is no waste or hoarding.

All the men of military age who are able-bodied are wearing the

uniform, unless they are in the hospital, says Dr. Benjamin. Citizens' clothes are a disgrace, unless the wearer can furnish a mighty good excuse for wearing them'.

Lieutenant Charles F. Bongardt, Arts 1918, who has been stationed at Sparta, Wisconsin, since August, is now in France, his parents having recently been informed by cable of his safe arrival.

Friends of Lieutenant H. N. Boyne, D. D. S. 1913, have received word recently of his safe arrival at a base hospital in France. Lieutenant Boyne is very close to the firing lines and is doing work in a hospital in which there are 3,600 people.

The following dental students have enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps and have been furloughed until they complete their course of studies: P. W. Emery, Clarence Shroeder, A. G. Sindelar, F. W. Chamberlain, J. A. Loneragan, A. M. Scott, O. L. Erickson, M. E. Dougherty, H. F. Murphy, F. W. Rapp, H. L. Miller, C. H. Bryner, E. F. Hardlannert, J. S. Parker, R. A. Stava, A. I. Hughes, Jas. Plihal, J. P. Connolly, G. E. Romans, F. M. Mattison, A. H. Kline, H. C. Mason, P. J. Boland, F. P. Ellenburger, H. K. Jones, W. D. Kehoe, Fred Zehnpfennig, B. J. Callan, G. S. King, F. T. Conway, W. J. Korbel, L. C. Walsh, J. J. Hess, R. S. Quinn, H.

J. Wachter, W. L. Hull, R. M. Hergenrother, E. A. Johnson, A. B. Rosenau, L. J. Krause, Chas. L. Gill, F. G. Rohde, R. O. Shaeffer, G. E. Stoddard, F. E. Eckhart, C. A. Anderson, (Navy); W. M. Uebelacker, C. E. Burns, F. J. Viner, G. Bindewald, L. Kascht, Frank Vasko, Robert McKercher, C. D. Kratochvil, F. A. Peterson, C. R. Crozier, J. W. Dindinger, V. J. Morgan, C. W. Edson, E. Soukup, Wm. Brennan, Wm. Gilmore, J. C. Jones, Andrew Thompson, D. G. Albrecht.

J. Francis McDermott, A. B. 1913, and W. Erskine Mitchell, Law 1919, who were made Second Lieutenants at the conclusion of the first Fort Snelling camp, have recently been promoted to the position of First Lieutenant. Both

young men are located at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Mr. Le Roy Armstrong, Ph. G. 1916, who enlisted for hospital service in the medical department in May, 1917, is now located at Base Hospital No. 101, France. Mr. Armstrong was located for a time at Fort Bliss, Texas, and sailed for France on September 8th. He writes friends at home that he has never experienced any sickness since enlisting and is getting along very well with his work.

On Tuesday, January 15th, Professor S. Morgulis of the College of Medicine read a paper entitled "Fasting and its Relation to Pediatrics", before the Nebraska-Iowa Pediatric Society at a meeting held at the University Club, Omaha.



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Feb. 20, 1918.

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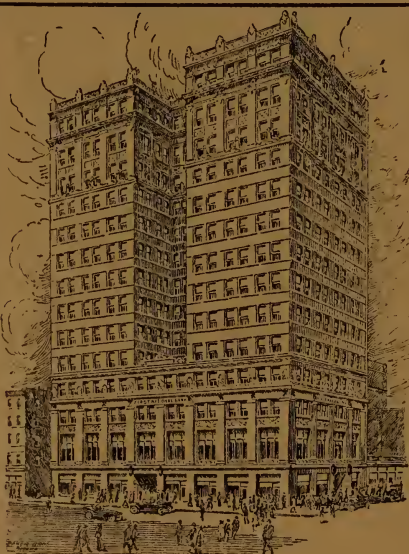
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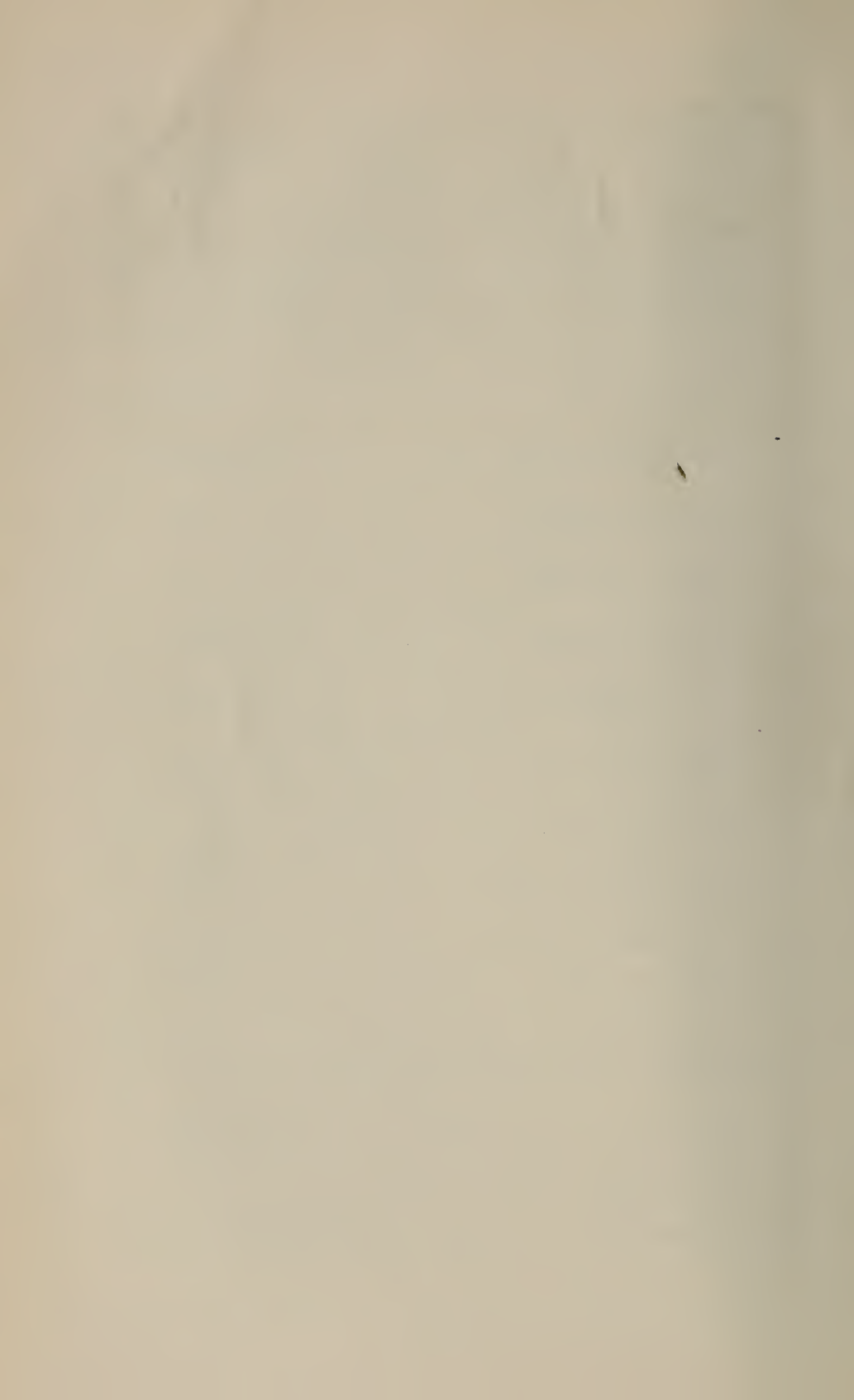
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THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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1918



FOUNDERS' DAY.

*Rev. Michael A. Shine.

Rt. Rev. Monsignors, Very Rev. and Rev. Fathers, and Dear Brethren:

A



ALMIGHTY God, by His omnipotent wisdom and will, selects and chooses His own manner and means of bringing events to pass, and hence all must recognize the truth expressed by the sacred writer, when he so well exclaimed "How incomprehensible are His judgments, and how unsearchable are His ways." (Rom. XI, 33.) Surely then, God's thoughts are not men's thoughts, and His ways are not our ways.

It is God that inspires men with noble ideas, and then leaves these ideas to men to work out, and apparently develop them, in their own time and manner. It was an inspiration from God that gave to Columbus the supposedly foolish idea, that beyond the Western Ocean there was another world, another land to be discovered and developed for the honor and glory of God and the benefit of mankind.

We all know now how Columbus in spite of the difficulties, obstacles, and impediments placed in his way, persevered and proved to the whole world that he was right.

This new land, America, was discovered in accordance with God's Divine Will, and now we are all active participants in its development and progress; yet it is only God alone who

*Sermon delivered at the Founders' Day exercises at St. John's Church on February 6, 1918.

knows the final object, and ultimate end, for which this continent, and this particularly great country of ours, was intended, and in His own good time it will be revealed to the world.

We also find that God, within less than fifty years after the discovery of America, inspired a noble Spaniard in Mexico, from the reports which he had heard of the seven cities of Cibola, a rich, populous, and wonderful country to the North, to organize an exploring expedition to prove and test these accounts. Consequently, Coronado left Mexico, proceeding north along the west coast, or the Gulf of California, then turning east through the present Arizona and New Mexico, he reached the Indian settlements on the Rio Grande. Here he found only savage men and stone-built pueblos, far different to the reported opulent and populous cities.

However, he was told by an Indian captive, or slave, that away to the northeast was the famous province of Quivira, not only populous, but rich in golden utensils and ornaments. Trusting again to these slender rumors, he set out with his army for this province, under the guidance of this slave.

They were led northeast through the present New Mexico, then east and southeast through the present State of Texas, until they arrived at the Red River, where they met some Caddo Indians, who informed them that they had been misled, and that the province of Quivira was about forty days journey to the north. Here, a council was held, and it was decided that the army should return to the Rio Grande, while Coronado with thirty horsemen, should proceed to the North, according to the compass, to the province of Quivira.

On the 30th day of this journey, (or June 29, 1540), Coronado's party arrived at the famous river of Quivira, which in honor of the day, they called the St. Peter and St. Paul's River, now known as the Platte River. Then, after twelve days journey to the northeast, they arrived at the main or principal Quivira Village, located near the mouth of Beaver Creek, in the present Nance County (Neb.), and not far from the present cities of Columbus and Genoa.

Here again they were disappointed, for they found that the Quivira's or Skidi-ra's the "Wolfe People", were only Indians, similar to those already seen, and that they lived in straw and earthen houses.

During the twenty-five days spent exploring this new country, they reached the banks of the present Elkhorn river, where they were told that the province of Arache (Harahey), and the Ariki-ra, or "Horn People", was beyond, a country and people similar in every respect to the province of Quivira, or Skidira. Crestfallen and disgusted they returned, by a shorter route, to New Mexico.

However, the Franciscan Chaplain of this expedition, Father John de Padilla, not only determined to return, but actually did so, in 1541, for missionary work in Quivira. After toiling here for some time, he set out to extend his Mission to a neighboring tribe, but he was met on the way by hostile Indians, who killed him, thus making him the first or proto-martyr of the United States, by shedding his blood upon the fertile plains of Nebraska. Those of his companions who escaped finally made their way back to Mexico where they related the details of his martyrdom.

Owing to the unsuccessful termination of these expeditions, the Christianization of Arizona, New Mexico, and the northern country was delayed for many years.

About sixty years later, or in 1601, the Spanish Governor, Onate, led another exploring expedition, with two chaplains, from New Mexico to the Northeast. He arrived at the province of Quivira, but owing to the treachery of an Indian tribe, met on the way, he was unable to add anything important to our previous knowledge of the inhabitants of this province at that time. During the next fifty years, there were several expeditions, but the destinations arrived at are still in doubt.

About the year 1650, some Taos (New Mexico) Indians revolted, and withdrew to the plains of what is now Western Kansas, where they established the pueblo of Cuartelejo. This practically Spanish post has been recently discovered, and

located in Scott County, Kansas, about 190 miles directly south of the present city of North Platte, Nebraska.

In 1655, two Frenchmen, the celebrated Radisson and Groseillers, from Montreal, having ascended the St. Lawrence River, and coasted along the Great Lakes, went from river to river until they arrived at the "Forked River", (undoubtedly the Platte), which had one branch from the west, and the other from the south, towards Mexico. Here they were told that to the southwest there were white men with as large beards as they had, living in houses of stone and having big knives; they also were shown "a decade of beads" and some gilded pearls from that region.

Some years later, when a Spanish officer compelled the Indians of Cuartelejo to return to the Spanish settlements, he found among them copper kettles and utensils which they told him, they had secured at Quivira, whose people had originally secured them from the French traders. In 1662, another Spanish Governor, Penalosa, is said to have made an expedition to Quivira, however, without any apparent beneficial results. In 1673, Father Marquette, with Joliet, during their famous trip down the Mississippi river, met Indians who informed them of this region, and we find that the locations of the Indian tribes were very accurately placed on Father Marquette's map.

In 1687, La Salle, in the name of France, took possession of the Mississippi Valley, with all its tributaries. Shortly after French trading and military posts were erected along the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river, from which daring and venturesome French traders frequently made their way to this region, by well known routes, as shown by early maps.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, both Spain and France, became suspicious of each other in regard to the boundary lines of their new possession. Consequently, in 1720, a military expedition, under Captain Villasur, was sent out from Santa Fe, to explore the country as far as the Missouri River. This expedition arrived in Western Nebraska, near the junction of the North and South Platte rivers, which was then known to

the Spanish as the "River of Jesus and Mary", where they were massacred by hostile Indians. Among the slain, was the Franciscan chaplain, Father Juan Minguez, the second Catholic priest to shed his blood on Nebraska's plains. Fearing Spanish reprisals, the French erected Fort Orleans, on the Missouri River, in the present State of Missouri, and Fort Cansez, also, on the Missouri River, but some distance above the mouth of the Kansas River, and a short distance below the present south boundary line of Nebraska. In 1727, it seems that a Government appropriation was made in Canada, for the support of a Jesuit chaplain at this post, but so far, we have been unable to learn the names of any of the chaplains at this post. In 1764, when this territory was turned over to Spain the Cansez post was abandoned.

In 1739, the Mallet Brothers, French traders, crossed Nebraska, gave the Platte River its present name, and opened a new trading route to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In 1742, the Laverendrye Brothers came down from Fort La Reine, Manitoba, through the present North and South Dakotas, to the famous, but since lost, Mandan Indian villages, which were then located opposite the present Cheyenne Indian agency, in South Dakota.

Crossing the Missouri river there, and proceeding southeast almost parallel with the Missouri river, they then turned southwest through Nebraska to the Platte River, just beyond the present city of North Platte. From there they accompanied a large Skidi-Pawnee war-party, along the South Platte, and up Lodge Pole Creek, against the Snake, or Comanche Indians, reaching the end of their western journey at the present Signal Butte, in Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska.

They then returned, in 1743, to the present site of Fort Pierre, South Dakota, where they planted a leaden plate, going from there to the Mandan Village, about sixty miles further north, and from thence to Fort La Reine, Manitoba. From that time on, this region was explored and exploited by the various fur-trading

companies, and trappers, under the jurisdiction of the French and Spanish Governments.

In 1804, this territory, under the title of the Louisiana Purchase, passed into the control of the United States. Later several exploring expeditions were sent out here, one of which, no doubt, on account of personal disappointments, and for political reasons, unfairly pronounced this region to be the "Great American Desert".

In 1854 the Indian claims to this region were extinguished, and it was thrown open for white settlement as a territory.

Thus we have seen how the Spanish came from the southwest to this region, and the French from the northeast, the north, east and the south; the English from the north and the east, and finally the Americans from the east, yet as the time was not ripe, none of them, left any particular impress on this region, nor in any way advanced its resources.

Here again, we see how God inspired two stalwart men in those early and pioneer days of 1856, to come to Nebraska. They were both endowed with strong Catholic faith and principles, which they learned at their mother's knee. They quickly saw, and grasped the numberless opportunities about them, and with untiring energy and unabated zeal, they took a most active part in developing and building up this region, which they had selected for their future home.

It is unnecessary to relate, how, in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties and obstacles they joined the East with the Pacific Coast, through a telegraph line. How, also, they recognized the lack of a suitable transportation system, and how they bent their energies to secure one. How they recognized the faithfulness of their employees, by leaving large herds of cattle in their care upon the plains, and finding that they thrived and prospered, in the supposedly "Great American Desert". They quickly laid the foundations of the great ranch system in this territory. They were always active and energetic in every movement for the best interests of Nebraska.

The Creightons having prospered and being blessed with

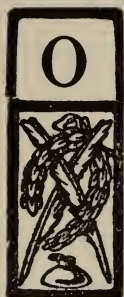
abundant means, God inspired Edward Creighton with the idea of establishing a Catholic College, for the training of the young men of this region, thus showing that he was interested, not only in the material and physical advancement of Nebraska, but also in its spiritual and intellectual progress. However, God saw fit to call him away from earthly scenes before the accomplishment of his plans, and thus it fell to the lot of his good, pious wife to carry out his wishes, and we have Creighton College as the result.

It is less than forty years since this Institution began its noble career, and even today its sons and graduates are scattered all over the world, and they make its influence felt and recognized in all directions. The Institution itself, during this period, has passed through some very crucial difficulties, has met many annoying obstacles, and encountered some especial financial stringencies. However, the second brother, Count John A. Creighton, has nobly seconded the designs of his illustrious brother, and has placed the Institution on a sound financial basis. Thus both these men were God's instruments, in founding an Institution that was to be a fountain of Catholic knowledge, and truth and one that would fittingly perpetuate the remarkably Catholic History and Traditions of this truly Catholic region.

And you, my dear young men, who are now drinking from this pure fountain of knowledge, see to it that the high ideals and the sound principles which it inculcates, are personified in your lives, and that they reflect the fact that you have received a real, a true, and a Catholic education. Thus, we can all unite in saying, God bless the Creighton Founders, God bless the Creighton University, and may God especially bless the Creighton graduates.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

*Raymond G. Young.



ONE of the striking characteristics of our time is the well-defined and constantly growing tendency toward centralization of government. It has found expression not only in the wide-spread agitation for federal incorporation and control of railroads, and federal regulation of the securities of carriers and other quasi-public corporations engaged in interstate business, but also in the growing demand for the intervention of the federal government in other departments of activity heretofore considered solely within the province of the several states.

The old doctrine of States' Rights, at one time fraught with such perils to the Republic, and now happily relegated to its proper sphere, was but the outgrowth of the provincial jealousies of the states that formed the Union, which prevented the grant to Congress of the power to make laws regulating bills and notes, insurance contracts, sales of goods, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, corporations, partnerships, and other instruments of commerce, as well as laws on the subject of marriage and divorce, adoption, descent and distribution, and all those subjects not essentially local in their nature, but in which uniformity of contract, right, obligation or status is desirable.

The regulation of interstate commerce is committed by the Constitution to the federal government; while the regulation of the instruments of such commerce, and the enforcement of contract obligations connected therewith is committed to or served by the states. "This fact", says Professor Roscoe Pound, "permits the local interests of a single community to defeat the general commercial interests of the nation".

*LL. B 1908.

The call for uniformity in our laws, for an orderly, certain and symmetrical body of law relating to general commercial and domestic matters has become too strong to be disregarded. There is no longer any question of the need of a more efficient and harmonious legal system. The only question is, How may it be had? By centralizing in Congress power to legislate on all subjects of more than local interest, by shearing the states of their power and building a great bureaucracy at Washington, by changing the government of the United States from a federal government to a strictly national government,—or, by voluntary action of the states, retaining their powers and preserving our scheme of government, but working together and each for all, instead of separately and each against the other? The purpose of this paper is to trace the history and examine the operation of the principle of unification by the states themselves.

The movement for uniformity in state legislation in matters of general interest to all the states first took definite shape in 1889 when the American Bar Association appointed a committee of one member from each state to meet in convention and examine the laws of each state, especially those relating to marriage and divorce, descent and distribution of property, acknowledgement of deeds and execution and probate of wills, with a view to determining whether uniformity of laws with respect to these subjects and others was attainable, and how best to bring it about. The convention was held, a permanent organization effected, by name the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, (now the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws) and annually since 1890 the Conference has met, a few days before the meeting of the American Bar Association, and at the same place.

Each of the forty-eight states, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the insular possessions, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia,—fifty jurisdictions in all,—have representation in the Conference, the representatives of thirty-three jurisdictions being designated and commissioned by virtue of legislative authority, the others being appointed

by the governors of the states. Seventeen of the states, territories and possessions have made appropriations to defray the expense of their representatives and some of them contribute to the expense of the Conference, but most of the commissioners pay their own expenses, and none of them receive compensation. The work is a labor of love, and a monumental public service.

The Conference does not concern itself with matters of purely local concern, but confines its efforts to the unifying of existing laws affecting inter-state and nation-wide interests. It has nothing to do with laws of first impression, with reforms of procedure or of substantive law, nor with the initiation of laws on new subjects. Its work is essentially that of restating and codifying the existing body of our law,—particularly and principally our commercial law,—as found in the statutes of the several states and in the decisions of the courts. Inconsistent enactments and constructions are eliminated, differences are reconciled, and where a conflict of decision exists the doctrine which is supported by the weight of authority is adopted. Where provisions of the common law as declared by the Courts are at variance with the general understanding, practice and custom of the business community which have evolved into the law merchant, these differences are harmonized without doing violence to correct principle, and with a view to facilitating commercial intercourse and promoting business convenience. In some cases the law merchant is substituted for the common law in cases not specifically covered by the statute recommended. Witness the provision in the Negotiable Instruments Act that “in any case not provided for in this chapter, the rules of the law merchant shall govern”. (Revised Statutes Nebraska 1913, Sec. 5511).

In its constitution the Conference is non-political, and fairly conservative. Its members are judges, publicists, law professors and lawyers of high standing in their respective states. Its work is at once scholarly, theoretical and intensely practical. The propagandist finds no place in such an organization.

The *modus operandi* of the Conference guards against the

adoption of hasty and ill-considered measures. It having been determined that the subject in hand is appropriate for uniform legislation, it is referred to a committee with authority to employ an expert draftsman to prepare a tentative plan. The expert's draft is submitted to the committee, and is then discussed and revised and reported to the Conference, where it is thoroughly studied and worked over, and, after public hearings at which are consulted merchants, bankers and others whose interests are to be affected and whose views are of value, the draft is completed, approved by the Conference and submitted to the American Bar Association. After discussion and approval by the Association the draft, exhaustively annotated and in due form for introduction as a bill, is sent to the different states through their respective commissioners for adoption by the legislatures. The by-laws of the organization provide that no act can be recommended for adoption by the legislatures which has not been considered by at least two annual conferences, and some of the important acts have been considered at five or six annual meetings.

To date the Conference has drafted and approved twenty-seven Uniform Acts. These Acts are conveniently designated as follows: Domestic Acknowledgments Act, Execution of Wills Act, Probate of Foreign Wills Act, Days of Grace Act, Tables of Weights and Measures, Negotiable Instruments Act, Migratory Divorce Act, Divorce Procedure Act, Insurance Policies Act, Sales Act, Warehouse Receipts Act, Annulment of Marriage and Divorce Act, Bills of Lading Act, Stock Transfer Act, Federal Pure Food Law, Family Desertion Act, Marriage License Act, Child Labor Law, Marriage Evasion Act, Foreign Acknowledgment Act, Partnership Act, Cold Storage Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Foreign Probated Wills Act, Land Registration Act, Limited Partnership Act, Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind.

Nebraska has adopted but two of these Acts, the Negotiable Instruments Act in 1905 (Rev. St. 1913, Ch. 54, Sec. 5319-5513),

and the Warehouse Act in 1909 (Rev. St. 1913, Ch. 76, Sec. 7452-7513).

The Acts of greatest importance to the commercial interests of the country are the Negotiable Instruments Act, Warehouse Receipts Act, Bills of Lading Act, Stock Transfer Act and Sales Act. They are known as the American Uniform Commercial Acts. The Negotiable Instruments Act has been adopted in 50 jurisdictions, the Warehouse Receipts Act in 41, the Bills of Lading Act in 22, the Stock Transfer Act in 14, and the Sales Act in 19. At least one of the Uniform Acts has been adopted in or for each jurisdiction, except Porto Rico. In 236 instances a Uniform Act prepared and approved by the Conference has become the law of a State, Territory, District or Possession by legislative enactment.

The Negotiable Instruments Act was drafted by John J. Crawford, Esq., of the New York Bar, an expert on the subject. The English Bills of Exchange Act of 1882 was taken as the model for the Act. The English Act is in substance a codification of the law merchant relating to Negotiable Instruments, as found in the decisions of the courts. The American Act was repeatedly redrafted and was finally approved by the Conference in 1896.

The Warehouse Receipts Act was drafted by Prof. Samuel Williston of Harvard and Barry Mohun, Esq., of the Washington, D. C., Bar. It was adopted by the Conference and submitted to the States in 1906. The purpose of the Act is to give to warehouse receipts the character of complete negotiability, except that title does not pass where the receipt falls into the hands of a thief. It makes goods in the hands of a warehouseman impossible of attachment without surrender of the receipt or its being impounded by the Court. Here the theory of the law merchant, tending always to the greater availability of muniments of title as a substitute for the goods themselves, was substituted for the common law doctrine of restricted negotiability. In the words of Professor Williston, "the fundamental doctrines of the mercantile theory are the complete assignability

of the document if it runs to order and the complete identification of the document with the goods it represents. Both these doctrines are contrary to the ordinary common law principles”.

The Uniform Bills of Lading Act, approved in 1910, divides bills of lading into two classes, viz.: the “straight” bill, in which the goods are directed or consigned to a specified person, and the “order” bill in which the goods are destined to the order of any person named on the bill. The “order” bill is made completely negotiable.

The Stock Transfer Act, also adopted by the Conference in 1910, gives complete negotiability to stock certificates and gives the bona fide purchaser for value of a duly endorsed certificate the title to the shares represented thereby.

The Uniform Sales Act was based upon the English Sales of Goods Act, and was drafted by Professor Williston, and submitted by the Conference in 1906. It gives to documents of title the fullest possible negotiability, here again adopting the mercantile theory and displacing the old common law doctrine. The Act prescribes no required form of contract and leaves parties free to make any valid contract of sale, but provides definite rules to govern cases where the parties have formed no intention or have expressed none.

The advantage of uniform laws on these important commercial subjects is apparent. By them, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, stock certificates, bills of sale and other muniments of title are, in effect and for practical business purposes, added to the currency of the country, in such a way as to avoid the dangers usually incident to inflation, and are converted into strictly liquid assets, passing freely from hand to hand, and providing collateral of unquestioned stability for financial transactions. Manufacturers, merchants, farmers and investors, in states where these uniform principles obtain are thus given access more easily to the banking facilities of the great money centers.

It is believed that the benefits of the Warehouse Act have not yet been fully realized in Nebraska. As its provisions be-

come better known it will be accepted as an important agency in financing the growing and handling of the staple crops and should contribute materially to the development of the agricultural possibilities of the State. It is understood that bankers in some of the large milling centers, such as Minneapolis, consider warehouse receipts on state inspected wheat as the highest and best form of collateral. Once paper of the kind regulated by the Uniform Acts becomes stable, of certain validity, and well established and adopted as a part of the commercial currency, interest rates will necessarily be revised downward.

It will not be denied that, under our system, uniform legislation will be unavailing unless accompanied by uniform judicial construction. Without repudiating the entire theory and principle of our judicial system, one cannot assert that our courts can or will prevent the unification of our laws of general interest. This forward movement cannot be so frustrated until the courts shall decide causes capriciously and with regard only for the particular case, instead of disposing of them upon recognized principles of interpretation and construction. Fortunately, in all the courts of the land there are but few judges, who in a given case will set up their own individual judgment of what is "substantial justice", as against their sworn duty to decide their cases according to law and equity. If any such judge there be, the principle of uniform legislation will prove an effectual deterrent to his unholy practice, for he who ventures now to construe one of the Uniform Acts by a freak judgment, made only for the day, will be a marked man.

The Courts generally have shown a gratifying disposition to promote uniformity by their decisions. They regard not only the general practice of adopting, along with a statute from another state, the decisions interpreting its provisions, but also the provision common to most of the Uniform Acts which enjoins uniform construction upon the courts. See, for example, Sec. 7512 Rev. St. Neb. 1913, (Warehouse Act) as follows:

"This chapter shall be so construed as to effect its gen-

eral purpose to make uniform the laws of those states which enact it”.

The State and Federal Courts have, practically without exception, entered into the spirit of the movement, and have held that where the act speaks, it is exclusive, and must be construed, according to the plain import of its words, and without regard to the doctrine previously prevailing in the particular State or jurisdiction.

The first case to come before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the construction of any of the Uniform State Acts was *Commercial National Bank of New Orleans v. Canal-Louisiana Bank & Trust Company*, 239 U. S. 520, decided January 10, 1916. This was an appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit and involved the interpretation of the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Acts of Louisiana. In this case the Court sustained the principle of complete negotiability of the warehouse receipt issued under the Uniform Act. Mr. Justice Hughes, speaking for the Court, said:

“It is said that under the law of Louisiana, as it stood prior to the enactment of the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, the Commercial Bank would not have taken title as against the Canal-Louisiana Bank; and it is urged that the new statute is but a step in the development of the law and that decisions under the former state statutes are safe guides to its construction. We do not find it necessary to review these decisions. It is apparent that if these Uniform Acts are construed in the several states adopting them according to former local views upon analogous subjects, we shall miss the desired uniformity and we shall erect upon the foundation of uniform language separate legal structures as distinct as were the former varying laws. It was to prevent this result that the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act expressly provides: ‘This Act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those States which enact it.’ This rule of construction requires that in order to accomplish the beneficent object of unifying, so far as this is possible under our dual system, the commercial law of the country,

there should be taken into consideration the fundamental purpose of the Uniform Act and that it should not be regarded merely as an offshoot of local law. The cardinal principle of the Act—which has been adopted in many States—is to give effect, within the limits stated, to the mercantile view of documents of title. There had been statutes in some of the States dealing with such documents, but there still remained diversity of legal rights under similar commercial transactions. We think that the principle of the Uniform Act should have recognition to the exclusion of any inconsistent doctrine which may have previously obtained in any of the States enacting it”.

Thus has the first Court of the land given an impetus and official encouragement to the work of the Conference. Other cases showing a similar attitude on the part of State Courts are:

Cowan v. Ramsey (Arizona 1914) 140 P. 501

Jamesson v. Citizens Nat. Bank (Md. 1917) 99 A. 994.

Union Trust Co. v. McGinty, 212 Mass. 205; 98 N. E. 679.

Graham v. Shephard (Tenn. 1916) 189 S. W. 867.

Night & Day Bank v. Rosenbaum (Mo. 1915) 177 S. W. 693.

Bank v. Williams (Ky. 1915) 175 S. W. 10.

Whether we shall achieve the unification of our laws in matters beyond merely local interest, without depriving the states of the power to legislate on subjects of general importance to the business, financial and domestic life of the country at large, and vesting that power in the Federal Government, is another test of our unique experiment in government by a dual system. State lines must be but artificial boundaries, so far as the expansion of the commercial life of the nation is concerned. Provincial legislation must go, and petty local jealousies must no longer hamper and impede the development of the vast resources of the country.

Uniform State Laws mean relatively certain and definite laws, less litigation, the preservation of the equilibrium between state and federal power, the promotion of commerce, business convenience, closer and more harmonious relations among the states, and an orderly and efficient legal system.

CHOICE OR CHANCE?

F. X. Reilly, S. J.



TOUCHING the subject of ambitions or careers for the young,—working ideals for their inspiration well within the reaches of possibility,—parents and youth alike are in real and serious danger of cheapening or distorting ideals that of their nature are calculated to give point and direction to early effort, and that stimulus without which it is unlikely that effort will ever come to fruition. The temptation is one that none of us wholly escapes, but one to which the young and their indulgent and sanguine forebears are peculiarly susceptible. It is the tendency to reckon success in terms of material values, and is the outcropping of a delusion common enough that a man is made when he has accumulated a fortune or its equivalent.

Old as this subject may seem, and is, it is more vital today than it ever was before, due doubtless to the immediate and palpable results of our entrance into the world war, and to the upheaval incident to gigantic preparations in process “to make the world safe for democracy”. No one would maintain as a defensible proposition, that a man is made, is a finished product, from the fact that he has amassed wealth. There are too many and too significant instances to the contrary. The notion, however, seems to have found lodgment way back in the head, as if bred in the bone. It has its influence in the subconscious or semi-conscious mental processes, if we may judge by the more or less deliberate utterances to be heard in ordinary conversations and discussions, and by the general attitude of otherwise estimable men and women towards those who have attained the goal of the worldling. That a man has succeeded, forsooth, because he has become wealthy is the common verdict, the last finding

of the average mind; this, too, in the face of the fact and the truth, that while wealth may indeed accompany or follow success, it can never constitute it.

The possession of wealth or the process of acquiring it has undone many a man whose ideals were no more lofty or comprehensive than those of our own day. In only too many cases it corrodes the moral fibre, strangles conscience, enervates human powers, mental, moral and physical. That riches cannot in themselves make for genuine success, much less constitute a laudable ambition for a man, who wishes in the true sense to succeed, is patent from the history of its possessors. Wealth has spoiled more men than honor and drink. Their name is legion. On the other hand to be a man among men, the peer of his fellows, to have done something worthy in the world, and to have the power still to do; in a word, to have brought out the best that is in him, and that best very good, is to succeed, to have made one's self.

The making of men, however, is not quite so simple a process as laying it on from the outside. True culture, one of the prime constituents of manhood in its best sense, is the work of years of enlightened effort, as it implies "exalted character imbued with the spirit of service". As far as the evidence goes, there is one place and only one that by its very nature and by its methods is designed to make men. Its processes have the approval of time, beyond whose verdict there is no appeal. The college professes to make men and has made them, stronger, nobler, better. It has enriched their lives by imbuing them with "the best that is known and thought in the world", and has inculcated the lesson that they in turn are to give their best to their fellows in the life round about them. That the lesson has been learned, the pages of our history go to show. Little wonder that the college is styled and is the mother of men. It has laid true and deep the foundations for life in all the various and varied professions, avocations, specialties, whereby her sons compass their aims the more readily and the more surely.

More so than at any time in the past, the college with its

processes for the development of youth is held in honor as the highroad to genuine success, and is regarded today as the direct road to prominence in every field of endeavor. Without reverting to the commonplace "that the day of the self-made man is gone forever", the fact that a premium is put on education ought to make men think hard. "This busy, strenuous, progressive age with its complex duties, its ever increasing burdens, its varied problems is demanding trained service". Preparedness is the key to the world's highest and noblest rewards, as we may gather from a glance at our own history, wherein we note that while the educated man is but one in a thousand, he has taken the majority of the offices in the gift of the people, and has held undisputed the heights in the industrial and commercial world.

These latter considerations are not, it is true, on a high plane, yet they are not without their appeal. As secondary motives or subsidiary arguments in the matter of enlightened choice, they may be given due weight and allowed full play. There is little danger in allowing them to enter in, for the ideals instilled at college and made one with the life and character, will teach the youth to set a proper value upon that which engrosses the less enlightened. Besides, the encouragement they give by reason of the hopes they engender, is made consequent upon the education which the college offers to those who will take it.

It is undeniable that men have won success in the commercial and industrial world with no other educational equipment than that with regard to which we are taking exception. There are men today in the forefront of the world's progress who had no other opportunities than those afforded by the commercial and elementary technical schools that flourished when they were boys; there are also leaders among the world's great men who cannot boast of advantages such as these. They are, however, one and all, exceptional men, men who have won a place in the world's esteem in spite of their deficiencies of education and owing to more than common ability and to extra-

ordinary industry. No one will deny that had they the same chances as we are urging for the boys of our day, they could have gone farther and accomplished more.

It would be unwise to throw a boy upon the world flattered by the hope that he can and will do what others have done. Had he the same ability and the same opportunities and were we sure that he would show the same energy, ambition and resourcefulness that our ideal men have shown, the case would not be so bad. But times have changed and opportunities are rarer. The time was when "every dog had his day", but sad to say, there are not at present a sufficient number of days to go all the way round. Every profession, all technical work demands trained men. A definite standard of development is required now and to judge by the trend of opinion among educators, the requirements will be much higher in years to come. The discussions that mold public opinion and ultimately affect the laws center round and argue for requirements more specific and more exacting. There can be little excuse or palliation for the mistakes parents are guilty of in neglecting or allowing mere children to throw away a chance that will not come again.

Before a thing can be appreciated at its real value, or become desirable either for its own sake or as a means to something better, those interested in or concerned by it ought to know its worth, how it is estimated, what men who are in a position to judge generally think of it. Touching the subject of the value or the merits of a classical as distinguished from any other course offered in secondary schools, educationists, as well as men of affairs in the professional, technical and business world, are pretty well agreed. Men of widely different spheres of activity have expressed themselves not only in unqualified approval of the course in question, but they have gone on record against the serious consequences involved in dropping the classics, or in relegating them to a secondary position in the curriculum of our schools.

As long as the purpose of education is the development of the faculties, the value of the classics as a means thereto, will

ever remain paramount. The course is built upon a sure foundation. It is enlightened nature's way and has stood, not unchallenged, the severest tests of time. It is, moreover, as widespread today as ever, just as much in vogue and, if possible, in even greater esteem. The best evidence of the worth of the classics and the sturdiest witnesses of their efficacy come from the ranks of the very men from whom we might expect the most reasonable opposition,—scientists, technical experts and every class of professional men. There need be no apology for the study of the classics, no new argument regarding their value. The enthusiastic appreciation of the scholars of all countries today shows their importance and assures their position in every scheme of liberal education. Discussions arising out of the storms of opposition in the past have served to make the whole matter clearer and have enabled the advocates of the classical system to formulate their arguments. Scarcely a year passes that new testimony is not added to the overwhelming proofs that for the purposes of secondary education, preparatory to the work of specialization, the course is not only unrivalled, but is the only one that will ensure liberal education, the greatest asset in life.

There are thousands of youths and maidens on the verge of casting the die that is in large measure to decide their future well-being, in as far as their choice with regard to higher education is fraught with the weightiest consequences. Parents for the most part try to give the subject whatever consideration is within their power. They make inquiries, scrutinize the drift of this or that course, weigh the reasons in the light of their own experience. They are flattered by their hopes, swayed by the success or failure of some they have known. Present needs, immediate results, prejudice due to lack of first-hand information or lack of appreciation of methods has too much influence with the elders, while the children may have an all but deciding vote, caught by the glamor of fleeting material advantages that promise much and appeal to the instincts of the adolescent youth and maid—"barbaric splendor and ease".

Parents wish to see their children succeed and that in the best sense of the word. They wish to do the best for them and by them, realizing that a thorough education is the most splendid heritage they can leave their offspring. So it seems in the abstract. In point of fact, they show that they are not in a position to decide the question definitely and are really at a loss as to what course is the best to pursue. The child is even worse off. There can be scarcely any other use in consulting the boy or girl except to find out what he or she wishes to do. How uncertain and unsteady of purpose young boys and girls usually are, how fickle and how utterly unfit is patent to all who know them. They do not, cannot know what is best for them, what they are fitted for, what parents and friends and circumstances can aid them to effect, or the range of subjects concerning which there is a possibility of choice.

With the multiple and varied courses now offered to students, it is little wonder that they as well as their forebears, are utterly at a loss what to choose. Advocates of special courses there are without number. They are by no means backward in insisting upon the advantages, real or apparent, that will accrue to those who have the farsightedness to enroll themselves among the "real modern". That they are aggressive is patent to anyone who glances over the advertisements that fill sections of our newspapers and magazines. Their tone of exaggeration and the features of their institutions that they see fit to place before the public eye are a shock to the more thoughtful and conservative. Their persistence would be commendable were it to take other channels or be enlisted in a better cause. Unfortunately and due to the psychology of advertising, they are successful in their efforts by reason of the modicum of truth in their statements, appealing as they invariably do to that class or to the desire many people have which looks to immediate results. Theirs is a new discovery, a short cut to knowledge and power, to success, to pre-eminence, and all this in the face of the fact that there is no royal road to knowledge.

In the meantime the advocates of the saner, the tried and

approved system or method of education, with the conviction that is begotten of assurance doubly sure, perhaps even a bit weary of the clamor raised by the agitator whose claims are as exaggerated as they are unfounded, content to rest their cause on its merits, close their ears to the din and maintain a respectable silence. Herein they are unfaithful to the best interests of the commonwealth and fail to keep the trust committed to them. They must do battle, much as it may go against the grain. Theirs is to bring to the notice of anxious thousands the good tidings that have been bequeathed to them as educators for the welfare of the generation to which the results of former eras belong. When we consider the discussions that have taken place within our own memory regarding the value of the classics as an element in liberal education and the far reaching effects thereof, when we recall the deposits of literature on every phase of classicism and every allied topic, as opposed to any and all departure from the best and most accepted course, we may well conclude that the question is no longer a debatable one. The case is decided and on its own merits. Everyone who is familiar with the subject acquiesces. There is some reason then why the men and women who are guiding the destinies of the world of true enlightenment, hesitate and do not care to enter the lists against a class for whom in the nature of things they can have little respect, faddists and experimenters, educationists without perspective, men and women who have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

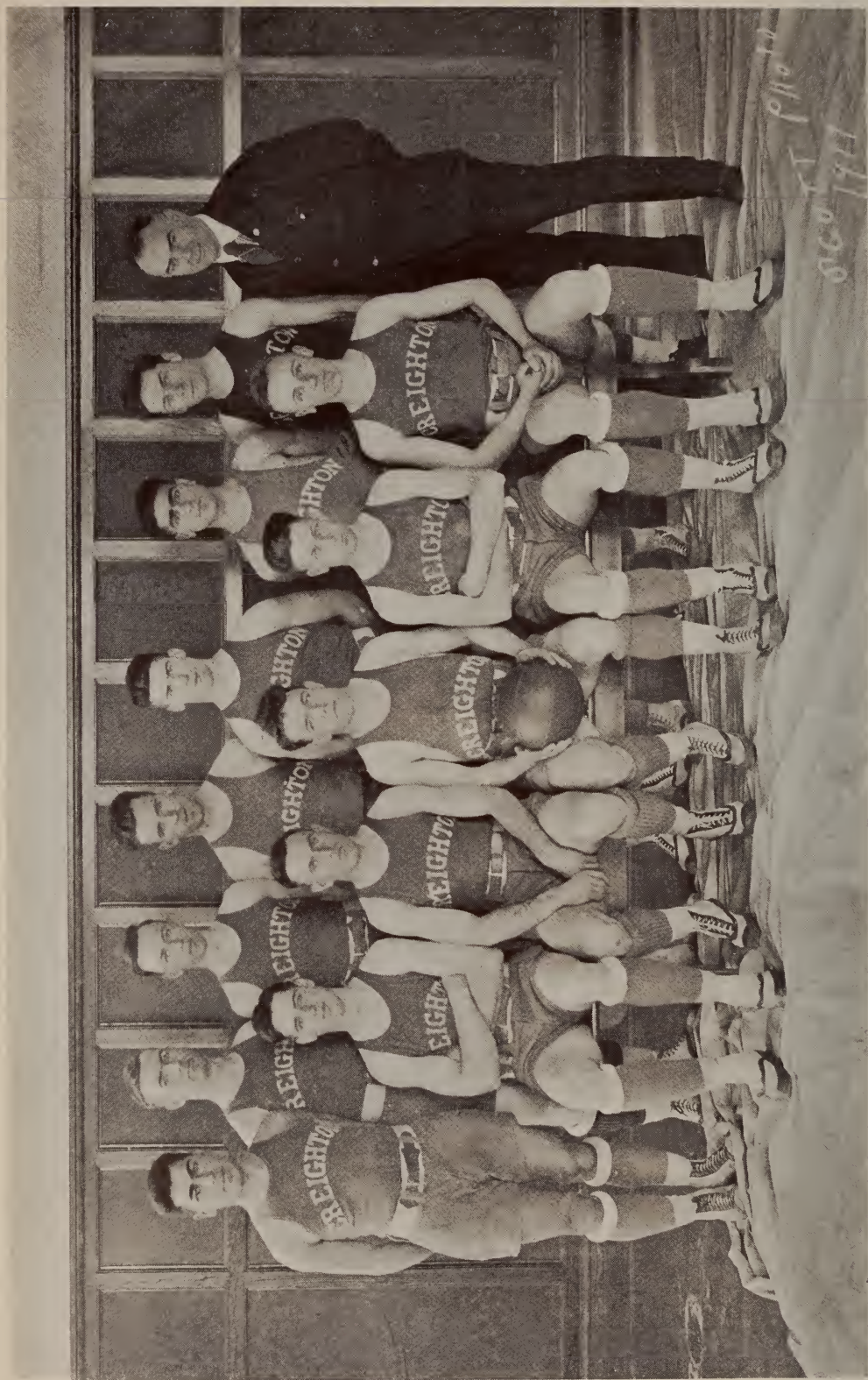
The wisest plan and the one recommended by those who have devoted their lives not merely to the cause of education but to the welfare of the rising generations, is to consult the child's teachers, pastors. They understand the child and the meaning of the choice that is to be made. They are in sympathy with parent and child, and as they realize the consequences of a prudent choice upon the after life of the child and are swayed by none save the highest motives, they are in a better position and therefore more likely to proffer advice that will meet the demands of the case under consideration. Neither parent nor

child can be expected to have the grasp on a problem that has absorbed the attention and been the life-long study of professed educators, especially as the solution is as far from finding universal acquiescence as at any time in the past. Points of view, objections, suggestions, ramifications, are infinite in number and scope. Parents, then, would do wisely to take the case out of the child's hands and assume the same attitude in the child's education that they do when occasion arises, say to consult a physician with reference to the child's health. They will invariably find that in the case of children who are mentally and physically fit, the verdict today among all who have the best right to be heard is in favor of the course which makes for liberal culture by developing and rounding out the whole man and bringing to "perfection all the powers harmoniously".





A GROUP OF RECENTLY COMMISSIONED CREIGHTON MEN—Top row: E. F. Hannon, LL. B. 1913, First Lieutenant; Robt. F. McGuiggan, LL. B. 1917, First Lieutenant; Rex. H. Morehouse, ex-Arts, Captain. Bottom row: Paul G. Weisenhorn, LL. B. 1916, First Lieutenant; Frank C. Yates, A. B. 1908, First Lieutenant.



'VARSITY BASKET BALL TEAM, 1918—Standing, left to right: K. Camel, Carroll, McAllister, Berry, Coyne, E. Camel, Festner, Coach Mills. Sitting, left to right: Charles Kearney, Howard Vandiver, Eddie Mulholland, Eddie Haley, Vic Spittler

THIS IS OUR WAR.

*James W. McGan.



ON the sixth day of April of last year, Congress declared that a state of war existed between the Imperial German Government and America. Pacifists throughout the land were open and severe in censuring its act. Congress was criticised by statesmen and private citizens alike. They said: "Why didn't we arbitrate?" They harped on peace. The American people love peace. We abhor war. Surely there must have been grave reasons why we could not follow their suggestions. There must have been weighty causes, indeed, which could drive us into this dreadful conflict. What are the reasons that have forced us to forego arbitration? What are the causes that have compelled the United States of America to announce to the world that this is our war?

Previous to August the first, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen, there existed among the civilized nations of the world well recognized and clearly defined principles of International Law, the result of mutual discussions and concessions, binding upon the nations of the world, serving the common welfare of all the nations, and the individual welfare of every nation, bound up as this is in that common welfare. One country after another, through its diplomatic representatives, had subscribed to the limitations imposed upon it by these beneficent rules of International conduct. The great governments of the world, England, Russia, France, Italy, Austria, Germany and the United States, had solemnly agreed to keep their national acts in harmony with these canons of civilized national action. Germany, as a signatory power of the Hague Conference, was

*Arts 1918. Oration delivered in the recent Oratorical Contest, in which Mr. McGan was awarded first prize.

bound in honor to observe articles of that convention which stated that "non-combatants' " territory is inviolable, and that belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys, munitions or supplies, across neutral countries",—a provision designed to safeguard weaker nations against their mightier neighbors. Upon the very first occasion that the Imperial Government of Germany found it expedient to do so, she violated her sacred pledge and invaded Belgium. Germany argued that the necessities of the state were above all such moral obligations. In this disregard of the rules of international law, Germany struck a blow at this nation. Germany had performed an action motivated by physical power alone, and utterly regardless of international law. Such an action we must consider directed not against Belgium as Belgium, but against Belgian helplessness, and hence against every nation circumstanced as Belgium was, similarly weak against brute force and devoted to pacific rather than militaristic pursuits. So circumstanced were we at the time the blow was struck at Belgium. Hence the blow was aimed at us no less than at Belgium; and was warded off only by the nations that stood between us and Germany,—the nations which were able to supply to international law what Belgium and ourselves were unable to supply, namely, the force that furnished to international law the sanction without which that law would be absolutely ineffective. All law to be effective needs force back of it. What would become of the law against theft if there were no sanction to punish the offender? The absence of such force must necessarily render the law ineffectual. What is true of state law is equally true of international law. It must have a sanction that will enforce compliance with its obligations. Whence does this sanction come? It is derived from the signatory powers of the Hague conference and other conventions in which international law has been determined, and not from a central power such as exists in the individual state.

Belgium's right to the protection of international law was a right which Belgium herself was unable to enforce. It had come in conflict with the public policy of the German nation.

Germany's welfare took precedence of all International agreements toward helpless Belgium. Now it was our duty, as a signatory power of the Hague conference, to take up and enforce the rules of international law, which Germany had voluntarily agreed to observe, and which she had so ruthlessly and savagely broken. When Germany invaded Belgium, she uttered her defiance to the other nations of the world. Such a defiance, no honorable and self-respecting nation could brook, unless obstacles well nigh insurmountable stood in the way of accepting the challenge then and there.

Obstacles of this kind did indeed exist, and we did not go to war then. Theoretically, we had cause. But, no doubt, the President felt that it would be impossible at that time to make the American people realize the significance which that breach of international law had for us. Ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Again, we were not prepared. Our integrity was not directly and obviously menaced, as was that of France and England and the other European nations. We did not have the same compelling reasons that they had. As yet it was not a direct, obvious matter of self preservation. While a duty, it was not as yet an imperative duty that we should then enter the war.

But, as a natural and very logical sequence to the aggression on Belgium, international law was destined to suffer a far more serious breach,—either because the swaggering autocrats of Germany supposed that America was afraid to fight, or because the Imperial Government based her hope of victory upon stopping our legitimate trade in munitions with the belligerent nations. On February the fourth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, we were informed of the existence of a war zone where German submarines, without warning and by system, would sink neutral vessels upon the high seas. You know what followed. Recall the sinking of the Frye and the Gulfight. The Lusitania, with its cargo and its American souls, was ruthlessly and barbarously sent to the bottom. You well know of our attempts to settle the difficulties by diplomacy, and of Germany's cunning dis-

avowals of these barbarous acts. Germany's inhuman submarine policy was responsible for these outrages, though she denied and tried to explain and even repudiated her acts. After she gave her promise not to continue or sanction such action, the Arabic and the Sussex were sunk. After increasingly flagrant evasions, on January thirty-first of last year, Germany cast even her promises to the wind. Unhesitatingly, in utter disregard of international law, flouting the solemn pledges she had made in connection with the Sussex incident, Germany notified Mr. Wilson that upon no conditions could the American flag fly upon the high seas within this German war zone. It was to these acts that the President referred when he said in his message: "No nation could submit to such dictation and remain free". It now became our plain, immediate and imperative duty to use force to see that international law was effective. Germany, by refusing to live up to her agreements persisted in the doctrine that "Might makes right". It now became a matter of direct and obvious self-preservation for the United States of America. If we would continue to exist as a nation, we must fight. We did not enter war because we loved it. Ambition was not our motive. Our very existence was threatened,—threatened as it had not been before.

We suddenly realized the plan of an ambitious group of autocrats, and saw the intention of the German Government to rule the world. Until the United States of America along with France and England and the other world powers lay beneath the heel of the Imperial German Government, that Government could never feel assured of realizing its dream of world domination. Moreover,—and this is a consideration of a more direct, practical, hardheaded nature,—Germany had made no secret of her plans to make us pay the cost of the conquest of our friends and Allies. It is plainly and obviously a fact that Germany intended that we should pay the expenses of this war. This project was discussed in the Reichstag; the best known newspapers heralded it throughout the land; the Kaiser and his advisors looked forward to the day when American money would pay

the cost of the slaughter of Belgium and France and the conquest of England. German gold found its slimy way even into our press. As the intercepted Bernstorff note makes clear, she sought to embroil us in war with Mexico, and used strenuous efforts to turn Japan against us—and all this with the one idea of bringing the war to America.

England was on her knees and France almost broken. What guarantee of security had we? Our coast lines were inadequately defended. We were not equipped for war as war is waged today. At that time we had east of the Mississippi, less than a thousand trained soldiers. How long would our meagre army maintain its stand against that thoroughly drilled military machine of Germany? Picture a Hindenburg line from the mouth of the Chesapeake, by way of the Hudson River, as far as Canada. Fancy a million trained and seasoned soldiers cutting off from the west the most vital section of our country; a second Belgium east of this line; to the west chaos and civil strife. In view of these undoubted aggressions, direct and in direct, and of these unquestionable menaces that the mailed fist has held before our eyes, who can raise the issue of arbitration? Is not the question rather, how can we best repel force by force? While we have in the past advocated arbitration, it is arbitration based on justice and not on might; the arbitration that gives protection to the weak as well as to the strong. This is the spirit that was nursed by the men of the Revolution; the spirit that held the nation together in the Civil War. It must not be an inert, temporary, specious principle; but a living, lasting, efficacious pledge, based on firmer grounds than mere sentiment. The patriotism of our dead who gave their lives for this ideal of freedom, seems to be calling out to us from the dim halls of time. They admonish us to preserve this Western Hemisphere, this eternal monument of civic liberty. The deeds of patriotism, the intelligence of statesmen, the pressure of the times, all demand that we see the light in accord with conscience and reason. Therefore, let the American people realize with full and firm conviction that—“THIS IS OUR WAR”.

"THE CREIGHTONS".

*R. L. Neary



SHAKESPEARE might well have said, "The good that men do lives after them". Their faults we write upon the sands, their virtues on the tablets of loving memory. This, my friends, may be well applied to the noble founders of "Our University". Have you ever asked yourselves why we cherish the names of Washington, of Franklin, or of Lincoln? Is it not because each of them, devoted himself to a great cause, the fruits of which we now enjoy? Cities, hospitals and institutions bear the names of the great benefactors of mankind.

Such landmarks keep alive in our memories the deeds of philanthropic men. We consider it a great and noble work to provide for the aged, to care for the sick, to feed and clothe the poor,—and rightly so! If, however, it is considered in the eyes of men and in the sight of the Almighty, a great and noble work to care for the disabled body of man, born but to die, and which from the very moment of birth gradually proceeds to its final dissolution, is it not a greater and a nobler act to establish an institution for the development and culture of man's spiritual nature?

This, my friends, was the magnificent and noble idea of the Creighton family, to whom this institution, which bears their name, owes its origin. They were successful people—successful, even as the world defines the term. They possessed the power which success brings. Could they not have used this power in diverse ways? Could they not have lavished it on jewels and finery or the material goods of the world? They procured it in the toil of an honest and upright calling. But this simple, noble and beneficent family revelled not in material

*Arts, 1920. Remarks delivered at the recent Quarterly Assembly at the University Auditorium.

glory. "They built a monument", as the pagan Horace sang of his immortal verse, "They built a monument more enduring than bronze". "They gave hostages to fame". They worked with a set determination to make your lives and mine more happy and more useful.

The work of training was entrusted to the world's best teachers—men, who have given up their homes, their fortunes, their firesides, yea, their lives to the betterment of man's spiritual nature. The part the Creightons played was essential; that of the teachers equally so. Inspired by souls like those of the great founders and led by men like these teachers, an ambitious youth cannot help walking in the paths of justice, obedience and law.

This institution, as it grew and developed has been fashioned and shaped into one of repute. Fellow students, is it not a monument more enduring than bronze? Has it not accomplished its purpose?

Yearly this school bequeaths to the world educated men by the score, in the flush of manhood, thoroughly equipped to meet and solve the problems of their fellows. Does not the good that men do live after them? As to the success of Creighton, we need but to look round our own city, our own state, our own United States. We find that in every phase of industry, in every walk of life, Creighton men, owing to the education given them are an honor to their Alma Mater. With her illustrious sons, we recognize our debt to the noble founders of our schools. With them, we raise our voices in a great peon of praise. To the illustrious Creightons we say, "You have indeed given hostages to fame. You have reared a monument more enduring than bronze".

TO CREIGHTON'S FOUNDERS.

*B. F. Brown

Winds of the north that sweep Nebraska's hills
And sow with crystal pearls her wide stretched fields.
Ye floods that roll upon her earthen bounds,
Why are ye hushed? Unloose your vibrant tongues
And sing their praise prolonged,—the fame of men
Who served their God by sacrificial deeds
In rearing monuments of enduring stone
That silhouette his name upon the sky.

In God and godly men they built their trust
And silenced every thought of selfishness.
They ever followed duty's high commands,
Nor palled with a sordid scheme for gain.
Though death's dread call has summoned them away
Forever will their noble work outstand,
To teach mankind—the lowly and the great—
“The path of duty is the way to fame”.

Have we no words with which to pay the debt
Of grateful, manly hearts with reverence due?
Who does not mourn their splendid selfless lives,
Or weep beside the altar of their fame!
Lord, God of Hosts, may their exalted souls
Forever rest within Thy fond embrace
To share Thy bliss,—for love of fellow-men
Upon the book of life has graved their names.

*Arts, 1921. Delivered at the Quarterly Assembly of students of the College of Arts, January 29, 1918.

THE GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL.

THE COLLEGE STUDENT AND THE WAR

*By Herbert Hoover

United States Food Administrator



O the college men of America I address myself with confidence, a confidence born of unforgettable experience.

In the relief of Belgium, most of the actual work of the Commission in the occupied territory was done by young American collegians. Each time a call was made for volunteers many more than asked for offered their services. And those that were chosen performed their duties, not only effectively but with a spirit of devotion that made their service beyond praise. They combined idealism and efficiency. It is the combination that moves the world forward.

Today all of the young college men of America face a special responsibility and duty. At no time in the world's history has the technically trained mind been at a higher premium. And this need for it and demand on it will continue after the war is over. Hence the young man in college is faced with a serious problem. He must ask himself: Is the immediate need of me by my country in my present stage of training greater than this need will be later, and when I have acquired a higher training? This is a question the clear answer to which cannot be indicated for all by a single formula, because the young men in college find

*At the request of the Patriotic News Service of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, the Chronicle gladly gives space to these communications.

themselves under varying circumstances. Yet an answer in general terms of some helpfulness may be made.

To the younger men, the lower classmen, only beginning their professional training, I say: Keep on with your college work. If the war lasts long you will be needed more later than now; and you will be better qualified to fill the need then. If the war ends soon, there will still be urgent need for your help in the necessary great work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. The more advanced your training, the more mature your judgment, the more valuable you will be. So try to possess yourself in patience and stick to your college work.

To the upper classmen, I would say: Hold yourself ready to respond to your country's present need at any moment. Where you see your way clear to make your training useful, do not hesitate to follow the way. But you, too, should remember that every additional month or semester of training will make you a more effective helper to your country in this time of its emergency, ever growing more critical. So be willing and ready to go out, but go in no thoughtless hurry, nor merely to satisfy the natural restlessness of the moment.

Finally, to both lower and upper class men, and to the great army of American college and university graduates, I would say: The country looks to you for justification of the advantages it has given or is now giving you. You are a privileged class. All special privilege brings special responsibility and special duty. Yours is the advantage of the expanded mind and the uplifted spirit. Your knowledge of the conditions and needs of your country, and your understanding of the real meaning of patriotism should be beyond those of the many denied your privilege. Therefore, your response to the call of your country's need should be quicker, more insistent, more persistent and more ready to adapt itself to any form of this need than that of the unprivileged many. You have already responded nobly to the call to the colors. But not all of you can now march to battle; not all of you should try to, but all

who should not or cannot, and all who are sticking to their work of making themselves fitter for their future service can still serve, and serve now. There is very much that you can do right now.

I would call your attention to just one of the many ways in which you can help, and help importantly. It is the way to insuring the absolutely necessary food supply to ourselves, and to our Allies.

Especially must the matter of the food supply of our Allies be stressed. The vital world problem of food is not generally understood. The popular view is too self-centered, too selfish—to use an ugly word. It does not look across the sea. The backwash of Europe's misery does not carry to our shores. We do not know, and hence cannot feel, the pangs of hunger and pain of hunger weakness that are everywhere in Europe. They are pains felt by our Allies as well as by our foes. We must make this known to all our people, that all our people may understand the great and indispensable and immediate role they must play in this all-important part of the war situation. You who can readily understand must help.

You can impress on the people around you, and wherever you go, the fact that the critical phase of the world food problem is now, not the question of high or low prices, but the question of producing and saving and sending enough food to our Allies to keep them alive and strong and steadfast in war. The critical question now in this war is the question of the actual physical strength of the fighting nations.

You can understand it, and you can explain it. You can help us let the people of this country know that our Allies depend absolutely on us to maintain their food supply. They, themselves, simply cannot do it. If it is not done for them by us the end of the war is near, and it is a bad end, an inconceivably bad end. From every American college man the country expects the truest devotion, the truest patriotism and the highest service. And it will get it. You will give it.

THE NAVY AND THE COLLEGE MAN

By Hon. Josephus Daniels,

Secretary of the Navy.

It is vital to a powerful navy to have powerful guns and powerful ships, but they are only so much well-fashioned steel unless they are manned by officers and men with trained minds and hands, with steady nerves and heads. We have today in the Navy all the men we need until ships under construction and repair are furnished and put in commission. The greatest need, therefore, is for officers who know how to sail a ship, how to man its guns, how to organize it to fight.

The Navy's reliance upon the Naval Academy for educated and capable officers in peace times is well placed. Since the war began this fine institution, unsurpassed in the world, has been doubled, but today its facilities are inadequate to graduate officers as rapidly as they are needed.

But all the normal sources of officers combined did not serve to give as many as the expanding Navy needed, and we turned with confidence to the civilians with love of the sea and some knowledge of seamanship to qualify themselves for command. Before war was declared there were some reserve officers who had shown talent and are giving evidence of ability, but many of the men initiated into the glorious company of naval officers came direct from civil life, and upon their willingness to learn, their swiftness and their aptitude we must depend for a large increase in the number of those who are to be given command of our ships.

The Navy has given warm welcome to college students and college graduates. I wish I could personally shake hands with each college man who has entered or will enter the service. I would like to say to each:

"You will touch here with the stimulating traditions dear to all who love the Navy.

Your country has confidence in you. You will justify that confidence in proportion as you master the work which you are

entering. Its rewards come only to those of good courage whose minds are wholly given to learning the mysteries of modern fighting craft.

I am empowered officially to welcome the youthful defenders of our country. You come as citizens called to duties of citizenship in time of war. When civil liberty is at stake, civilians become warriors. So today the Republic has gone to war!

As you may be called into service you will go to the fleet, to the patrol, to the transports, to whatever duty you will be assigned with the feeling that you have shown that civilians can do whatever there is needed for them to do.

You are engaged in a righteous war, and when faith in right shall triumph over faith in might, as it surely will, you will share with the veterans of the Navy the gratitude of a people who have never looked to their Navy in vain.

I do not know what particular service you will be called upon to do. I cannot lift the veil. One thing I do know, however, and that is that you will be worthy of the noble work into which you enter. May the All-Wise Providence give you of His strength to bear the world to an early peace—a peace that shall insure justice and right alike to all people and all nations’.

THE COLLEGE ATHLETE AND THE WAR

By Walter Camp.

It is with a feeling of great satisfaction with those of us who have ever contended that the sport of foot ball was one which bred real men, that we find in this time of emergency of the country our gridiron heroes, practically en-masse, have gone to the colors. Last year’s Yale and Harvard teams which played at the Yale Bowl before some eighty thousand spectators, are now divided in the service as follows:

YALE

Moseley	L E	Lafayette Escadrille, France.
Church	R E	Sergeant, Aviation Section, A. E. F. France.

Gates	L T	Aviation Section, U. S. N. R. F.
Black	L G	U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.
Callahan	Cen	U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.
Fox	R G	Second Lieutenant, U. S. R. Field Artillery.
Baldrige	R T	Captain, U. S. R. Field Artillery.
Comerford	R E	American Ambulance Corps, France.
Laroche	Q B	American Ambulance Corps, France.
Neville	L H	Second Lieutenant, U. S. R. Field Artillery.
LeGore	R H	Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps, France.
Jacques	F B	Officer in Ordnance Corps.

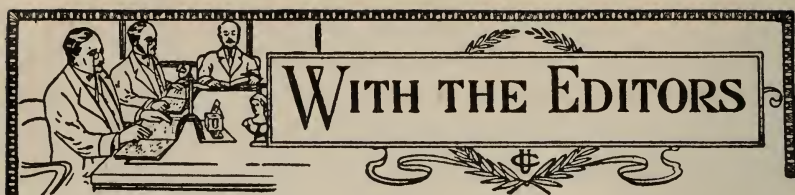
HARVARD

Harte	R E	Captain, U. S. R. Heavy Artillery.
Phinney	R E	Ensign, U. S. R. N. F., Anapolis.
Batchelder	R E	Ensign, U. S. Navy.
Caner	R T	Ambulance Service, France.
Sweetser	R T	Ensign School, Harvard.
Snow	R G	Ensign School, Harvard.
Harris	Cen	Captain, U. S. R., Camp Devens.
Wiggin	Cen	Lieutenant, U. S. R., Camp Devens.
Dadmun	L G	A. F. Corps, France.
Wheeler	L T	Ensign, U. S. Navy.
Coolidge	L E	Captain, Infantry, U. S. R., Camp Devens.
Robinson	Q B	Lieutenant, U. S. R., Camp Devens.
Murray	Q B	U. S. Naval Reserves.
Felton	Q B	Ensign School, Harvard.
Horween	R H	Ensign, U. S. Navy.
Flower	R H	Naval Reserves, Aviation Corps.
Willcox	R H	Ensign, Naval Reserve, Aviation Corps.
Thacher	L H	U. S. R., Camp Devens.
Casey	F B	U. S. Naval Reserves.
Minot	F B	Lieutenant, U. S. R., Camp Devens.

And this is equally true of the other colleges and universities throughout the broad land. The writer has had an opportunity, owing to his government work at the Naval Stations, to see that wherever there is a naval station there, in the blue uniform and wearing it with the same spirit that they

formerly wore the jersey or the canvas jacket, are our players not alone of last year but of the earlier periods.

We are once more proving that the lights of song and story in the present generation, even as in that of the olden times, shone most brightly over brave men. "And brighter lights shone o'er fair women and brave men". And there seems to be a reason for it. A social scientist, forty years ago, said that the greatest nation of the future would be the one that could send the most men to the top of the Matterhorn. He was assailed by many with questioning as to what he meant and whether he placed physical qualities and strength and the physique above the artistic and literary. But the events of the last four years have been showing more and more clearly what he had in mind, and what qualities a nation must possess, even in this 20th century itself, in order to even live. Perhaps the millenium will some time come but it is manifest that today bravery and physical qualities are essential to the very life and existence of any nation. This is the reason why we must make our men—all of them—more fit and enduring, more able to withstand hardships. Our college athlete is the fighting type. His spirit, his arms, his legs are good. The only point where we have in a measure failed is in his set-up, the deepening of his chest and the better development of his trunk for suppleness, action and resistive force. That is a point we are remodelling today and the athlete of the future will be more the all around man and the average man in college will have more of the possibilities of the athlete.



THE FOUNDERS. The month of February, sacred in the University calendar because it marks the annual recurrence of Founders' Day, takes on an unwonted aspect this year out of deference to the nation's need for conservation of its every resource. Heretofore, in addition to the religious celebration of Founders' Day, it has been the custom to assemble the faculty, friends and alumni of the institution about a banquet board laden with good things and after these had been dispatched the guests were given an opportunity to hear words of wisdom spoken by orators of note. This year the religious celebration was held as usual but the banquet was omitted, not that the occasion was regarded as one whit less important than heretofore but because it seemed out of keeping with the times that there should be any avoidable expenditure of money, time, provisions or effort. The nation's call for conservation was obeyed and no one who knew Edward or John A. Creighton would think that either of them would have had it otherwise.

Both were public-spirited men of broad view, who appreciated the blessings of good government and were eager to do their share for the common good. This year of all years, when so many loyal sons of the University are wearing their country's uniform, the Founders would have been the first to emphasize the importance of a whole-hearted support of the government to which these young men have so gladly dedicated themselves.

When war's rough work is done and peace returns, the celebration of Founders' Day may again take on its old-time festive spirit, but every proper motive now dictates that the University's energies be centered upon winning the terrible struggle in which the nations of the world are locked. This does not mean that her classes should be disbanded—on the contrary the purest patriotism requires that they be maintained

at the highest efficiency, for this is a war of trained minds—but celebrations which in the gentler times of peace were appropriate now seem strangely out of joint and the University therefore gladly co-operates in working out the plans of the government, knowing that thus she is fulfilling the wish of those whom she hails as Founders.

Many thoughtful people feel that the present
ATHLETICS. war has produced changes which are destined to be permanent and that numerous steps taken as war measures will not be retraced even when the emphasis of war has passed. The recognition of big business, the need for pooling like interests, government operation or at least control of national railways, and many other less striking incidents of the changed conditions which have come over the business world with the advent of war, afford no end of material for speculation as to the innovations which will by posterity be dated from these war times.

Many thinkers feel that our whole philosophy of government is changing and that as a nation we will emerge from the world struggle with definite different ideas about our own government and its relations not only toward its own people but toward other nations as well. International law cannot but be profoundly influenced by the present struggle and the relation of what are commonly called "the masses and the classes" must undergo a fundamental change not only here but all over the world. The geography of Europe, Asia and Africa is likely to be radically changed by the mailed fist of war and the modes of thought, the traditions, the national aspirations of a world in arms must undergo changes of the most far-reaching influence.

In the field of education war will undoubtedly play its part. Not only has the value of the educated man as a factor in government been demonstrated and particularly in the exacting work of modern warfare, but the responsibilities which must press upon the trained man after the war is over promise to put

that individual in highest esteem and thus indirectly to deepen the appreciation of the community for the institution in which he was trained.

The friends of college athletics have not been slow to see that this department of university life is more than likely to feel the permanent impress of war. It has been felt for a long time that abuses had crept into this decidedly important department of college activities which made it of doubtful value. As President Wilson said, speaking as head of Princeton University, the side shows were in danger of swallowing the main performance. The extravagance shown by many institutions in the maintenance of excessively paid professional coaching machines, of training tables, of scouts, of athletic organizations rivalling distinctly commercial institutions, the emphasis put upon the training of a few players to what in many cases proved in after life to be an excessive degree, the restriction of the doubtful benefits of such athletics to a few and the engendering or fostering of a betting instinct in the many—these and many other abuses have become so marked that the friends of healthy athletics were hard-pressed for a solution. Now that war has suddenly changed the whole complexion of athletics, it is not too much to hope that the return of peace will also mark the return of sanity in the college athletics of the country.

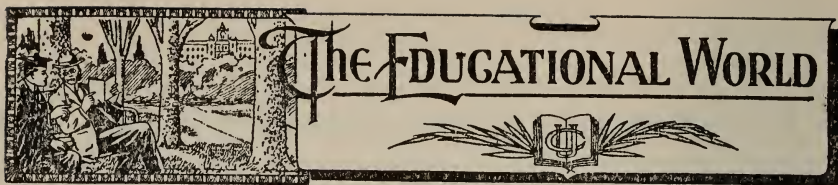
No one would decry the benefits of proper athletics but every real friend of the college athlete will welcome the elimination of the abuses which had become well nigh intolerable before the war.

It is not too much to hope that there will be at least a measurable realization of the old ideal—a sound mind in a sound body—and that the athletic equipment of our schools will be used to procure the maximum physical development of all the students along normal lines instead, as in the past, of being utilized principally for the excessive training of a few men who were all too often called “students” only through courtesy.

Whether the change which is doubtless coming will take form in military drill, in a further development of intra-mural

athletics, in systematic physical training as a pre-requisite to graduation, in the restriction, if not the elimination, of much advertised university contests, only time will tell, but that some vital change will be produced by the war in this important field of university organization is too clear to need proof.





At the recent meeting of the Princeton Athletic Council it was decided that as far as possible athletics would be continued as in past years. It was thought that there is enough athletic material in most schools of the country to fill the gaps left vacant by athletes who have entered the national service and the Princeton Committee therefore concluded to set an example of "Athletics as Usual". A recent writer on this subject says:

"Princeton is to be congratulated for its stand. It has lost its stars of the gridiron, the diamond and the track, but it is going to develop new ones. That is the kind of college spirit that savors of patriotism, inasmuch as college athletics of all kinds have been recommended by the government as the best means of making the young manhood of the country physically fit to tackle any emergency that arises".

The University of Oregon during the past year has reached 800,260 people in its Extension Course through the use of illustrated lectures. In all, there were fifty-five different sets of slides sent out, reaching two hundred and thirty-one audiences. These slides were sent every two weeks to schools on the organized circuit.

At the University of Oregon a line of trenches has been constructed for use in military training. Bayonet practice and the construction of barbed wire entanglements will help make the training of the university students more realistic.

A recent number of the California Alumni Fortnightly says: "The opening year will put the university athletic system to such trials as it has never known. This is the time for athletics as an institution to justify its place in universities and hush those

bespectacled critics who have filled so many pages with lament.

For long university athletics have been blighted by the 'star' system. Highly paid, competent coaches have turned their efforts toward the development of a few selected men—usually the men who are least in need of physical training. The average college student is not a 'Sandow' but, as military examinations have proved, a young man, slightly nearsighted, very polite, and much in need of physical training.

If coaches and athletic governing bodies do not see the meaning in Secretary Daniel's words, 'The call, insistent and imperative, soon will come to all young men under thirty-one years of age; softness is incompatible with efficient military service', the public will. Then the whole elaborate mechanism of undergraduate athletics will be swept aside and in its place 'The Manual of Physical Training' substituted."

The second semester of the University of California, since the beginning of the war, opened with nearly one thousand less students in attendance than would have been expected under ordinary circumstances.

According to statistics recently compiled by a New York newspaper, one-third of the undergraduates of the universities of the United States are now in military service.

"The University of California stands well up among those universities that have sent a great many men into the service. At the present time, 2,400 undergraduates and graduates are serving the government in some wartime capacity.

Harvard boasts of 5,429 men in the military service. Nearly 2,000 of them are in the army and 713 in the navy. Other branches of military service and officers training camps have one thousand more Harvard men. One hundred and twenty-two are serving in foreign armies and 400 are in the ambulance service.

At Yale, the semester's enrollment has been decreased by more than a thousand who would be now in attendance were it

not for the war. Yale has sent more than 5,000 of her sons into the war. Since the war began, sixteen Yale men have been awarded the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous work on the battlefield.

Princeton has given 2,103 alumni and undergraduates to the cause. Seventy-nine professors and instructors, 36 per cent of the entire faculty, are in some form of war activity.

The University of Missouri points to Brigadier General E. H. Crowder, '86, as one of her sons who is doing his 'bit', Thirty-six members of its faculty have left to serve the government and a total of 761 men from the university have joined the colors.

Of the 778 students at Brown, 270 have entered the service of the government. In addition, 200 undergraduates are drilling on the campus in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Williams College reports that 135 undergraduates have left college to go to war, that 21 have gone from the faculty and that 568 alumni are in the service.

The army, navy, ambulance service and aviation claim 669 men from the student body of Cornell.

Twenty-five faculty members and 700 students is Syracuse's contribution up to date.

Records from Ohio University show that 198 students and five faculty members are in military service.

Stanford points out that Hoover is only one of her 400 contributions to war work.

Three hundred undergraduates and a dozen professors have deserted the University of Kansas for service under the flag.

New York University has 400 students in actual service, 400 more drilling on the campus, 75 faculty members and 163 graduates who have donned the uniform.

The College of the City of New York has contributed 21 instructors and 130 students to the service.

Two thousand five hundred students, alumni and faculty members of Illinois have answered the call to arms.

Many other universities have contributed heavily but have not as yet compiled statistics''.

The following communications addressed by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Navy Daniels to the National Collegiate Athletic Association will be of interest to our readers:

“The officers training camps held by the Government were attended by tens of thousands of young men whose minds had been trained in the colleges and high schools of the country and whose splendid athletic condition was due to the collegiate and high school system of athletics. They were a national asset of incalculable value and the collegiate athletes should have in mind the possibility of this kind of emergency in the future. It therefore becomes more obviously important to spread the benefits of college athletics as widely as possible throughout the student body and to prevent their being monopolized by a few selected representatives. Both the training and the spirit of the athletic field lend themselves readily to military service and, as the secondary schools of the country model their activities upon those of the colleges, both the practice and the example of the colleges in athletics become important.

The War Department will ask Congress to authorize the use of reserve officers and other qualified military men for the establishment of reserve officers training camps and hopes shortly to be able to supply suitable instructors and arms to all colleges willing to establish military training. This, supplemented by widespread athletic activities in the colleges, will keep constantly in training the nucleus of a body of officers adequate for any national emergency.

The encouragement of college athletics by inter-collegiate games is in itself stimulating and beneficial when it does not lead to such specialization as restricts the value of college athletics to a few specialists and denies it to the student body at large. It ought never to be forgotten that the primary purpose of collegiate athletics is a large number of sound bodies, rather than a small number of athletic specialists. The military usefulness of this principle is obvious, but it is further fortified by all those conditions which look to our national strength as based upon vigorous manhood.

Nothing could serve to prove the falsity of the widespread notion, prevalent before the war, that young America lacked the sterner virtues of the Paul Reveres and Nathan Hales than the readiness with which they flocked into the Army and Navy when war was declared. Their patriotic zeal made them so insistent to begin training at once that it taxed the country to provide the facilities demanded. Colleges set the pace in sending—no, in witnessing—the entrance of their choicest spirits into those camps and stations and cantonments and ships where they could be most quickly trained for military service. Young collegians who had trained in athletics, were seen to possess an incalculable advantage over their associates who had permitted delving in Greek roots to deny them time to develop their muscles.

As the war goes on, the Army and Navy must increase as rapidly as the industrial plants can equip them and tonnage can be supplied to transport them to France. The call, insistent and imperative, will soon come to all young men under thirty-one years of age. They are now thinking about the duty before them. Most colleges have added military instruction, and to this training college athletics will make the youth fit for service calling for strength and ability to endure hardships. Softness is incompatible with efficient military training. In every branch college men are providing that in modern education a sound body must go with a sound mind. How will the younger men be made ready for what they will shortly be called upon to do? Colleges will answer that question by encouraging college athletics, and emphasizing those games which insure that all the student body will be benefited by it. Intercollegiate games stimulate interest and should be encouraged. The stimulus of athletics, both in improved morale and in an improved body, is everywhere recognized. Let it be emphasized more now that the need for youths of sinew and stuff is more felt than ever before”.

Columbia University has established a Service Bureau in France to look after Columbia graduates. A fund of ten thous-

and dollars is being raised to take care of the maintenance bureau during the first year.

The report of the parish schools of the archdiocese of Philadelphia for the year 1916-1917 shows that the growth and the scholastic progress of the schools of the archdiocese during the past year have been satisfactory. Over 92,000 pupils are enrolled.

Very Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., president of Fordham University, New York, offers to go to France to do war work among the American soldiers. There are 200 Fordham men with the expeditionary forces.

Work is now under way on the construction of a new Catholic Hall for Women at the State University at Austin, Texas, which, when completed, will be under the direction of the Dominican Sisters.

Over 2,000 persons witnessed the patriotic exercises attending the dedication and unfurling of the service flag of Georgetown University, on December 19th, which with its 761 stars sewed on its white folds waves over Gaston Hall.

Badin Hall, the newest hall at Notre Dame, was opened the middle of December to seventy freshmen. A second wing will accommodate as many more. Badin Hall is named after Rev. Theodore Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States.

Harvard University has given over Austin Hall, formerly used by the law school, Memorial Hall, which was for many years the dining room for the Harvard students, the Hemenway Gymnasium, and a number of other buildings to the Government for its use in educating 3,300 radio students.

Professor LeBaron R. Briggs, chairman of the Harvard

Committee on the regulation of athletic sports, recently reported on the athletic situation at that institution. His report was in part as follows:

“The college has been severely blamed for suspending intercollegiate athletics. Intercollegiate athletics in any recognizable sense of the name had become impossible and almost unimaginable. The spirit that makes a man an athlete makes him at the very first call of his country a soldier; and when war was declared, our games with Yale, which had seemed the most important events of life, became in a moment unrealities, to which no earnest man in a university team or crew could give serious thought. Practically all our athletes who did not enlist as volunteers gave themselves up to intensive military study and practice till in the summer all but two of seventy-nine men in the University foot ball squad were in some form of national service, or in training for it. These facts may be interpreted as evidence that intercollegiate athletic sport should be kept up. If it is good preparation for service in war, why abandon it now when we are at war for the first time in many years? If voluntary service takes nineteen-twentieths of our athletes, why not form a University team of men under age and therefore not yet accepted as soldiers, thus maintaining the old contests with new and avowedly inferior material?

The teams of other colleges are crippled also; we and our rivals may be as fairly matched as ever; why hold back? Clearly it is our duty to encourage athletic sport, and therefore athletic contests of some kind, among those students who because of youth or of physical defects are kept out of active military life. We still encourage such contests, for the sake of exercise, discipline, and the working off of youthful energy; but we believe that in these times military training comes before athletics, and claims more than divided allegiance. We believe, also, that such public spectacles as our games with Princeton and Yale are unbecoming now when the friends and comrades of the participants are at the front, or on their way to it, and in imminent danger of a soldier's death. Whether a modi-

fied and less formal Yale or Princeton game than we have had could escape the publicity which the newspapers are watchful in maintaining is at least a matter for doubt.

One thing is certain: if when the world is at peace again, and intercollegiate contests are resumed, we fail to reduce the expense of coaching and training, to inculcate notions less luxurious, and to foster a better understanding of the relation between athletics and other interests of life, we shall lose one of the opportunities so dearly bought by this war. Meantime we have cause for thanks that, in the fearless and immediate response of college athletes to danger clearly seen as duty, the training of intercollegiate athletics, faulty as it is, has achieved no small measure of justification''.

At the recent meeting in Chicago of the American College Association reports from the members showed a general falling off in the colleges of the country. It is estimated that the attendance this year is only eighty per cent of what it would have been under normal conditions.

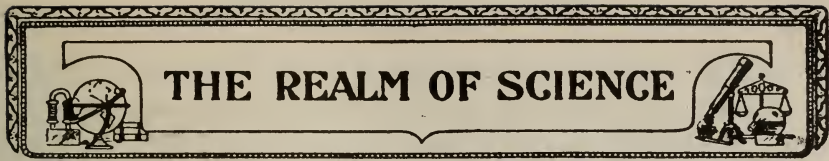
One of the most important matters discussed was the desirability of shortening the college year during the war and of giving credit for incompleting work to students entering military service. There was a wide difference of opinion and no action was taken except to appoint a committee with instructions to confer with the universities and report later to the colleges.

The alumni of Fordham University recently presented to that institution a service flag in honor of the 603 Fordhamites who have enlisted in their country's service.

The University of Iowa Men's Glee Club made a five hundred mile trip through Central and North Central Iowa during the recent holiday recess and returned with a balance on the right side of the ledger, as well as having had a good time and advertising the university extensively.

A recent check made of the students in the University of Iowa shows that among the three thousand men and women there are eight different countries, twenty-seven states, every county in Iowa and practically every Iowa town, represented. Of the total enrollment nearly two hundred of the students are from outside the state.





MULTIPLICATION

*Wm. F. Rigge, S. J.



THE title of this article may strike the reader as odd, and too elementary for a university magazine. I am sure, however, that before he has got well into the subject, he will find it greater than he had any idea of, and that there are or were more methods of multiplication than the most, if not all, of us ever heard of.

To narrow down the subject, we will confine ourselves to numerical multiplication, omitting all allusion to algebraic, geometric and other kinds.

And first let us say a word about notation. This divides itself into pictorial, such as was used by the ancient Egyptians, in which numbers were represented by pictures of various objects; literal, in which letters of the alphabet were employed as in the Roman notation; and conventional, in which arbitrary symbols stood for numbers as in our present Arabic notation. The two first labored under the enormous handicap that a given picture or letter could mean only one number. Thus in Roman notation V means 5, and can never mean 50, 500, and the like. In our present system, which we by mistake call Arabic, but which the Arabians obtained from the Hindus, there are only ten figures with which any number whatever can be written. This is commonplace enough to us, but was not known in Europe before the thirteenth century. The Romans had no letter for a million, much less for anything greater, nor for anything less than one, as we have now in our decimal numbers. To express fractions, they used either what we call vulgar fractions, or more generally the Babylonian sexagesimal system, as we do yet in subdividing an hour and a degree into sixty minutes and each

*Professor of Physics, College of Arts. Director of the Observatory.

minute into sixty seconds, except that they kept on in subdividing seconds into sixty thirds, these into sixty fourths and so on, whereas we now use a mixed system and subdivide seconds decimally.

We are prone to look upon the ancients as very ignorant in the process of multiplication on account of their awkward and to us most impractical, system of numeration. Conscious of our superiority we defy anybody to multiply DCXLVIII by DCCXCIII, in competition with our multiplication of 648 by 793. This would be a rash boast and we would *certainly lose*. Why? Because the ancients used a little instrument, the abacus, which we think fit only for the kindergarten. They knew how to use it with a dexterity and a speed that our instruments, paper and pencil, cannot hope to equal. Our paper-and-pencil method is, of course, more convenient than that of having recourse to an abacus, but it is neither as rapid nor more accurate. If the reader has any doubts on the matter, he need but match his ability even in simple addition with an ordinary Japanese small tradesman. In a book entitled "Modern Instruments and Methods of Calculation—A Handbook of the Napier Tercentenary Exhibition", in 1914, Cargill G. Knott, Professor of Physics in the Imperial University of Tokyo, has a long chapter on the *Soroban* or Japanese Abacus. He shows how it is used for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and even for the extraction of square and cube roots.

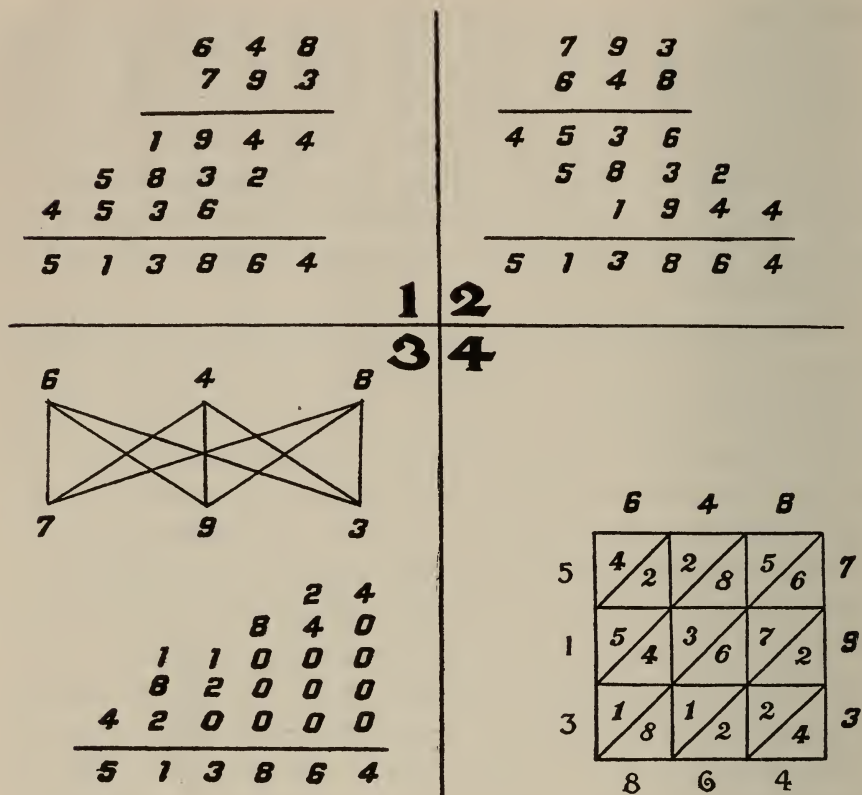
"The Soroban, or Japanese Abacus", says Knott, "may be defined as an arrangement of movable beads, which slip along fixed rods and indicate by their configurations some definite numerical quantity". There are as many rods as we like, one serving for units, another for tens, hundreds, and so forth, as well as for tenths, hundredths, and so on. There are five beads on each rod, and a sixth (sometimes a seventh) is separated from the five by a ridge. When all the beads are away from the ridge, the reading is zero. If we slide three beads on one rod towards the ridge we have 3, or 30, or 300 or 0.3, or 0.03 according to its distance from the rod we designate to hold the units place.

The single beads on the other side of the ridge are worth five times as much, and when moved towards the ridge add 5 to the indications of the other beads on the same rods. When the sum is 10 or more, the beads are set back to zero or to the excess, and one is carried to the next higher rod. Multiplication and all other operations are then performed as by us, except that the individual results are tallied at once on the abacus, and nothing at all is written.

The abacus has the great advantage that the only headwork it requires is the momentary one of the addition or multiplication of two simple numbers. Its only seeming disadvantage is that it obliterates all the intermediate figures and gives only the final answer, so that if a mistake has been made, the whole computation must be gone over again from the start. This disadvantage vanishes completely with extended use, because mistakes are far less liable to happen with the abacus, and besides, we have the identical disadvantage in our calculating machines.

Coming down more specifically to our subject of multiplication, let us now see what can be done or what has been done with our accustomed Arabic notation. Our way of multiplying 648 by 793 is to write 648 on top and 793 below it, calling the first the multiplicand and the second the multiplier. We start at the right end of the multiplier, the 3, and multiply it into each figure of the multiplicand, beginning there also at the right. We say 3 times 8 is 24, write down the 4 and retain the 2 in our head. We next multiply the second figure of the multiplicand, 4, by our 3, saying 3 times 4 is 12, but before writing down the 2 of this 12, we add to it the 2 we kept in our head and call it 14, writing down the 4, and carrying the 1 in our head. Then we say 3 times 6 is 18, add to it the 1 we carry in our head, and call it 19. We have then 648 multiplied by 3 equal to 1944. We then multiply 648 by the 9, and by the 7, shifting the product each time one place to the left because the 9 is really 90, and the 7 is 700. The three products are then added to make our complete answer, 513,864.

This sounds very elementary. True, but there is a purpose



in it. There is no erasing and no writing of unnecessary figures. But there is headwork, and that is fatiguing. Our method is the most practical with Arabic numbers. And there is no intention on the part of the writer to try and induce the reader to change it. But our present method is not and was not the only one ever used, nor is it the best in every particular.

The Hindus differed from us in two things—they exchanged our positions of the multiplicand and multiplier, and they began at the left. To multiply 648 by 793, they wrote the 793 above the 648. See number 2 in the figure. Beginning at the left, they said 7 times 6 is 42, and wrote down the 42. Then 7 times 4 is 28, writing down the 8, and adding the 2 to the 2 of the 42, getting 44, or 448 so far, by erasing the 2 of the 42 and writing the 4 in its place. With our paper-and-pencil method this erasure is awkward, but it caused no inconvenience to the Hindus who, first

knew no other way, and secondly, used a white tablet strewn with red sand, in which the figures were written with a little stick. Our old custom of using a slate would then be more convenient than a paper and pencil. Then multiplying 7 times 8 and getting 56, they wrote down the 6, erased the 8 of the 448, added the 5 to it, making 13, writing down the 3, erasing the nearer 4 of 44, adding the 1 to get 5, so that the finished number would be 4,536. Then shifting the results one place to the right, they multiplied the 6 of 648 by the 9, getting 54, writing the 5 under the second figure of the previous product. Proceeding in this way and getting the three partial products, they added the results by beginning at the left, and erasing and correcting their figures whenever there was anything to carry from the next column.

While the old Hindu method seems clumsy to us, it calls for less headwork than ours, because they could stop anywhere in the midst of multiplication, whereas in our method we must by all means completely finish a partial product. They carried the numbers in their head for the least time, because they wrote them down at once. Erasures were no inconvenience to them. They had been differently educated. They lived without paper and pencil, we could not.

A third method of multiplication, called for some unknown reason *castellucio*, "by the little castle", is very much like the Hindu one, except that the multiplication of the multiplicand is begun at the right end. That is, we begin by saying, in our example, 7 times 8 is 56, write down the 6 and carry the 5, as in our present method, except that two ciphers would be added at the end, because our 7 is really 700.

A fourth method, by cross multiplication, also practiced by the Hindus, is shown graphically in our Number 3. We connect each figure of the multiplicand with each one of the multiplier. Beginning at the right (or at the left in Hindu fashion, if we like), we say 3 times 8 is 24, and write down the 24. Then 3 times 4 is 12 and 9 times 8 is 72; 12 and 72 are 84, writing down 840 under the 24, because the 4 and the 9 are 40 and 90.

Next, 3 times 6 is 18, 8 times 7 is 56, and 4 times 9 is 36, 18 and 56 and 36 are 110, with two ciphers annexed, making 11,000. Next 6 times 9 is 54 and 7 times 4 is 28, 54 and 28 are 82 with three ciphers. Lastly 6 times 7 is 42 with four ciphers. The sum of all is then 513,864. If the reader wishes to train himself to be a "lightning calculator", this method will be of great service to him. He should write only the finished product, that is, multiplying and carrying as he goes along from left to right.

A fifth method is the other extreme, and is recommended to all who find our present method of multiplication very hard. It is called *gelosia* or *graticola*, "latticed multiplication", and is illustrated in Number 4. We may begin wherever we like, after writing the multiplicand and the multiplier on the top and right side of squares ruled also diagonally in one direction. Beginning at the left, we say 7 times 6 is 42, writing the 4 in the left and the 2 in the right half of the square under the 6 and on the level of the 7. In like manner, we get 7 times 4, and all the other separate little products. When this multiplication is finished, we begin at the right lower end, for the sake of convenience and add diagonally. First we have the 4 only. Then 2 and 2 and 2 or 6 for our second figure. Next 8, 1, 6, 7, 6, or 28, with the 8 for our third figure and the 2 to carry to the next row, 1, 4, 3, 8, 5, making 23, with the 3 for our fourth figure, and the 2 to carry. And so on. This method calls for much writing, but it enables us to rest anywhere and to re-examine every step.

All this information was obtained from "A History of Elementary Mathematics", by F. Cajori, of Colorado College, an excellent little book. He treats only of arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, and shows in a very interesting way how mathematics was developed by different nations. He emphasizes one point very clearly, that the human race progressed in its study as a child does, beginning with what we might call toys and experimental facts, and ending with abstract quantities. It would be a great mistake to make a child memorize the multiplication table before giving it blocks to play with and to arrange in rows and count up. And in every case fact preceded theory

in the advancement of every science. And just as children find it hard to understand how multiplication by a fraction is really multiplication at all, since it makes the product smaller than the multiplicand, so also the greatest mathematicians required centuries of study to explain this apparent anomaly clearly. For this same reason also a teacher who sometimes gives definitions and proofs that much abler minds would condemn, but who knows how to impart the little he possesses, is a vastly more successful educator than a logically consistent and precise master. For it is better to learn a little well even if somewhat faulty, than not to learn anything. And for that matter, the most learned themselves are no better off, because there is scarcely an elementary definition of anything whatever that is absolutely pure and unobjectionable.

As this article was intended to give only a little of the various methods of multiplication, we must omit all mention of abbreviations or short cuts in our own method, such as instead of multiplying by 5 to multiply by 10 and divide by 2, quick methods of squaring, and the like. We must also omit all reference to logarithms, generally acknowledged to be the greatest discovery ever made in computation, as also all reference to the slide rule and mechanical means of multiplication. Enough has been said however to convince the reader that there is more in such an apparently simple subject as multiplication than most of us have any idea of.





The University is anxious to keep in touch with all of its alumni and the following list of the Creighton men whose addresses are not known to the University is therefore published in the hope that either the alumni themselves or any of their friends to whom this notice may come will promptly notify the Chronicle as to the addresses at which these men may be found:

COLLEGE OF LAW—

Martin Buddha, 1909; Florence Driscoll, 1911; J. L. Greer, 1909; Kilian G. Regner, 1912; Arthur E. Ryman, 1910; L. J. Somers, 1909.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE:

E. W. Aylesworth, 1900; Beecher B. Baldwin, 1906; F. E. Bouza, 1911; E. J. Brett, 1895; J. W. Brophy, 1915; J. H. Brown, 1902; A. W. Cechá, 1915; W. C. Cole, 1901; C. R. Collins, 1900; Mrs. Mary Colt, 1902; Ohln C. Diehl, 1902; A. Edstrom, 1915; John F. Flynn, 1907; F. B. Gillespie, 1916; W. M. Gordon, 1901; W. M. Green, 1901; R. J. Hanley, 1914; Fred Hawes, 1914; Robt. P. Jensen, 1896; W. M. Johnson, 1905; Mary C. Rowland-Kleint, 1905; D. W. Kohler, 1916; R. S. Leadingham, 1907; J. L. McCarthy, 1902; Lawrence T. Moore, 1907; Thos. M. Morrow, 1911; Lew P. Murphy, 1904; J. A. Nelson, 1906; F. Newfield, 1901; E. J. Oxford, 1905; Mrs. Anna Palmer-Peckham, 1899; Wm. C. Peterson, 1909; O. C. Rogers, 1898; Willis Rogers, 1898; Willis J. Ryan, 1900; C. Sells, 1913; S. E. Simpson, 1915; Elmer S. Smith, 1909; Frank P. St. Clair, 1895; F. J. Stires, 1906; L. W. Storey, 1914; James W. Thomas, 1910; R. F. Webster, 1899; J. W. Weed, 1904; A. J. Wilson, 1895; Frederick L. Wilson, 1917; Gustav A. Wittke, 1906; Lucius G. Wright, 1910; Mrs. M. Zeigler, 1894.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY—

Miss Rose Agans, 1911; J. F. Baptist, 1909; W. H. Eaton, 1915; W. J. Frost, 1913; C. B. Hamilton, 1907; F. M. Henderson, 1911; J. E. Jackson, 1910; J. Moran, 1910; R. N. Ransom, 1909; Clifford Roben, 1908.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—

Richard Alquist, 1908; Mrs. D. M. Andrews, 1902; H. B. Asburn, 1905; Geo. Bailey, 1912; H. W. Baker, 1906; Mary A. Boler, 1908; R. R. Cane, 1904; James L. Carroll, 1917; D. P. Case, 1906; E. E. Cathcart, 1903; John Cornills, 1904; Roy Crook, 1901; Comme Davidson, 1911; Earl Evans, 1914; Frank Flood, 1904; Harry M. Frahm, 1908; Vera Fudge, 1913; F. H. Guenther, P. Halterman, 1913; H. C. Hansen, 1902; Mrs. I. B. Harshberger, 1913; Clinton Heine, 1906; Grover Henry, 1906; A. S. Hines, 1908; Mabel Ingraham, 1908; L. B. Jewett, 1914; Fred Knaus, 1906; F. C. Kubic, 1902; J. B. Lester, 1905; R. Lilliedoll, 1904; J. P. McCarthy, 1908; W. E. McClung, 1904; G. T. McFarren, 1913; L. E. McGee, 1908; E. C. Malm, 1914; T. V. Maloney, 1913; J. G. Matthews, 1908; L. A. Miller, 1909; W. F. Moody, 1909; E. Morris, 1913; John Motl, 1905; F. L. Newcomb, 1914; Thos. L. Nylen, 1909; F. W. Olsen, 1914; O. O. Olsen, 1909; K. Podolak, 1906; Bruce Porter, 1914; John C. Porter, 1912; L. M. Price, 1902; Henry Rathburn, 1905; Bert Ray, 1903; Chas. Redman, 1905; F. L. Riley, 1908; E. Robinson, 1908; J. D. Rockhold, 1909; A. H. Ryan, 1906; D. Samuelson, 1907; Alfred Shiller, 1907; H. E. Seibert, 1907; Max Smith, 1903; C. E. Stitzer, 1907; Frank D. Thompson, 1912; Oliver L. Ward, 1911; M. D. Welsh, 1904; Frank B. Wolley, Jr., 1909; Frank X. Wright, 1903; Joseph Zastera, 1913.

COLLEGE OF ARTS—

Wm. Barry, A. M. 1895; Michael F. Black, 1902; W. J. Creedon; W. E. Donovan; Oliver Fayman; C. M. Fixa; J. Lucien Hobbs, 1906; Louis D. Johnson, A. M. 1901; Hans H. Kuhr, B. S.

1913; Wm. Louche, 1903; James McKinney; Jerry Mahoney; Hobson Molick; Wm. Mullen, 1906; J. E. O'Brien; John S. Radowski, 1901; E. A. Sullivan; Jas. Sullivan; Maurice Sullivan.

The 'Varsity Basket Ball team has been very successful thus far this season. The first game of the season was to have been played against Wesleyan, but a scarlet fever quarantine placed on that institution made it necessary to substitute Cotner, with whom a very interesting game was played at the 'Varsity Gymnasium on the evening of January 11th. The game resulted in a score of 53 to 21 in favor of Creighton. On January 18th the fast team from Simpson College was defeated by a score of 26 to 21 in a spectacular contest. On January 19th Duquesne College was humbled by a score of 23 to 10.

The team of the High School Department has also been successful thus far, having defeated the Papillion High School, the M. E. Smiths, and the Gretna team, the latter by a score of 18 to 8.

Rev. William T. Kane, S. J., who for the past two years has been a member of the College of Arts faculty, was appointed on January 12th by the War Department, First Lieutenant of the 35th Division of the United States Regular Army, now encamped at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Shortly after receiving notification Father Kane left for

Chicago for a few days visit while awaiting further orders from the Government. Father Kane occupied the chair of English Literature in the College of Arts and also gave instruction in this subject at the last Summer Session. He was a frequent contributor to the Chronicle, and his loss at Creighton is felt keenly.

Father Kane is very eager to go to France, where he will feel much at home, as some years ago he toured that country extensively.

Father Kane is the sixth member of the Arts College faculty to enter military service during the present war. Father Wm. J. Corboy, S. J., is at Camp Funston, Kansas, where he is serving as a Knights of Columbus chaplain. Mr. Eugene M. Clennon, who was registrar at the College, is now Sergeant-Major at Kelly Field, South San Antonio, Texas. Messrs. J. Francis McDermott and Paul A. Burke were members of the first Officers Reserve Training Camp at Fort Snelling. Mr. McDermott is now a first lieutenant at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Mr. Burke is second lieutenant in the Regular Army at Fort Douglas, Arizona. Messrs. Preston T. McAvoy and Leo J. Ryan, recent members of the faculty, are in the aviation section of the army at South San Antonio, Texas.

Four graduates of the College of Law, who were entitled to

claim exemption from military service because of being state, county or municipal officials, have waived their right and have been notified that they are listed in Class One, thus making it practically certain that they will be called for service with the next draft. They are Police Judge Ray J. Madden, LL. B. 1913; County Superintendent of Schools, Thomas J. Keenan, LL. B. 1915; State Representative John J. Shannon, LL. B. 1916, and State Representative Joseph M. Lovely, LL. B. 1913.

Mr. Joseph J. Gilmore, A. B. 1898, who after graduation went to Manila, has for some time been doing business at Tientsin, China, his firm being the Chinese National Supply Company. Mr. Gilmore is engaged in import and export trade and in a recent letter says:

"I am glad to see the enthusiasm displayed by the alumni toward the war success. The effects of the European struggle are felt on this side of the globe every day and most of the European families in China have representatives in the armies. Since the entry of the United States into the struggle business here is very much crippled. Added to the scarcity of ships, the embargo laws have almost stopped the import trade. At the same time we have a parody on our civil war going on here in China—the North against the South. The trouble

is that there are not enough official positions to go around".

Mr. Thomas P. Gentleman, ex-Arts, has recently been appointed to the Diplomatic Service of the United States Government, and will be stationed at Paris. Last August he took the civil service examination in Omaha, receiving the highest marks. He was immediately ordered to Washington and assigned to duty in the chief signal office. Subsequently he was recommended for diplomatic service in France by Senator Hitchcock and other prominent Omahans.

Captain Charles Hamilton, Ph. B. 1913, who has been stationed at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, has been transferred to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Lieutenant Ben Gallagher, ex-Arts, has been moved from Camp Dodge, Iowa, to the Quartermaster-General's office in Washington.

Mr. Walter W. Hoyer, LL. B. 1912, recently passed a successful examination and has been received into the Officers Reserve of the Aviation Corps.

Mr. Joseph Schmidt, ex-Arts, has joined the Federal Radio Service and has been assigned to duty at the Great Lakes Naval Training School.

Lieutenant Emmett F. Hannon, LL. B. 1913, and Albert W. El-sasser, LL. B. 1916, who were given commissions as first lieutenants at the conclusion of the second Fort Snelling Camp, have been stationed at Fort Crook.

Lieutenants Leo J. Hanley, LL. B. 1917, and Chester L. Morgan, LL. B. 1917, who were commissioned second lieutenants at the conclusion of the first Snelling encampment were first assigned to duty at Houston, Texas, and then ordered to Charlotte, North Carolina, and finally to Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island. It is thought that they are now in France.

Mr. George A. Keyser, A. M. 1912, LL. B. 1913, who won a commission as second lieutenant at the first Fort Snelling Camp, and volunteered for service abroad, writes from France under date of December 19th, 1917, advising that preparations are going forward steadily for America's part in the great struggle.

Mr. Wm. H. McHale, LL. B. 1917, who has been in France for some time, advises in a recent letter that he is with Caisson No. 2, 117th Ammunition Train, American Expeditionary Forces.

The following dental students have enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps and have been fur-

loughed until they complete their course of studies: P. W. Emery, Clarence Shroeder, A. G. Sindelar, F. W. Chamberlain, J. A. Loner-gan, A. M. Scott, O. L. Erickson, M. E. Dougherty, H. F. Murphy, F. W. Rapp, H. L. Miller, C. H. Bryne, E. F. Hardlannert, J. S. Parker, R. A. Stava, A. I. Hughes, Jas. Plihal, J. P. Connolly, G. E. Romans, F. M. Mattison, A. H. Kline, H. C. Mason, P. J. Boland, F. P. Ellenburger, H. K. Jones, W. D. Kehoe, Fred Zehnpfennig, B. J. Callan, G. S. King, F. T. Con-way, W. J. Korbel, L. C. Walsh, J. J. Hess, R. S. Quinn, H. J. Wachter, W. L. Hull, R. M. Her-genrother, E. A. Johnson, A. B. Rosenau, L. J. Krause, Chas. L. Gill, F. G. Rohde, R. O. Shaeffer, G. E. Stoddard, F. E. Eckhart, C. A. Anderson, (Navy); W. M. Uebelacker, C. E. Burns, F. J. Viner, G. Bindewald, L. Kascht, Frank Vasko, Robert McKercher, C. D. Kratochvil, F. A. Peterson, C. R. Crozier, J. Dindinger, V. J. Morgan, C. W. Edson, E. Soukup, Wm. Brennan, Wm. Gilmore, J. C. Jones, Andrew Thompson, D. G. Albrecht.

Every student of the College of Pharmacy has "helped Uncle Sam" to the extent of subscrib-ing to at least one war saving certificate. The total amount sub-scribed on one day was \$540.00. This is an exceptional showing, when it is realized that about 90 per cent of the students are work-

ing outside of college hours, in order to pay a part of their college expenses. Messrs. Campbell, Bodi and Bowman addressed the classes on the necessity for every person showing their interest in the financing of the war by subscribing an amount, no matter how small, toward that end.

Ira Wright of the College of Pharmacy, who has led the Junior Class in all courses for several months, has been confined to his room with that species of measles known as "German".

An especially strong third year course in the College of Pharmacy is being planned for next year. This will lead to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist and will be open only to those having the highest grades in their first two years' work and who have had at least four years of high school work as preliminary training. An additional year will give the pharmaceutical chemist the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

Ten stars were added to the pharmacy service flag during the past month.

The Honolulu Advertiser for Friday, January 4th, contains the following reference to a member of the 1916 Class of Medicine:

"Dr. Albert Akow Ting, of 468C Webb Lane, off Beretania Street, Palama, a well-known local young

Chinese physician, died at six o'clock yesterday morning at Leahy Home, where he had been seriously ill the past three weeks, although practically an invalid for the past several months.

Funeral services for the deceased will be held at two o'clock this afternoon in the undertaking parlors of M. E. Silva, Kukui, near Nuuanu Street. The interment will be in the Manoa Chinese Cemetery, following the services.

The deceased was a native of Honolulu, and about twenty-eight years old. Surviving him are the widow and an infant daughter. Dr. and Mrs. Ting were married about a year and a half ago.

Albert Akow Ting was a graduate of St. Louis College of this city, 1908. Following his graduation, he took a two years' course in engineering at the College of Hawaii and then entered Creighton University, being graduated in 1916 with high honors. He held the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Ting returned to Honolulu and passed successfully the territorial examination under the board of medical examiners, engaging in practice and being quite successful. He married here. Sometime ago he was attacked with tuberculosis, but the best treatment available failed to bring him relief.

Dr. Ting was very popular both in Chinese and other circles and his death is a distinct loss to the community".

Mr. J. A. C. Kennedy, ex-Arts, who practiced law in Omaha for several years with Mr. T. J. Mahoney, first dean of the College of Law, has reorganized the firm since Mr. Mahoney's death and has admitted as members Mr. Yale C. Holland, and Mr. Philip E. Horan, A. M. 1908, LL. B. 1913. The firm will hereafter be Mahoney, Kennedy, Holland & Horan. Mr. Edward J. Svoboda, LL. B. 1916, will continue with the firm as an associate attorney.

The Annual Oratorical Contest was held at the University Auditorium on Wednesday evening, January 16th, and was won by Mr. James W. McGan, the subject of whose oration was "This Is Our War". Mr. Joseph J. McGovern, speaking on "Realization", won second place, and Mr. Ralph L. Neary, whose subject was "The Expediency of Our War", came out third. The other three contestants were Mr. Harold V. Dwyer, who spoke on "World Unity"; Mr. Maurice Bigelow, whose topic was, "America and Her Allies", and Mr. Julius A. Humphrey, who spoke on "The Belgian Sacrifices". The judges were Rev. D. P. Harrington, Dean J. Ross Clemens of the College of Medicine, and Mr. William A. Schall, A. M. 1906, LL. B. 1907.

Mr. McGan will receive a gold medal and will represent the University at the Annual State Con-

test to be held this year at Bellevue.

A son was born on January 12th to Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Sullivan of Omaha. Dr. Sullivan is a member of the Class of 1916 of the College of Medicine, and Mrs. Sullivan was formerly Kathleen O'Connor, M. D. 1903.

At the January meeting of the Omaha Bar Association Mr. Walter T. More, LL. B. 1914, Mr. Thomas J. Keenan, LL. B. 1915, and Mr. Edward P. McDonald, LL. B. 1916, were unanimously elected to membership. Mr. Francis P. Matthews, A. B. 1911, LL. B. 1913, was elected treasurer for the ensuing year.

Twenty-one Creighton men, out of 400 called to the colors, are now in France or England, according to a list compiled by university authorities.

The men who are abroad, with the branch of service in which they are serving, when possible to give it, are:

George A. Keyser, second lieutenant, on observation duty; Harold Linahan, Company D, Seventh Telegraph Battalion; William H. McHale, Rainbow Division; Jaroslav Mulac, Base Hospital; William A. Jack, Medical Corps; Richard Barstow, Base Hospital; Albert Gauvreau, Julius F. Muller, John M. Mulroney, Rainbow Division;

Charles H. Russell, Aviation Section; C. B. Sample; Thomas R. Supe, Company 1, Twentieth Engineers; Frank J. Whalen, Headquarters Company Eighteenth Infantry; C. O. Fletcher, Hospital Corps; 'Jap' Tamisiea, Base Hospital near London; Walter E. Driscoll, Troop 4, U. S. Cavalry, Honolulu, T. H.; Harry Boyne, 42d Division, 168th Infantry; Le Roy Armstrong, U. S. A. Base Hospital 101; Thomas Gentleman, ex-Arts, Frank Karolevitz, England; Paul G. Weisenhorn, France.

At the request of the United States Department of Labor, the Chronicle gladly gives space to the following announcement:

"Doubtless many of our readers know something of the United States Employment Service, that branch of our National Government operating some eighty-five public (free) employment offices throughout the United States. We believe, however, that very few know that at one of these offices, that at Chicago, Illinois, a section has been set apart for the sole benefit of professional men and women, known as the Teachers and Professional Service Division. Through this Division the Government endeavors to find suitable positions for teachers and professional engineers (draftsmen, civil, mechanical electrical engineers, chemists, metallurgists, etc.) and suitable persons for school offices and employers needing such help. In a few words this division is a

Teachers' and Engineering Agency, operated by the United States Government.

Dr. P. B. Prentis, Acting Director of Employment for Illinois, under whose jurisdiction this division is operated, reported that during the past year it has been found impossible to find enough teachers to supply the need, and many attractive positions throughout the United States have been unfilled for this reason. It has frequently happened, however, that immediately after a position had been reported filled through other sources, a suitable candidate would effect registration. Of course it was then too late to nominate the teacher for that particular position. Dr. Prentis earnestly hopes that such occasions may be quite infrequent during the 1918-1919 appointment season. This can only be accomplished by every available teacher being registered in the Division before the opening of the appointment season. We therefore suggest that if you expect to be available for a new position for the next year that you write to Dr. Prentis immediately for a registration blank. Then, when the appointment season opens in April or May, your record will be complete and the division may be able to nominate you for the first suitable position reported. Registration in the Teachers and Professional Service Division will also benefit you in other ways for,

should you learn of a position for which you would like to apply through any other source, the Division will, if asked, send copies of your confidential record to the school officer to whom application is made.

What has been said above in regard to teachers applies with equal force to the other professions cared for by this division. Although this phase of the work was not commenced until October, 1917, the demand for mechanical engineers, designers, draftsmen, chemists and metallurgists has been far greater than the supply. To our seniors we say, "If you are preparing for any branch of the engineering profession, register with the Division as soon as possible". To our alumni we say, "If you are dissatisfied with your present position, write to Dr. Prentis at once for a registration blank. The Division has some very attractive positions listed, and it may be possible for you to secure one of these".

Any communication intended for this division should be addressed: "Teachers and Professional Service Division, U. S. Employment Service, 845 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois". Applicants for registration should indicate the kind of work desired so that the proper blank may be sent. It will be a convenience to the Division if you will enclose with your letter a self-addressed

legal size ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$) envelope with a three-cent stamp affixed".

It was with keen regret that the Creighton Oratorical Association learned of Father Wallace's decision to withdraw from the Moderatorship, as a result of the onerous duties, which the direction of 'Varsity athletics has added to his already heavy schedule. Under Father Wallace's energetic and inspiring leadership the fame of the C. O. A. has gone far afield,—a fact attested by the trophies brought home from the State and Inter-state Oratorical Contests of recent years.

An attendance, gratifying in its numbers for a business meeting, greeted the new Moderator, Father Cain, Wednesday evening, January 30th. The principal business before the house consisted in the election of officers for the second term of the present session, the announcement of the public debate and arrangements for C. O. A.'s part in the State Oratorical Contest.

The election of officers, conducted under the clever chairmanship of Mr. Randolph and Mr. Lovely secretary pro-tem, resulted as follows: Mr. Emmett R. Randolph, president; Mr. James P. Russell, vice president; Mr. James Lovely, secretary pro-tem, resulted H. Kastner, treasurer; Mr. Paul A. Kennebeck and William J. Adams, committee on debates.

Re-election, in several instances,

formed a graceful tribute to efficient work during the preceding term.

Father Cain announced as the subject of the annual public debate: "Resolved, that, in the United States, all railroads be owned and operated by the Federal Government,—constitutional-ity granted". The subject is a timely one, owing especially, to the recent action of the Government in taking over the operation of the railroads for the course of the war,—an action which has revived, in general discussion, the whole question of government ownership and operation of public utilities. The preliminaries will be held Wednesday evening, February 20th, and a large number of contestants are expected to take the floor, whatever latent talent exists in the organization being warmly encouraged to place itself on display and, perhaps, come to the front. The public event will take place in the University Auditorium, Wednesday evening, April 24th.

Is there not, perchance, some hitherto mute, inglorious Wordsworth in the C. O. A. to second the supreme artistic effort that appears further ahead in these pages? If anyone knows him, let him disclose him.

The Committee on Program has ordained as follows:

February 13th—"Resolved, that the Navy of the United States should not be inferior, whether in

number of ships or in efficiency, to any navy in the world".—Affirmative, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Barry. Negative, Mr. Flannigan and Mr. Manley.

February 20—Preliminaries for the Public Debate.

Cornelius H. Tillman, a former student in the College of Arts died on Friday, January 25th, at Iron-town, Pa., where he was a corporal in the American Hospital service. Corporal Tillman left Omaha about two years ago with his parents to live at Hooper, Nebraska, and was a student at Oberlin College at the time of his enlistment. Mr. Tillman was twenty-two years of age.

Captain W. J. Leary, M. D. 1905, left on Tuesday, January 29th, for San Antonio, Texas, where he will be attached to the aviation section at Kelly Field.

The Mid-Year Assembly of the College of Arts and Sciences and the High School took place Tuesday morning, January 29th, in the University Auditorium. The following program was rendered: Anniversary March.....(Sanger)

Orchestra

Address—"The Creightons"

Ralph L. Neary

Reading of College Grades

Poem—"Hostages to Fame"

Brendan F. Brown

Reading of Grades IV, III, II High
Classes, by Rev. Robert M.
Kelley, Dean of the College.

Waltz (Hall)
Orchestra

Reading of Grades I, High Classes
Remarks by Rev. Father Mc-
McMenamy, Rector.

Leonora March (Raff)
Orchestra

The results of the examinations
were announced by Dean Kelley
as follows:

COLLEGE

Junior Class—Highest Honors:
P. Wayne Keitges. Honors: Daniel
L. Leary, William Mason, John
Little, Edward F. Fogarty.

Sophomore Class—Highest Hon-
ors: Lyle Doran. Honors: Harold
Kelley, Joseph Feiler, Charles
Kearney, Ralph Neary, Walter
Raynor, Percy Bell.

Sophomore B. S. Class—High-
est Honors: Francis Duffy. Hon-
ors: Elias Camel, Paul Kubitschek,
Joseph Homan, Raymond Bren-
nan.

Freshman Class—Highest Hon-
ors: Ralph Svoboda. Honors:
Brendan Brown, Patrick Darcy,
William Barry, Charles Maxwell,
Thomas McGovern, Ben Stern.

Freshman B. S. Class—Highest
Honors: Harold V. Dwyer. Hon-
ors: Milton Beitenman, Michael
Welbes, Charles Ching, Matthew
Severin, Albert Danielsén, Her-
man Chun, Bretislav Sedlacek,
Francis Shovlain.

Freshman Prelegal Class—High-

est Honors: George Rogers. Hon-
ors: William Garland.

HIGH SCHOOL

Fourth High A—Highest Hon-
ors: George Hennegan. Honors:
Leo Homan, George Marsh, Tim-
othy Fitzpatrick, Arthur Antony,
Emil Graff.

Fourth High B—Highest Hon-
ors: Jerry Burns. Honors: Henry
Sass, John Reilly, Joseph Berney,
Burke Shea, Eugene Slattery.

Third High A—Highest Honors:
Carl Kruger. Honors: Lois Meyer
James Fenton, Thomas Dempsey,
Basil Smith, Frank Ostronic, Don-
ald O'Brien.

Third High B—Highest Honors:
Frank J. Kastl. Honors: Joseph
Vojir, Everett Doyle, Harman
Kaup.

Second High A—Highest Hon-
ors: Frederick Nachtler. Hon-
ors: Jerome Runa, Edward Nus-
rallah.

Second High B—Highest Hon-
ors: Clarence Roach. Honors:
Aloysius Blum, Raymond Beck.

First High A—Highest Honors:
James Paul. Honors: John Mc-
Carten, John McGuigan, Rolla
Smith, Cecil Kelly, John O'Neil,
Herbert Lichtenberger, Julius
Hautzinger, Roland Hughes, James
Fitzgerald, Harry O'Halloran,
Clarence Smith.

First High B—Highest Honors:
Joseph Gogarty. Honors: Clar-
ence McAuliffe, Milo Marsh, James
Smith, Clifford Ludington, Ed-
ward Welsh, Bernard Jacobberger,
William Flanagan, Herbert Meile,

Leonard O'Dea, Michael Bende-kovic.

First High C—Highest Honors: Joseph Van Ackeren. Honors: Leonard Dieter, George Dauk, William Lyons, Peter Gepson.

First High D—Highest Honors: Anthony Montalbano. Honors: Edward Maloney.

Regimental drill in the gymnasium has proved far more successful than had been anticipated. The entire regiment can be accommodated; there is plenty of room for calisthenics, squad and company drill. Since the departure of Lieutenant Freehoff, Mr. Vickers, Captain in the 1st Nebraska Volunteers during the Spanish war, has had charge of the regiment. The long-expected rifles have at last arrived, and the officers are fast becoming proficient in rifle drill.

At the meeting held February 4th the subject chosen for the Creighton High School public debate was announced to the members of the Literary Society. Although the exact wording of the question has not as yet been finally determined, the question deals with the expediency or in expediency of our Government's policy in granting self-government to the Philippine Islands.

The members selected were: Mr. C. Heafey, Mr. B. Shea, Mr. E. Mehrens, Mr. H. Shom, Mr. J. Rielly and Mr. G. NicholSEN.

We have every reason for believing that the subject will prove to be both interesting and instructive. At the present time when so sacred and vital a question as that of the right of popular self-government is so widely, though perhaps not so wisely discussed, we think that the Philippine question is beyond a doubt a most timely one.

In the February issue of Popular Astronomy Father Rigge has an eleven-page article on The Lunar Laros. The object is to give non-professional readers an idea of how eclipses may be predicted. For this purpose all the one hundred and one lunar eclipses published in the American Ephemeris since the year of its inception in 1855 until the year 1919 are given with all their details of time, magnitude, duration and many other circumstances, together with the intervals between successive and conjugate eclipses, the latter being what might correctly be called the repetitions of former eclipses after an interval of eighteen years and ten or eleven days. The similarity between conjugate eclipses is so close that one might imagine he could predict eclipses by the aid of arithmetic alone. Along with two extensive tables the article is illustrated by three diagrams which give some of the data in a graphic way.

On December 18th, 1917, the

Senior Class of the College of Dentistry, under the direction of Dr. H. E. King, organized the "Odontological Society", the purpose of the society being to prepare future dentists, "joy-killers", to become active and leading members in dental circles. The following officers were chosen: L. L. Corfman, president; G. A. Bindewald, vice president; F. A. Peterson, secretary and treasurer. The first regular meeting of the society was held at the college on January 18, 1918, the subject under discussion being, "Fixed and Removable Bridges". Mr. Kascht and Mr. Shafer read papers favoring the removable piece, while Mr. Uebelacker and Mr. McKercher explained the advantages of the fixed piece. After a thorough discussion of the subject the meeting was closed by a short address by Dr. King. The second meeting was held on February 4th, the discussion on this occasion being the interesting subject of "Anesthetics". Mr. Peterson and Mr. Morgan had prepared papers on the subject of General Anesthetics, while Mr. Garrison and Mr. Edson gave talks on Local Anesthetics. Following the discussion the members of the faculty present, Drs. Harms, Crowley, Hipple, King and Graham, gave short talks on various subjects.

The Senior Sodality celebrated the beginning of the new semester by holding its semi-annual elec-

tion of officers. The three prefects chosen are Daniel Leary of Gratiot, Wisconsin; Ralph Neary, Lead, South Dakota, and James Russell of Omaha. The two first-named are rising orators of their native states and Mr. Russell is the well known feature writer on the Omaha Bee. Three candidates were allowed to make their act of consecration at the first meeting in February—Lester Spinharney, Henry Tharnish and Vincent Morrison.

Mrs. Charlotte Pfeiffer has kindly loaned to the University two cases of minerals for an indefinite time. They have been placed in the hallway on the third floor of the north wing of the Science Department where the students may freely see and study them. The collection of shells is especially fine. The minerals will be properly labeled as soon as their arrangement is completed. There are also a large mounted eagle, some old fashioned implements of one or two generations ago and many scientific curiosities.

At last the long-threatened has happened—the fast new cruiser has been launched. The "Catholic Club" went into dry dock for repairs, and when it floated again, lo! it was the "Newman Sodality". Every one seems to like the new name immensely and to feel that the ideals of the association

will now be more definite, and that sodality methods will produce more concrete results. The object of the Newman Sodality, in common with most student organizations of the University, will be to benefit the members directly, and indirectly through them the other students. It is hoped to attain this latter aim partly through example and partly through social entertainments or other works which the sodalists may be prompted to take up in the common interest. All the professional students who wish to join the Newman Sodality should hand in their names to some officer or to the director, Father Cassilly. As customary heretofore the general communion at eight o'clock on the third Sunday of each month in the University chapel will be continued. On the Communion days of January and February, the students of St. John's annex by their presence greatly swelled the attendance. The annual retreat of the professors and students of the professional schools, which is generally held in the University Chapel, will this year be combined with the men's Mission in St. John's Church beginning on Sunday evening, February 24th, and continuing every evening until the following Sunday. The preachers of the mission will be the Reverends Michael Leary and Claude Pernin. Any of the following members of the Newman Sodality will be glad to take names for

membership. President Vincent Morgan, Secretary J. V. Anderson. Committeemen—Medicine: James Martin, Frank Tobin, Henry Bongardt, Harry Sullivan. Law: Donald Robinson, J. V. Anderson, J. D. Cranney. Pharmacy: Eugene Smith, Frank Emerich. Dentistry: Lessing Sattler, Roman Nikolai.

The University Mixers Club gave a dance at Keep's Academy on Tuesday evening, February 5th, complimentary to the members of the faculty. This was the last affair of the club until after lent.

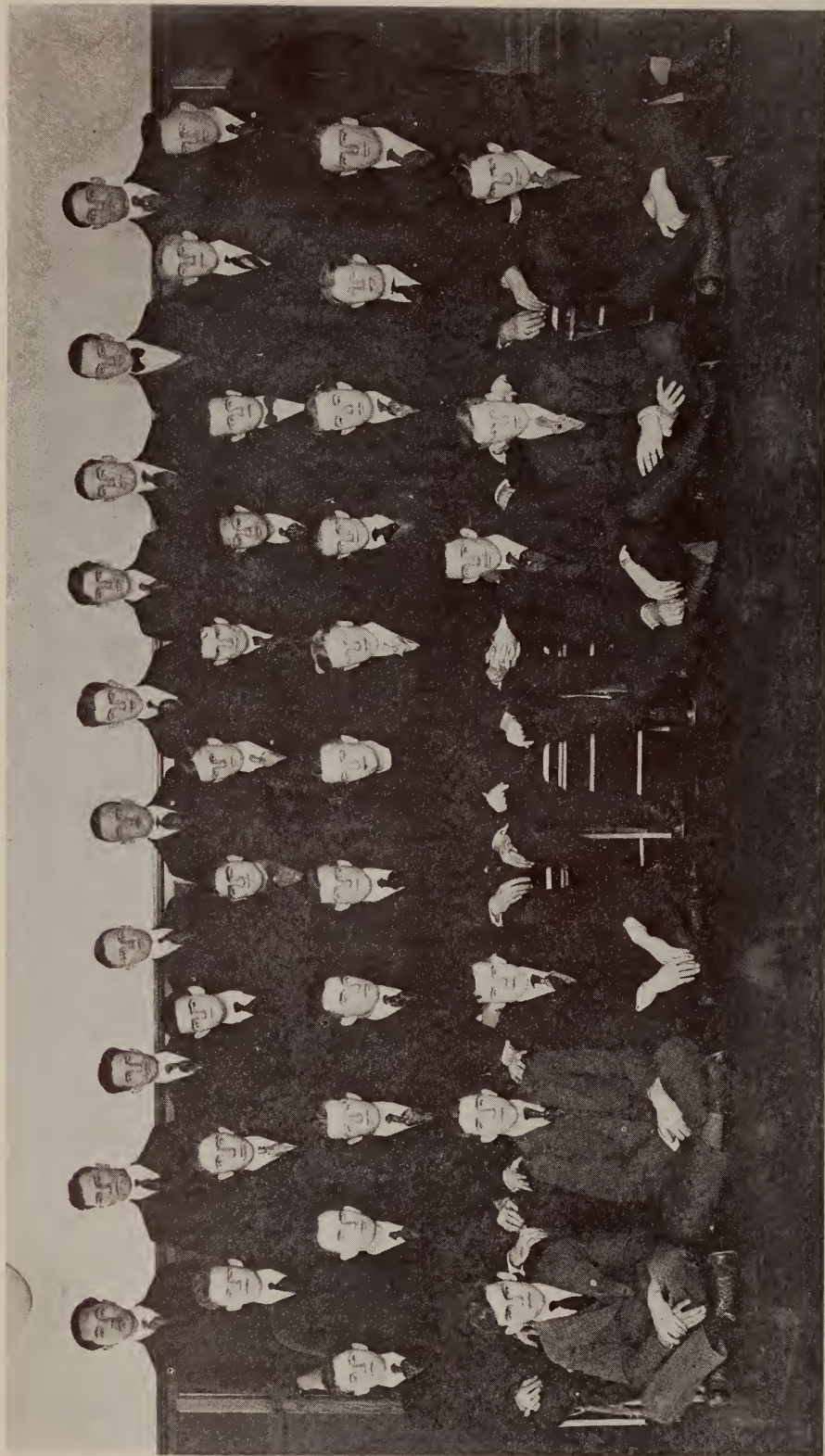
Clifford Long, Arts 1918, quarterback on the 'Varsity foot ball team in 1916, was in Omaha recently on his way from San Francisco to Minneapolis. Mr. Long has been stationed at Goat Island in the medical department of the Navy, and was selected, with seven others, to take an intensive training course at a hospital in Minneapolis.

Rev. E. J. Colgan, S. J., A. B. 1895, who for several years has been engaged in missionary work in British Honduras, was a recent visitor at the University.

Mr. Herbert S. Daniel, LL. B., formerly instructor in the College of Law, has recently been appointed to a position in the office of



SPEAKERS IN THE RECENT ORATORICAL CONTEST—Top row: Harold V. Dwyer, Maurice C. Bigelow, Julius A. Humphrey. Bottom row: James W. McGan, Joseph J. McGovern, Ralph L. Neary.



CREIGHTON ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION, 1917-18—Top row: Ching, La Stein, Humphrey, Keitges, Adams, Neary, Fogarty, Flannigan, Mayer, Boland. Second row: Mullen, Duffy, McGovern, E. Camel, Burbridge, Brown, Chun, Murphy, Prieshoff, Rogers. Third row: Koehler, Leadon, J. Russell, Randolph, Hootor, Rev. T. F. Wallace, McGan, Kastner, Doran, Kennebeck, Kenney. Bottom row: Barry, Lovely, Kelly, Hannon, Swoboda, Manley.

Alien Property Custodian Palmer at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Byron Reed, a former Arts student, was re-elected president of the Nebraska and Iowa Co-operative Mercantile Company, which held its fourth annual convention at the Castle Hotel, Omaha, in January.

Miss Gladys Shamp, senior in the College of Law, has been named by Oscar Allen, Food Administrator of Douglas County, as a member of the committee to assist in enforcing the rules and regulations of the United States Food Administration.

The Omaha Bee of January 27th gives the following account of the game between the 'Varsity Quintette and the Wesleyan College team, which was played on Saturday evening, January 26th: "Creighton, 36; Nebraska Wesleyan, 12.

Before one of the largest crowds of the season, Creighton basket ball quintette triumphed over Coach Kline's Nebraska Wesleyan crew at the Creighton gym last night, by an overwhelming score.

The contest was marked with fast work on the part of both teams. "Chuck" Kearney was undisputed star of the evening. He scored 24 of his teammates' points. Kearney took Vic Spittler's place at center and consistently outjumped the tall Warren,

much to the chagrin of the lanky Wesleyan center.

Play of both Kline's men and the Blue and White was rough. Due to repeated fouls committed by the local team, Wesleyan was able to chalk up 12 points, ten of which were gained by foulstrown by Warren. Only one field goal was made by the Ministers, the team that held the star Camp Funston basket ball squad, 30 to 19. And the local five defeated the much touted Wesleyans with Vic Spittler, one of the fastest men, out of the lineup on account of small pox.

Mills put Berry in again at guard, and Mullholland occupied Kearney's usual forward position. Although the usual well oiled machinery of the Omaha five was not so much in evidence last night, Berry played a stellar game.

The Wesleyan crew showed flashes of real speed at times, but the team work of the Creighton five proved too much for the Ministers to overcome, and they found themselves unable to get under the local's basket. Vandever and Berry both spoiled repeated attempts by Keaster and Carmen to take the ball into Creighton territory. Warren put up the best exhibition for the visitors.

In a scrappy preliminary game to the big contest of the evening the Creighton High School five decisively trimmed the fast School for the Deaf floor squad, 30 to 9.

Details of the game.

CREIGHTON

	FG	FT	PF	TF	Pts
Mullholland, r. f.....	2	0	4	0	4
Haley, l. f.....	2	0	2	0	4
Kearney, c.	10	4	1	2	24
Vandever, r. g.....	1	0	3	1	2
Berry, l. g.....	1	0	3	0	2
MacAllister (sub) l. f...	0	0	0	0	0
E. Camel (sub) r. g....	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	16	4	14	3	36

NEBRASKA WESLEYAN

	FG	FT	PF	TF	Pts
Keaster, r. f.....	0	0	1	0	0
Carmen, l. f.....	1	0	1	0	2
Warren, c.	0	10	1	1	10
Church, r. g.....	0	0	1	0	0
Tish, l. g.	0	0	1	0	0
Hinman (sub) r. g....	0	0	3	0	0
Kidd (sub) l. g.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	10	8	1	12

Referee: Warren Ritchie. Timekeeper and scorekeeper: Walt Gartner.
Time of halves: 20 minutes with 10-minute intermission.

Mr. Penrose E. Romig of Alliance, Nebraska, and Mr. C. E. Walsh of Omaha, both students in the College of Law, have recently made donations to the law library, the former of some rare old documents and the latter of late copies of Nebraska Session Laws.

Dr. G. M. Boehler, D. D. S. 1908, of Alma, Nebraska, has received his commission as first lieutenant and has been assigned to the University of Nebraska Hospital Unit. Dr. Boehler is a member of the State Board of Dental Secretaries, and was enlisted as a member of the Seventh Nebraska Regiment.

Dr. F. J. Kubitschek, D. D. S. 1914, a member of the dental faculty, has received his commission

as first lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps, and is now awaiting his call to active service. Dr. Walter Sorensen, D. D. S. 1914, also a member of the dental faculty, is already doing active service at Fort Logan, Houston, Texas.

Dr. J. W. Duncan, M. D. 1912, and Miss Marie Tomanek were married at St. Philomena's Church on Saturday, February 2, Rev. J. W. Stenson performing the ceremony. Dr. and Mrs. Duncan will make their home in Omaha.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Arthur J. Offerman, M. D. 1916, and Miss Clara Catherine Abts of Columbus, Nebraska, which took place at Columbus Tuesday morning, February 5th. Dr. Offerman has been located in Denver, where he is resident surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, and where they will make their home until the Doctor, who is a commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve, is called to active duty.

Mr. Harold McConnell, a former student of the Arts department, who has been at Camp Funston with the first draft army, has been chosen for the third Officers Training Camp at Funston.

Arthur Dailey, who was formerly a student in the University,

but who for the past few years has made his home in New York City, has been in the city the past month. Mr. Dailey has lately returned from France where he spent six months with the American Ambulance Corps.

Major H. L. Akin, M. D. 1901, who has been at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, for several months, sailed on January 29th for France.

Mr. Thomas E. Dunbar, LL. B. 1917, was recently appointed to the position of Inspector of Motor Transportation in the Quartermasters Depot, Chicago. He left on February 4th to take up his new duties with the government.

William Coyne of Madison, Wisconsin, a student in the pre-medical department of the University, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, on Monday evening, February 4th. Mr. Coyne was a star on the 1917 foot ball team and was also a member of the basket ball squad. He was popular both in college and athletic circles and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends. Death was due to an abscess in his ear. The remains were taken to Madison Tuesday night and interment made at that place.

William Coyne came to Creighton from Madison, Wisconsin, where for many years back the Coynes have been known and es-

teemed as a model Christian family. Of the five boys two are preparing for the priesthood. Bill felt that he, too was called to the sacred ministry. For that reason, having consulted with his reverend pastor, he welcomed the opportunity of entering Creighton where he determined to make every effort to prepare himself for admission into the seminary.

He was recommended as a worthy, admirable young man, and as such he came to be known. His professors praised his earnest endeavors to advance in his studies. A great lover of athletic games, especially foot ball in which he excelled, he saw to it that certain hours were set aside for study. Those in authority appreciated his strict adherence to rules and regulations. His companions, who played with him in the games, and were with him during hours of recreation, and Mr. Mills, the director of athletics at the University, were impressed by "Bill's" clean moral conduct. His words and actions were beyond reproach. As one of his team-mates remarked: "Bill Coyne is surely a good Catholic young man".

William Coyne was possessed by a lively faith, was very exact in the performance of his religious duties. During one of the foot ball games in which Coyne was showing to advantage, a young lad informed his father that that was Bill Coyne. "But", he con-

tinued, "you ought to see him in chapel at prayer".

Bill was a simple, honest man, not deceived by appearances, thoughtful of others, careful to avoid hurting the feelings of anyone. He would rather suffer torment than do a mean thing. A great lover of truth he would never stoop to deception. He was a most faithful friend—would die for one, if need be, with no thought of self. His absolute honesty was evident. He could be trusted under all circumstances to stand firm for truth and justice. And he was ever desirous to do what he could to help things along. A true Christian gentleman, he was a loyal student.

These few words may give some idea of the man whose loss we lament. He was prepared to die. His good life was a long preparation for a happy death. And on the day on which he yielded his pure soul to God, his more immediate preparation for the supreme moment was most edifying. "Bill's" death was a great loss and caused grief to many. But that he should have so lived and so died and so merited the crown of eternal justice is a great consolation to all. May we so live, that so we may die and enter into eternal life.

Dr. Joseph M. McCarthy, house physician at St. Joseph's Hospital, who was recently commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Re-

serve Corps, was ordered to report at the base hospital at San Antonio, Texas, and left for that place February 12th.

Founders' Day was observed at the University February 6th, instead of Thursday, February 7th, which was the eleventh anniversary of the death of Count John A. Creighton.

A Solemn High Mass was celebrated at St. John's church by Rev. F. X. McMenamy, S. J., president of the University, as celebrant, with Rev. J. F. McCarthy as deacon of the Mass and Rev. William F. Rigge sub-deacon. Right Rev. A. M. Colaneri presided in the sanctuary, and Very Rev. J. Ruesing of West Point was assistant priest. The deacons of honor were Very Rev. J. Jennette, and Rev. W. T. Kinsella, S. J. Rev. J. W. Stenson was master of ceremonies.

In his sermon Rev. Michael A. Shine of Plattsmouth paid an eloquent tribute to the courage and steadfastness of the Creightons during the early days of Nebraska in keeping their objective clearly before their minds and allowing nothing to interfere with the furthering of Nebraska's best interests, both physical and moral.

"They instituted the ranch system in this territory and founded some of the principal industries which have since placed it prominently before the world. But they did something better than

leave their names perpetuated in the foundation of the physical goods of this life. They gave of their wealth a house of learning and knowledge, which has done and will do much for the betterment of mankind.

Creighton University stands as a memorial to its founders, and all the glory that is merited by it is also reflected on its illustrious ancestors in a far greater degree".

It has been the custom of the faculty of the University to hold a banquet every year on February 7. Owing to war conditions and the need for economy, there was none this year.

In the basket ball tournament held at the 'Varsity Gymnasium on the evenings of February 6th, 7th and 8th, Coach Mills' quintette successfully vanquished the fast teams from Camp Dodge and Funston. The first game, Creighton vs. Camp Dodge, was played on Wednesday evening, February 6th, and was won by Creighton by a score of 27 to 13. On Thursday evening the Dodge and Funston teams clashed, the game going to the Dodge five. Friday evening, February 8th, the Blue and White defeated the Funston team by a score of 27 to 15. Speaking of the games the World-Herald had the following account:

"Creighton took the first game of the triple basket ball battle last night by trouncing the represent-

atives of Camp Dodge in a thrilling game at Creighton gym. The thousand-odd people that flocked to the big gym to see the battle were in a high pitch of excitement from whistle to whistle.

Blue and White were at a disadvantage in size. Men as miniature in stature as Eddie Haley or Eddie Mulholland are always at a disadvantage when they face men like Lieutenant Hugg.

Shortly after play had begun in the first period Referee Kline called a foul on Murphy and Kearney tossed the ball into the hoop without touching the wire. A few minutes later that same gentleman raced down the floor and dropped in the first field goal of the game. Haley added two more tallies with a long basket and then the soldiers proceeded to come to the front.

The Iowans overcame the Creighton lead and at the close of the first period led the Catholics, 10 to 7.

Coach Mills and his boys got their heads together during the rest period and decided things could not proceed thus.

The Blue and White five, therefore, opened up the second half with the most brilliant exhibition that team has put up this year.

Captain Mulholland showed, for the first time his real ability, and dropped in the pretty field goals before the half had fairly started. Kearney shot a foul basket and

then startled the stands with a difficult field goal.

The soldiers rushed the ball from the floor, fighting hard for every inch, and standing beneath their goal made nine consecutive attempts to place the ball in the hoop and on each failed miserably.

Lieutenant Hugg, captain of the Camp Dodge five and former state university star, shone for the visitors at right forward. Hugg's close guarding supplied several of the thrills of the game.

Glen McAllister took Eddie Haley's place at forward and the Creightonites just plugged right along piling up the score.

The locals outclassed the soldiers in basket-shooting, floor work and team work, but in following their shots they were far inferior to the Iowans.

As a preliminary to the Creighton Dodge battle, the Commerce High staged a fast, snappy and exciting battle, which the Commerce High won by the score of 20 to 6. The Commerce boys played the Creighton lads off their feet, and it was one of the roughest contests on the Creighton floor this season. Camero, right forward of the Commerce High, played a star game, making eight points for his team.

CREIGHTON

	FG	FT	TF	PF	Pts
Haley, l. g.	4	0	0	0	8
Berry, r. g.	0	0	2	2	0
Kearney, c.	5	5	1	0	15
Vandiver, l. f.	2	0	0	3	4
Mulholland, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0

McAllister, sub.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	5	4	5	27

DODGE

	FG	FT	TF	PF	Pts
Murphy, l. g.	2	0	0	2	4
Nelson, r. g.	0	0	0	0	0
Rector, c.	1	0	0	2	2
Allison, l. f.	0	0	0	2	0
Hugg, r. f.	0	3	0	0	0
Stevenson, sub. l. g.	2	0	0	0	4
Campbell, sub. r. g.	0	0	0	0	0
Swincy, sub. r. f.	0	0	1	0	0

Totals 5 3 1 6 13

Officials: Referee, Klein (Nebraska Wesleyan); scorer, Walter Gartner; timekeeper, Blozies. Time of halves, twenty minutes.

Creighton's victorious basket ball five added another scalp to its belt last evening by defeating Camp Funston's all-star quintette, 27 to 15, in a fast, sparkling game at Creighton gym before a big crowd of fans.

"Chuck" Kearney, the Blue's shifty center, harvested much of the glory and a total of seventeen points for his team through four field goals and nine free throws. Eddie Haley, left forward, scored ten points by means of five field goals, the two players registering all of Creighton's tallies.

Lieutenant Carl Hodge, former Williams College player and All-Eastern forward, monopolized the scoring for the soldiers, gathering in eleven of Camp Funston's fifteen points.

Uncovering a splendid burst of speed and teamwork at the opening of the game, the collegians played rings around the invaders for several minutes. Hodge torpedoed the attack, however, by

dropping in a neat field goal for the first score of the evening.

Save for this brief period, the Blue and White set the pace in scoring throughout the entire game. Kearney, the ever-reliable, evened matters with two clean goals on fouls committed by Samuelson and Fitzgerald.

From that time on until the final bell, Creighton maintained a safe lead over the soldiers through the effective basket shooting of Haley and Kearney, aided and abetted by Mulholland, Vandiver and Berry on every play, offensive and defensive.

Funston's much-touted scoring machine was helpless before the guarding of Mully and Vandiver. Painfully hurt in the second period, Mulholland stuck in the game to the finish, breaking up Funston's plays with unusual regularity.

Kearney had the range on the iron hoop and electrified the big crowd with several beautiful goals tossed from the middle of the floor. Haley's shooting eye was true to form and he sank baskets as often as the ball was worked down to him.

Fast, snappy work by both teams, especially in the first half

which ended with the score 18 to 8 in favor of Creighton, provided one of the finest exhibitions of basket ball seen on a local floor this season. With a comfortable margin of lead, the collegians slowed up some somewhat in the second half but held the Funstoneers safely to the end of the game.

Kearney and Hodge vied with each other on free throws to goal from fouls, the Creighton center having the best of the argument with nine scores out of twelve chances. Hodge sank six out of a possible ten.

CREIGHTON

	FG	FT	TF	PF	Pts
Haley, l. f.	5	0	0	2	10
Berry, r. f.	0	0	0	1	0
Kearney, c.	4	9	2	1	17
Mulholland, l. g.	0	0	2	0	0
Vandiver, r. g.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	9	9	5	5	27

CAMP FUNSTON

	FG	FT	TF	PF	Pts
Lansing, l. f.	0	0	0	1	2
Hodge, r. f.	2	7	0	1	11
Lloyd, c.	1	0	0	2	2
Fitzgerald, r. g.	0	0	3	0	0
Samuelson, l. g.	0	0	0	3	0
Burkenroad, sub.	0	0	0	0	0
Morrison, sub.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	7	3	7	15

Officials: Referee, Kline (Nebraska Wesleyan); scorer, Walt Gartner. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

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Vol. IX. No. 6.

March 20, 1918.

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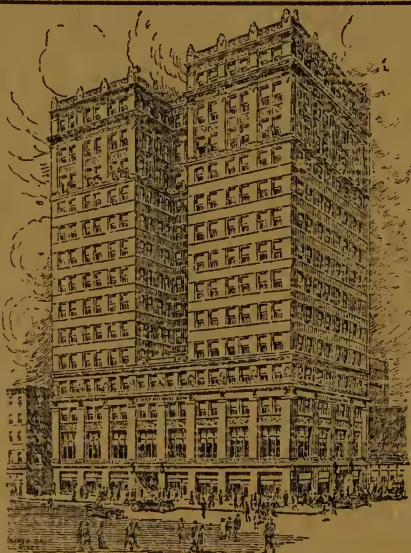
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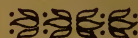
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VOL. IX
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THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

March 20
1918

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Vol. IX
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THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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JOHN HUNTER.

H. von W. Schulte, A. B., M. D.

T

HE dawn of the modern period of medicine belongs to the latter half of the eighteenth century and is marked by a change of attitude on the part of men of science. Interest waned in efforts to formulate ambitious systems of medicine, often fanciful and always insufficiently grounded in observation. A sense of the vast complexity of nature was acquired and the appreciation of the variety and detail of living beings awakened curiosity and stimulated interest in the collection of facts on a broader basis than had been before attempted and led men to search for the underlying principles by induction from observed and verifiable data. Research became more critical and detailed; attempts were made to classify on a natural basis; the special problem came more and more to the fore and theories that could be tested by experiment grew in favor. As men choose tasks within their capacity and set about their accomplishment by the use of such simple means as they can control, they begin to make progress and this practical humility and the collective endeavors of many workers counts for as much, probably for more, in the advance of science, than the inspiration of an occasional genius.

Closely examined, the greatest men of science are found to represent the best aspiration of their period and their excellence consists in the vigor and completeness with which they have

*Junior Dean, College of Medicine. Professor of Anatomy.

accomplished the task which their contemporaries were toiling to perform. Because we lose sight of the many, we over-estimate originality and readily pronounce great men in advance of their age. It has been said that the best task of the teacher is to make the truth alive and the great leaders of medicine and science have done this by embodying in their own personalities what was worthiest in their times and transmitting it to posterity through their pupils. The greatest men live largely in the institutions they have organized or reformed and in the movements they have animated. We seekers after new things and admirers of individual achievement do well to remember that these most desirable results are surely gained by organizing an environment and mental attitude in our schools and among our people favorable to their development and that our progress is hazardous if we rely solely on the accident of high ability. The lesson of history is that each can do his part and that the general effort of the many supports the leaders and attains its fruition in the accomplishment of the best.

And so the name of John Hunter, perpetuated by a great museum, which he founded, is bright among the British worthies of the eighteenth century, not wholly, perhaps not even chiefly, for his individual accomplishment and his many publications, but rather for the vigor of his personality and the stimulus of his teaching in a time when new ideas were beginning to germinate and more objective methods in medicine and in science at large were coming to prevail.

The time of his greatest activity was a period in English history with which we Americans are very familiar—the earlier two-thirds of the reign of George III, the days of Pitt and Burke, of Dr. Johnson and his circle, of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Benjamin West, of Cavendish and Black and Joseph Priestly.

If we wish to form some notion of the general state of medicine in England in the generation before Hunter, we can find its unedifying portrayal in the pages of Dr. Smollett, whose revolting description of the apprenticeship of Roderic Random and his experiences in the sick-bay of a British man-of-war on the

unlucky expedition against Carthagera, for all its brutality and grossness, is probably not an exaggeration. The surgeon was associated with the barber; the physician with the apothecary, and the great bulk of both professions were grossly ignorant and drastic in their methods of treatment. Educational facilities were rudimentary and the time allotted to the most important topics was absurdly inadequate. As late as the middle of the century anatomy and surgery were taught in thirty-six lectures, and Dr. Nicholls, the preceptor of William Hunter, John's elder brother, undertook to teach anatomy, pathology, physiology and midwifery in thirty-nine.

The Act of 1745 dissolving the alliance of the barbers and surgeons was of great importance in rendering an improvement in education possible. From the time of Henry VIII, these, to our mind, sufficiently distinct callings were legally united. The barbers were, however, limited to minor operations, such as blood-letting and the extraction of teeth, while the surgeons similarly were distrained from hair-cutting and shaving. The striped pole survives today as the memorial of the one-time phlebotomizing barber, and symbolizes the arm wound with a bandage, while the basin formerly associated with it can still be seen over many a barber shop in France, with a scallop out of its brim to let it rest more snugly against the arm of the patient.

Anatomy was taught under the auspices of these barber-surgeons and for purposes of dissection the law allowed them annually the bodies of four executed murderers. Though capital punishment was frequent and for offenses which often to us seem venial, yet English and Scotch law permitted only the bodies of murderers to serve the purposes of science, and this stupid legislation has undoubtedly fostered the aversion to dissection in English speaking communities which survives in a hampering prejudice long after its origin has been forgotten. At the period of which we are speaking, dissection was limited in amount and confined to the hall of the barbers under penalty of a rather heavy fine. The readers in anatomy were usually appointed from the

College of Physicians, and that the knowledge and teaching of these physician-anatomists was far superior to the circumstances of their work, is sufficiently shown by the names of the incumbents, to mention only a few; in addition to these the illustrious Harvey, Gleason, Willis and Lower are memorialized in the vocabulary of anatomy. There were in the times of John Hunter, William, his brother, and his nephew and pupil, Dr. Baillie, the famous author of the Treatise on Morbid Anatomy, and brother of the poetess, Johanna Baillie.

With the passage of the Act of 1745, the monopoly of the barber-surgeons was terminated and numerous private dissecting rooms were opened in London. One of the most successful of these was that of the brilliant lecturer and accomplished investigator, Dr. William Hunter. This gifted man, in addition to establishing himself as the first independent teacher of anatomy in England and carrying on a large practice in obstetrics, has the merit of having introduced practical dissection for students of medicine.

Attracted by his brother's rising fame, John Hunter, then in his twentieth year, came to London in 1784, and entered his brother's establishment, where he soon distinguished himself by his zeal and industry and made such rapid progress that shortly he was charged with the direction of students in their dissections. The next year he became the pupil of Cheselden in surgery. Cheselden was the most prominent surgeon of his day and was famous through Europe for his operation for stone. At his death Hunter continued his studies under Percival Pott, whose name is preserved in our terms, Pott's fracture and Pott's disease. It is thus seen that John Hunter's education was the best that the time afforded so far as his professional studies were concerned. In other respects it was less satisfactory; he was neglectful of his schooling and at a later period made but a poor fist of it at Oxford, which may serve to explain how this exceptional man was a dull lecturer and in his writings becomes halting when he has to express abstract ideas. These deficiencies, coupled with a domineering temper and manners

blunt even for the days of good King George, did much to retard his progress to repute and all his life disturbed his relations with his fellow practitioners.

For ten years he continued his studies and already had attracted attention as an anatomist, for both his knowledge and original observations, when, following an attack of inflammation of the lungs, his health became impaired and he was advised to seek a more southern climate. Accordingly he asked and obtained an appointment as staff-surgeon and accompanied the expedition to Belleisle, and in the following year saw service in Portugal. Here he not only gained an extensive knowledge of gun-shot wounds, which many years later he embodied in a treatise on the subject, intended to be the crowning achievement of his life, but employed his leisure to make observations upon hibernation and begin the collection of objects of natural history, which was to form his most engrossing interest.

Hunter, retired on half pay, returned to London in 1753, where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of surgery and in those scientific labors, which were so fruitful and have had so large and continued an influence as to constitute an important element in the British tradition of surgery and anatomy, for the man who became the first surgeon of his day and was the founder of the Hunterian Museum of anatomy and pathology, appeared to his contemporaries as a physiologist and is still so styled by his countrymen. This is not due alone to the fact that he devoted much thought to physiological problems for though he studied digestion, hibernation, animal heat and muscular motion, his works on strictly anatomical subjects are numerous and quite as important, but rather results from the spirit in which he conducted his investigations and instruction. It was his way to combine the study of the structure of an organ or a part with that of its function, as he puts it in some of his titles, "the structure and economy" of this or that. Now this is one of the historical ways of studying living things. It goes back to Aristotle and in modern times, from one of its greatest exemplars, is often spoken of as the method of Cuvier;

and while the increase of facts to be remembered and the specialization of methods of study have tended of late to separate physiology and anatomy, it is well to bear in mind that this divorce is relatively recent and results from the limitation of man's capacity and not because of any natural incompatibility in the subjects. In Europe anatomy and physiology remained united in the times of Johannes Miller, the master of Schwann, who with his discovery of the *role* of the cell in plants and animals inaugurated the modern period of biology; and in England today histology is taught by physiologists. The method, which may be described as synthetic, because it attempts to bring together the facts of structure and of function, is especially important in medical training, and the effort to associate the action of parts with their arrangement is one of the best rules a student can make for his own guidance in the best education he can get—the education he gives himself.

Many of Hunter's investigations were in the field of what we now call functional adaptation, that is, the study of the changes induced in an organ by the operations it performs. Thus, for example, he accustomed a sea-gull to feed upon barley, and demonstrated an increase in the muscles of the gizzard consequent upon the increased work demanded of it. Of a similar nature was his study of the development of the collateral circulation following the ligature of a large artery. His observations here were incident to some experiments upon the growth of horns, and are especially interesting as illustrating the oftentimes directly practical application of work undertaken in a spirit of pure enquiry. Hunter ligated the carotid of a deer when the antlers were in the velvet, and noted that the antler on the operated side became cold to the touch. He wished to ascertain whether it would be promptly shed or retained longer than usual. A week or so later he was surprised to find that it had regained its warmth and was increasing in size. Doubting the success of his ligature he had the animal killed and on dissection found his ligature in place; but small branches of the artery above and below it had enlarged and restored the blood supply

to the distal part of the vessel. Hunter referred this to the "stimulus of necessity"; we should call it functional adaptation or the effect of increased use of the collateral vessels.

At this time Hunter had a patient suffering from aneurism of the popliteal artery. Two methods of treatment were then in vogue, both commonly fatal. Either he might cut down upon the aneurism and, ligating above and below it, evacuate its contents, or, as Pott advised, amputate the limb above the diseased portion of the artery. Hunter was a conservative surgeon and considered any operation a confession of therapeutic failure, "the act of an armed savage, who attempts to get that by force which a civilized man would get by stratagem", not a bad point of view for a surgeon or even a statesman. But Hunter, relying on the ability of the collateral vessels to maintain the circulation, as in his experiment upon the stag, tied the femoral artery in the space known as Hunter's canal, with the fortunate result that in six weeks time the patient was able to walk out of the hospital. This operation, as an Italian surgeon testifies, "excited the greatest wonder, and awakened the attention of all the surgeons in Europe". Twenty-two years later, in 1817, a pupil of John Hunter, Sir Astley Cooper, tied the abdominal aorta for aneurism.

As a teacher, Hunter was influential rather than popular, but among his pupils were men of importance in their day. Besides Cooper, there was Everard Home, the first custodian of the Hunterian Museum; Cline, to whom we owe the preservation of some of Hunter's writings; Abernethy, Carlisle, Macartney, Physic of Philadelphia, and immortal Jenner. With the latter, Hunter maintained a correspondence as long as he lived; Jenner residing at Berkley and an ardent student of natural history, was constantly besought for birds and fish and especially hedgehogs, upon which Hunter was for many years experimenting in the course of his studies of animal heat and hibernation. It is interesting to note that the discoverer of vaccination was also a student of the habits of the cuckoo, upon which he at length composed a paper, which Hunter presented to the Royal Society

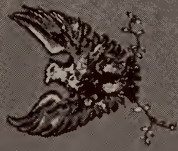
and which lead to his admission to that honorable and historic body of scientists.

Hunter's letters, which alone have been preserved, are terse and brief. Sometimes he advises Jenner upon the treatment of patients under his care; sometimes tells him of pictures he is purchasing for him in London; but for the most part they deal with scientific work and are, as has been said, largely concerned with specimens desired or acknowledged for the museum. Hunter was apparently amused at times by his own numerous demands for he concludes one letter with the sentence, "I hear you saying, 'there is no end of your wants'." In another occurs the pithy advice, on Jenner's suggesting a solution of one of their problems, "I think your solution is just; but why think? Why not try the experiment?" This phrase in a slightly modified form, was so constantly on the lips of one of America's greatest teachers of anatomy, as almost to have become the watchword of his laboratory—why think? Investigate—the sense being that in science speculation without observation and experiment is but a barren method.

But the chief interest of Hunter and the favorite object of his exertions was that collection, which after his death passed into the care of the Royal College of Surgeons and forms the nucleus of the famous Hunterian Museum. He planned to illustrate the structures and physiology of the various types of animals, invertebrate as well as vertebrate, in a series of dissections and mounted specimens, so that a student could see clearly the actual conditions of the organs and gain a broad basis for his biological education. To the preparation, description and arrangement of this material Hunter devoted such leisure as could be snatched from the demands of his practice and expended upon it his entire resources. The program was a most ambitious one for an individual unassisted by any foundation or public funds, and when we reflect that the individual who accomplished it was an eminent and busy surgeon and a man in far from robust health, the performance seems little short of marvelous. It has been ascertained that Hunter anatomized fully five hundred



FIRST LIEUTENANT WM. J. CORBOY, S. J., member of the Arts College Faculty, now Regular Army Chaplain, Fortress Monroe.



A GROUP OF CREIGHTON DENTAL GRADUATES WHO ARE ENGAGED IN ACTIVE SERVICE—All are First Lieutenants. Top row—
 D. S. 1917: Geo. M. Boehler.
 Bottom row—E. F. Wise. D. D. S. 1915. Bottom row—E. F. Wise. D. D. S. 1915. Bottom row—E. F. Wise. D. D. S. 1915.

species of animals, not counting his repeated dissections of different individuals of the same species. Add to this that many of his preparations are beautifully worked out, of delicate and difficult craftsmanship, and that his observations were carefully and systematically recorded, and it is well nigh incredible that one man, however ingenious or industrious, could have accomplished so much. To say that the collection at the time of Hunter's death contained upwards of ten thousand preparations, gives but a faint notion of the persistent and strenuous labor involved.

What was the daily life of this Titan, and how did he contrive to be not only surgeon and anatomist, but physiologist and wide-ranging student of nature as well? Literally he lived for his work and for nothing else,—the whole man, the whole strength of his being and intellect was concentrated, day by day and year by year upon his self-appointed task, systematically, persistently, but without strain or hurry, anxiety or impatience. His daily routine was to rise before six and occupy himself with dissection until nine, when he breakfasted. After breakfast he saw patients at his house until twelve, when it was his custom to set forth on his rounds; he was most punctual in keeping his engagements and insisted upon a like punctuality in others. At four he dined, the fashionable hour in those days, and afterwards fell asleep for an hour. Then repairing to his study he occupied himself with recording his observations, preparing his lectures and papers. His household retired at twelve, but Hunter regularly continued his work until one or two o'clock or even later in summer, reducing his sleep to but four or five hours a day. He took no wine, and followed none of the sports of the fashionable, his recreation being his visits to a house on the confines of the city where he kept his animals and for many years maintained a flock of geese for their eggs, for, as he remarked: "It would almost appear that this mode of propagation was intended for observation".

The later years of Hunter's life brought him the external benefits of success, in honor and position and material goods—

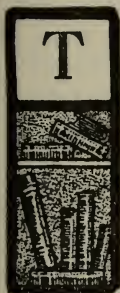
and he continued to enjoy what from the first he had had, the inward satisfaction of purposeful labor. On the death of Percival Pott at a ripe old age, he became the acknowledged chief of the profession in London; his museum attracted distinguished visitors from the continent, among them Cuvier, who had drawings made of many of its preparations. He was elected to membership in the chief scientific societies at home and abroad, among the latter, it is pleasant to recall, the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia. His death was sudden, on the 22nd of October, 1793, of sclerosis of the coronary arteries. His estate sufficed to discharge his debts and leave his museum unencumbered. This was subsequently purchased by the government for 15,500 pounds, a sum equal to about half its value in the opinion of his scientific contemporaries.

This, then, is the barest outline of a life conspicuous for its singleness of purpose, and, if we are to draw a lesson from it, surely it shows the value of a personality in the development of a science. What this man accomplished by his individual exertion is an index of what each in his degree may attain, but even more of the path that must be followed; the lesson is very hard but the receipt is very simple—work. And the reward, if the work is faithful and persistent, is the formation of useful habits and the production of a character, that is unwearied in well-doing. This much of Hunter's achievement is within the scope of any one of us and in it we may find the true enjoyment of a professional life.



WASHINGTON IN WAR-TIME.

*E. J. McVann



THE old, leisurely, slow-moving Washington of pre-war times is gone. What was once a quiet, polite, somewhat Southern city is now a fair imitation of Chicago or Pittsburg. The war activities have brought in over 50,000 additional workers and, it is estimated, have added 100,000 to the total population. Thirty thousand additional workers are to come in 1918.

The housing, officing, feeding and transportation of this added population has strained the facilities of the city to the breaking-down point. The hotels are jammed all the time. The boarding, rooming and apartment houses are crowded. The street cars are packed during the rush hours. As an observer remarked: "All that is needed to make us veritable sardines is the addition of the oil!"

All of the old departments of the Government have been expanded enormously and many entirely new departments have been created to take care of the war work. The furnishing of offices and office supplies for the thousands of new people has been a tremendous task. After commandeering all the available office space in the city, including several new apartment houses, the Government was forced to build a number of temporary office buildings. These are the crude type made familiar by the great expositions: wood frames covered with "staff". The finish and partitions are of pulpboard, or bristolboard. The ground space occupied is measured in acres instead of square feet. The Ford Motor Company, which had just moved into a handsome new structure on Pennsylvania avenue, gave it up at the request of the War Department and vacated in a couple of hours.

*LL. B. 1914.

The constant stream of transient visitors and the great number of what might be called "permanent transients" kept in Washington by work directly connected with the war activities, are obliged to submit to the discomforts occasioned by the conditions outlined. One Chicago man, who arrived at midnight, telephoned from the station to every hotel in the directory and could not get a room. He spent the remainder of the night on a bench in the station. Another transient, more resourceful, (said to be from Philadelphia, but that is impossible of belief) tried nine hotels and then telephoned to a hospital, where he secured a comfortable room during his stay.

Notwithstanding all the turmoil, hurly-burly and discomfort, there is not much complaint. No doubt the thought is present in the mind of everyone in Washington of the discomforts endured heroically by the men at the actual front and this thought minimizes even the worst that upside-down Washington has to offer.

To the observer, who is inclined to be philosophical, the most amusing phase of this war-time Washington is the bewilderment of the real Washingtonians, especially the old-time employees of the Government during the calm days of peace. Under the old conditions, their work and their lives were ordered according to a routine. The average person among them followed this routine as faithful as a devotee practices his religion. They did as little work as could be spread over the hours required and then went calmly home to their lawns and gardens, or to the practice of certain callings after hours which caused the practitioners to be dubbed "sundowners". Now they are elbowed and buffeted by the invaders, who are hustling, bustling, urgent, important people. These last observe no hours. They work all day and night, apparently. Department buildings that were formerly given over to the watchman and janitors exactly at 4:30 P. M. blaze now in every window until all hours of the night.

The street cars, where nearly everybody had a seat in the old days, now swarm with people all day long. The stores

are crowded and the sales people and delivery men have entirely given up all idea of prompt service. The only way to get merchandise is to go in determinedly, corner someone behind the counter, pick out your stuff and "lug" it off yourself. It is a common spectacle to see staid and respectable officeholders proceeding down fashionable "F" street, laden with house or office supplies. No longer can the willing colored "boy" be found to relieve one of such tasks. He is either puffed up with importance as assistant superintendent of the dumping of wastebaskets in the Ordnance or Aviation Department, or has been drafted and gone off to wear khaki in one of the numerous camps.

Very few of the shopkeepers have awakened to the opportunity presented by the influx of people, so far as replenishing their stocks is concerned. It is an everyday occurrence to find the leading stores out of the staple articles of everyday use or wear. Last week, a Washington man visited nine places where shoes were sold and could not obtain a pair of rubbers. Under such conditions, the retailer may ask almost any price he pleases and he pleases to ask the very highest in most cases. There is no Food Administration or Fuel Administration to curb him, if he is not dealing in the articles controlled by these two departments.

Stories are current about the fabulous rents exacted and paid for living quarters. A young man furnished a modest apartment for himself and his wife just before war was declared, which he leased at \$2,000 per annum. He went into one of the training camps, got his commission, sent his wife back to her parents and leased his apartment furnished for \$7,000 a year for the balance of his lease. One of the numerous assistants to the Attorney-general had to have a house and took one, with the furniture in, that cost the owner of the furniture \$65 a month, at \$250 per month. Another man, with a small five room place for which he paid the same rent, \$65, rented four of the rooms to two army officers for \$200 a month.

To the high-salaried \$1 a year men, drawing from their regular employers all the way from \$5,000 to \$25,000 a year,

these prices are not important, but the landlords generally have been taking advantage of the situation to such an extent that the low salaried clerks in the various departments, whose pay has been the same for years, are in hard straits and Congress has come to their rescue, with a rent-profiteering prevention measure that is designed to restore rents to the normal level. Whether it will become a law is yet a question.

To add to all the other troubles of the enforced dweller at the Nation's capital, the winter, which is usually as mild as a Nebraska November, has been vying in rigor this year with northern New England. Snow has followed snow. In between, rain and sleet varied the program. Zero weather has been so common that it is no longer regarded as a phenomenon. The street cleaning department has suffered from the lack of common labor and Washington, which used to be a model city in respect to municipal order and cleanliness, now really rivals Chicago and Pittsburg in dirt and disorder.

But who cares? After all is said, there is still the magnificent spectacle of a great nation preparing vigorously for war. Congress took a notion not long ago to "investigate" the activities of the various departments and see what they had accomplished. Your readers have heard the full tale from the daily press: A navy equipped and ready and now in foreign waters, earning the commendation of our allies by its splendid performances. A great army, created out of nothing, housed in camps and cantonments, trained quickly and being sent by thousands "over there" notwithstanding the tremendous difficulty of providing transportation and transport, due to the enormous war traffic. The foreign officers now here are unanimous in declaring that the mobilization, equipment and transportation of this army is the greatest achievement the world has ever seen. To one who is disposed to be critical, there is plenty to criticise, but the true, loyal American, looking back to the date of the declaration of war and visualizing the contrast between then and now, must take off his hat, if he does not wave it over his head with a cheer of commendation, for the

men who have had the responsibility and the labor of creating, equipping, organizing and moving our army. It is a lesson in patriotism. The American nation is alive and awake and is wasting no time over recrimination and criticism. When the history of this conflict is finally written, the American share in it will not be one of which we need be ashamed.

To the eye of the ordinary American, unaccustomed to military spectacles, the first notable thing in Washington is the presence everywhere of uniformed men. The sober khaki of the U. S. A. is the most frequent, of course, but all the other colors of the rainbow are represented, it would seem, from the horizon blue of France to the olive green of Italy. There are Canadian, English, Serbian, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese soldiers and officers and the military attaches of the South American embassies and legations now all sport their most elegant uniforms. The deep blue of our Navy is the only familiar color, to the eyes of those used to the old standards. That was the color of the dress clothes of the once famous "Edward Creighton Guard" that flourished in Omaha in the late '80s, of which the Captain was Constantine J. Smyth, now the honored Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Not apparent on the surface, to the eye of the casual observer, is the effect of the most important war measure that the Federal government has adopted, viz., the taking over of the railways. The changes that have followed that move have been far-reaching and are likely to affect permanently our national life. Before that action was taken, the most powerful administrative body in the whole government was the Interstate Commerce Commission. It dealt with questions involving billions of dollars and its work touched every man who paid a cent of freight, which means a respectable number of people in every village and hamlet reached by any railway and thousands, of course, in the larger cities. The newly-appointed director general of railways has taken the position that the power conferred

on the president and exercised by the director general, supersedes the powers conferred by Congress upon the commission. If this theory holds, the commission has been superseded. It is not likely that the question will be tested, because the director general has been careful so far to issue his orders to the railways, where his power is unquestioned, and to "request" the commission to approve the orders when they take the shape of traffic, showing what freight charges are to be paid and what regulations are to be observed. He has also appointed Hon. Charles A. Prouty, Director of Valuation for the Commission and formerly for many years a member of that body, as his representative to deal with all questions in which the shipping public is interested. This gives the shippers a "friend at court" and will probably be satisfactory to them.

Practically no new complaints are being filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the lawyers who have specialized in that practice are now busy with other matters than contested cases. Some of them are \$1 a year men, in the service of the government and others are following the less patriotic course of looking after the affairs of their former clients, which bring those clients in contact with the Shipping Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Fuel and Food Administrations and other bodies that have grown immensely in importance as the war conditions have forced the government into practical or actual commandeering of entire lines of manufacturing and production of war materials. The entire coal business of the country, some 600,000,000 tons, is now in the hands of the Fuel Administration. Prices are fixed by it, all contracts supervised strictly and the conditions under which the production, transportation, sale and re-sale of this enormous tonnage are carried on, are all enforced by the proper officials of the Administration. The readers of the CHRONICLE have probably seen the workings of this new department of the government as exemplified by the State Fuel Administrators. Back of them are the district representatives, one for every coal field in the United States, sitting side by side with a railway

representative and telling the coal producers where their shipments must go and to whom.

The Fuel Administration is at work at the present time on a plan for "zoning" the territory of consumption of the United States specifying just what mining districts shall supply each zone with its coal. This plan is made for the purpose of preventing what is called cross-hauling of coal, which means the hauling of the coal produced in one district through one or more other districts to where it is to be consumed. At first blush, cross-hauling seems an economic waste, especially in these times when every car and locomotive should be used to its fullest capacity and all waste eliminated, but the practical working out of the *plan* is an easy matter compared with the difficulties that will be encountered when the attempt is made to impose it on the consumers of coal. Scarcely a day passes within which a delegation of alarmed consumers is not present to argue with the Fuel Administration the dire results that will follow if it is not made an exception and permitted to get its coal where it has always come from. People who are equipped to use anthracite will not adapt themselves readily to semi-anthracite, or people who have been used to semi-bituminous to the ordinary high volatile, long-flame, low carbon, high ash bituminous. Questions of smoke ordinances, grates, stokers, etc., etc., also enter into the matter and will bring about protests from city authorities and from big interests who have bought the special appliances adapted to one kind of coal and are to be "switched" to another.

The whole coal question is a very serious one. The Government statisticians estimate that the supply of coal in 1917 was 50,000,000 tons short of the demand. Already this year, chiefly on account of the failure of transportation by rail, the supply has fallen below the corresponding figures of 1917 by over 20,000,000 additional tons. Six weeks of this year are gone and strenuous efforts will have to be made if the tonnage of 1917 is to be duplicated, to say nothing of making up the 50,000,000 tons shortage. The Government hopes to straighten out the

rail transportation tangle, through its control of the railroads and to limit non-essential consumption by steam coal users. Both of these things will have to be done if the country is to have coal enough for essential purposes next winter. Coal producers have not been given much incentive to stimulate production, because their business has been strictly regulated and their prices arbitrarily fixed, while prices in all other staple lines of production have been permitted to go to high figures. It is thought, now that the Fuel Administration has had a chance to size up the effect of regulation for the first coal year, which runs from April 1 to March 31, that body will become convinced that *price* is not so essential as the volume of production and that it will recommend a more liberal policy by the government in dealing with the coal producer. Evidence of that frame of mind is found in recent orders, allowing advances of 40c per ton in the prices in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland fields. If that stimulates production in those fields, other advances are pretty sure to be made.

Today "Heatless Monday", the sun is shining brightly in the Capital and the finishing of this article indicates that office work may be performed, notwithstanding the edict of the Fuel Administration cutting off both artificial heat and light. The psychological effect of the sunshine is felt, too, in the optimistic comment upon the torpedoing of the "Tuscania", where first reports indicated a large loss of American lives and the latest bulletins cut the number down to less than one hundred out of 2,100 men on the unfortunate transport. Men are walking about with overcoats (that is, the young and vigorous are) and the relief of everybody over the departure of zero and snow is quite apparent. In other words, today is a normal, mild Washington winter day. And the "permanent transients" are all hoping that the weather man has enough of such in stock to last for a month or six weeks, when gentle spring is due in this vicinity.

WHY "AMERICA FIRST?"

*Francis Reilly, S. J.

The Basis of our Patriotism

can find no more fitting expression of sentiment to sound the note of this occasion than the words of our chief executive:

"America now speaks with the great volume of the heart's accord, and the great heart of America has behind it the supreme moral force of righteousness and hope and the liberty of mankind", One in faith, one in patriotism, one in fellowship, inspired by the ideal-

ism of our Republic and convinced that the issue through which we are passing rests upon our prevision and singleness of purpose, we may well pledge ourselves anew to bring the war to a close in victorious peace, even if it exhaust our vast resources and take all the valiant lives in the United States of America. It has been brought home to us, aye, branded on our very souls by enemy conquest and kultur, as seen in enemy war practices, that, if the deliberate and calculated barbarism of those leagued against us, should gain the ascendant and triumph over the civilized world, the priceless heritage of free government would be swept from the earth, and the future of the race would be the darkest epoch of its history.

The records of the past go to show that military despotisms have ever been the supreme evil of human society; when, however, jingoism joins forces with material progress and barbaric ruthlessness, it becomes all the more dangerous, and all the more hateful. With all the gravity and calm dignity which a conscientious executive has at his command, we are told that for us the day of final test has come; but we are assured that we will win, that the issue is worth the brave lives and all the treasure

*English Department, Creighton University. (Address delivered at the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus Dinner at the Blackstone Hotel, Omaha, February, 24, 1918.)

the war will cost. As the preserver of peace and the guardian of civilization, we are summoned by the God of battle and the God of nations to do our full share in the emancipation of man. The summons is to the heroic in us. It is our task under God, and we, the eldest born of freemen, assume it willingly, courageously in the cause of right and justice.

This is no time to fire the imagination. It is imperative for us to follow in calm reason the way of truth, justice and right with fidelity and courage. The war has put upon us grave responsibilities, neither anticipated nor foreseen. There are obligations to be met; there are questions that demand an answer. In honor and in conscience, we are bound to keep the covenants we have made. The lofty moral purpose that fires the spirit of America today, resting upon the broad principles of representative free government, will keep alert and true the best characteristics of our people. If duty determines destiny, and our duty is as clear as it is imperative, ours is a high and noble destiny. It is not for us to foretell the outcome; that is beyond our vision; but as we can see how the hand of Providence guided us through the crises of the last hundred years and more by reason of our fidelity to His law, so in this our day will He make issue for us, if we but hearken to the voice of authority, which rules by His will and which under His guidance will bring us to the goal of our hopes—peace with victory.

Too much insistence cannot be laid upon the fact that the result of the present crisis depends largely upon individual public spirit. It is your affair and my affair and a very serious problem. In the stress of activities for the successful conduct of the war, there is danger of our losing sight of the fact that our government is founded on the idea of equal individual manhood and equal individual responsibility. In the minds of our fathers the individual was the one element to be taken care of; "the sole business of government was to give him the rights of civic manhood, to protect him in his personal freedom and otherwise to leave him alone". This policy seems to have worked well in those days, due to the quality of manhood, and

to the sense each had of his innate dignity and of his personal responsibility to the state. There were no forces forever guiding, supporting, directing, providing for him, telling him what he might or might not, ought or ought not do. He was neither a moral nor an intellectual cripple. To the idea of the manhood of man, of a government formed to protect him in his rights, leaving him free in his actions and his mode of thought, we owe it that we are the nation we are.

If there has been a departure from this principle on the part of the government, is it because the citizen has lost his sense of individual dignity, lost his grasp on his relations and responsibility to the government? Can it be that the original American idea has been modified with time by influences that are alien, nay, hostile to the fundamental principles of American institutions? This is *our* government, *our* country, and when there is a question of preference, when it is America or some other country, it is and must be *America first*. We are the last to call in question the hearty love and veneration that another may have for his native land. We know that it is natural and entitled to respect. Moreover, we have always respected it. We have a right to expect, however, nay, we demand that native sons, as also men who have sworn allegiance to the United States, never forget for a moment that this Republic, on questions involving peace and war, commands absolute subordination of any and all political interests to the interests of the United States.

Much is left to the individual, to his sense of duty, to his patriotism; for the one thing to be said of our system is that it is *free*. "It is the production of men of practical business, of experience, of wisdom, and is suited to what man is, and to what it is in the power of good laws to make him". Its power is the power of the nation; its will, the will of the people. Such as it is, it is the result of our deliberate study and choice. It was not revealed to us, nor dictated to us, nor taught to us by doctrinaires, nor foisted upon us at the point of the bayonet. Framed by our fathers for themselves and their children, it

was purchased by American valor; not "a transient glimmering ray shot from the impulse of passing resentment", but a valor that for seven long years braved every hardship and fought an unequal fight against the might of imperial England. That noble struggle, the inspiration of later times, was even less remarkable than the battles which won for us in deliberative assembly the constitution of the United States, a constitution whose characteristic quality is its recognition of the individual, and the part he plays in successful government. We live, thanks to them, "under the only government framed by the unrestrained and deliberate consultations of the people", the first of its kind in the history of the world. It is your government and my government. Upon us depends its stability. Upon our moral worth, our attachment, our fidelity in every detail, rests its honor, its greatness, its future. Ours is a duty of justice and gratitude. "Our country fosters our dearest interests and protects our hearths and altars. We share in her development and prosperity; we thrive under her guarantee of safety to life and property". Ours is her heritage of wisdom; ours is the resplendent glory of her name written in letters of gold across the fairest pages of the world's history. Justice and gratitude tell us in no uncertain terms what return we must make for what she has done for us. Justice demands the last full measure of devotion; gratitude, the best we can offer.

Apart from gratitude, apart from the idea of justice, duty to such a country as ours we base upon a deeper principle. We believe that when she calls upon us, it is by right divine; for she has received the authority needful for her life, her work, her mission. With us, next to God is country; next to religion is patriotism; God and country is our watchword. The love of country, because it is God's law, goes hand in hand with our religion. In view of the work allotted to us by Him, who rules the destinies of nations, we realize that His purpose must be our purpose, and that only through loyalty to those who under Him guide the Ship of State, will His purpose for the future generations of freemen be accomplished.

As educated, patriotic citizens, we know our duty; we know the attitude of the Church towards the Republic today, as always. She has taught us to give our unqualified, whole-hearted support and loyalty to the United States, to cherish an enlightened, generous patriotism, to labor to consecrate this vast land of teeming millions to the honor of God for the welfare of man, that the song of the freemen, blending with the hymns that ascend like incense from the sanctuary, may rise in one paean of majestic melody, a song of praise and thanksgiving worthy of the God of nations, worthy of the freeborn people of United America.

In love of country, in loyalty to its life and well being we cannot be outdone. Our love is strong; our love is enduring; our loyalty so disinterested that we shrink from no labor, we stop at no sacrifice. We venerate the spirit of our people and our institutions; we cherish the spirit of freedom, the spirit of '76 and '61, because it is the very life of our national existence and honor, the cause of our development, the bulwark of our safety. Today we live by that spirit, the spirit of intense single-hearted loyalty. Today that spirit is ours in all its significance, in all its heroic nobility, for ours are minds that appreciate, ours are hearts that are generous.

In this supreme hour, the country we love, she who is set as the hope of nations in travail, is calling upon the devotion of her myraid sons and daughters, asking them for the active, intense, unwearied patriotism that shows itself in deeds, in sacrifice; a patriotism that grasps the situation *as she sees it*, and is willing to put the welfare of the nation above every personal consideration, to throw down the gauntlet to death itself that the nation may live. We who take a legitimate pride in our citizenship, who deem it the greatest honor and the highest dignity possible to man as man, we have but one answer: "*To the very end*". Our country as the land of human dignity, of human liberty, where government may be likened to the Providence of the Most High, whose minister she is,—our country is the crowning glory of our race, the embodiment of the spirit of

human liberty in its struggle for the aggrandizement of man. Here alone is manhood the sole condition of the gift of civil liberty; here alone is found the recognition of men's greatness and dignity; here, at last is *realized* the haunting dreams of the race for six thousand years—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Liberty, our pride and boast, is impossible without order, and order demands government. Without conviction of its legitimacy and the obligation of obedience to its mandates government is futile. Civil authority is but a natural means to a natural end. It is by no convention, no compact or contract that authority says to a man "do this or do not do that". "The point fixed by nature and by God is that there must be authority existent under some form, and under that form obeyed. Civil authority is the moral power to command. It is from God, not be revelation or divine institution, but by the fact that God is the author of nature. Nature requires that civil authority be set up and obeyed; what nature absolutely requires or forbids, God, the author of nature, must command or forbid, since nature is the expression of His will". Obedience, then, is a moral duty, not a physical necessity. The right to govern and the duty to obey are correlative; one cannot exist without the other.

"The nation as a moral unit, that is, as distinguished from the citizens taken distributively, is sovereign; but the people taken distributively owe allegiance to and are bound to obey the enactments of the government, since it governs by divine right. This fact confirms the people's rights by the highest sanctions, and at the same time commands them to obey the laws for conscience sake. The whole people is sovereign; the government legitimate and sacred; the nation, as a moral unit, makes the laws; the people, as individuals, are held to obey them".

Human government rules by the authority of God, not by its own. Its right to rule is God's right. It receives its power as a trust. The citizen therefore is bound to obey in as far as God authorizes it. This asserts a solid basis for liberty and provides for the stability of Government and the good order



A GROUP OF CREIGHTON DENTAL GRADUATES WHO ARE ENGAGED IN ACTIVE SERVICE—All are First Lieutenants. Top row—John J. Curran, D. D. S. 1913; W. P. Higgins, D. D. S. 1913; George P. Carroll, D. D. S. 1914. Bottom row—Denzil B. Walters, D. D. S. 1916; Bernard J. Dugan, D. D. S. 1917; Henry T. Ostrum, D. D. S. 1917.



A GROUP OF CREIGHTON MEDICAL GRADUATES WHO ARE ENGAGED IN ACTIVE WAR DUTY: Top row—Captain J. W. Meehan, M. D. 1908; Major Renier J. Straetton, M. D. 1905; Captain C. S. Molseed, M. D. 1915; First Lieutenant C. A. Cummings, M. D. 1915; Bottom row—First Lieutenant Raymond J. Byrne, M. D. 1917; First Lieutenant John J. Tamisiea, M. D. 1915; First Lieutenant

of society. As we are bound to obey God, we are bound to obey the state as the minister of God. The law binds in conscience because legitimate government exists by divine appointment and has the right to make laws. For the reason that we are bound in conscience to obey God, we are bound in conscience to obey the Law. "By Me kings reign and lawgivers decree just things". "Let every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore, he that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God". When, then, the country declares war, the war is the law of the land, and binds the subjects to the same extent and for the same reason as any other law. It is a question of the obligation of the citizen to obey the law. So far as he is bound to obey the law, he is bound on his allegiance to render the service or the aid which the government commands, and to render it in the form which it specifies. There is no option. "The generative and conservative principle of political institutions is divine Providence".

"Constitutions are sacred so far as they are written in the hearts, habits, manners, customs of a people; they are the living soul of the nation, that by virtue of which it is a nation, able to live a national life and perform national functions. Governments fall not for want of physical force, but because of the lack of moral support on the part of the citizens". Loyalty is of first importance to the life of a democracy, loyalty built on a sense of sacred duty. True, affection and interest play their part; but affection when not founded on principle and sustained by a sense of duty is a wayward, fickle thing. As to interest, it, too, is variable, for men mistake their true interests. "Views change as to where interest lies, and interests veer with age, pursuits and social conditions". As treason is a crime, so loyalty is the highest, noblest, most generous of human virtues. "It is the human element in that sublime altruism which the apostle tells us is the fulfillment of the law." It has in it the principle of devotion and self-sacrifice that make man most Christlike. Where this spirit is rife, where it animates a na-

tion, there is nothing great, generous or heroic of which a loyal people is not capable.

The sentiment that binds a man to the land of his birth is as universal as it is natural; as unreasoned as it is impossible of analysis. In varying degrees, in every age, apart from any conscious design to foster or develope it, attachment to and love of country exists everywhere. It is the thread of the story that winds its way through the records of tribes and peoples and races; it is the inspiration of the bards, the theme of the deathless song of national poetry. Patriotism is not the glow of soul that rises from the contemplation of signal natural advantages,—the beauty, fertility, power, prosperity of the country, the sources of enjoyment or the means of advancement it affords. Be it what it may, bleak or balmy, north or south, sterile or fruitful, the tendency to cling to it, to glorify or idealize one's native land is as common as it is creditable to those who love it. Like other human ties it is modified by influences like character, culture, religion and the political institutions to which it owes allegiance. In remote times and at low stages of civilization, while it may evince intensity of devotion, individual loyalty or loyalty to an individual, it lies too close to the instinct of self-preservation and to blind partisanship to take rank as the virtue of patriotism. Loyalty to country, however, is the essence of patriotism; even in its lowest stages, it is a noble thing in itself, and worthy of men.

“Patriotism as an enlightened principle springs from the soil of a broad culture and from the civilization which real culture induces”. Culture implies high moral principles and lofty social aims. These constitute a country's greatness; by these alone it flourishes. Material wealth, arts, literature, science, valuable and effective in their way and in their proper sphere, are not the index to a nation's standing. With them a country may be on the decline; fair to the eye, but with the principle of dissolution active in its vitals”. “A country is gauged by the depth of its wisdom; by the hold that religion, virtue, freedom, the pillars of civilized society, have upon its

people". Where these are, we find true patriotism, namely the embodiment in her sons of the enlightened principles of devotion and service based upon a sense of moral right and duty.

The test of a country's worth is the quality of the men it produces. Where devotion to country is grounded upon moral conviction and love of God-given freedom, we find the patriot, men who live in the affection of their fellows because of their exalted moral worth. Consecrated to a mighty work "they were men of conviction, of tempered zeal, of energetic personality, of exalted principle"; they met the test, proved their worth and enriched the country and the age that summoned them to its service. Their title to respect, to veneration, is their intrinsic excellence, for their names are synonymous with noble deeds, and manly virtues.

The mere mention of such men as our beloved Washington and the great-hearted Lincoln lifts us above the dead level of common existence, stirs our better selves within us, until we resolve that these men shall not have lived for us in vain. The lives of patriots are of more value to the civic welfare of the nation that produced them, than all the material wealth and prospects it can boast. Time has flung a shadow over all save their splendid lives, and sent into oblivion their little world of men and events; yet in heightening their noble isolation, time has bequeathed to us a deathless inheritance. We are apt to grow unmindful of the harrowing circumstances of the times in which their lot was cast, the dark days and foreboding when their hearts grew faint and all but failed; yet, human even as we, they had to suffer and be strong. Their deep-rooted faith kept their vision clear and their determination fixed; and in the darkest hour the God of destiny favored them with a pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night.

Through the heartening influence of the lives of the patriots of old, we are ready to act and to suffer if need be for the cause of civilization and humanity. We can leave *all* to battle for the right, for principles that live close to the heart of freemen; we

can make light of life, if the alternative be the threatened loss of liberty. The loyalty we owe our country, is the loyalty we owe to honor and to God. "With enlightened and unreserved devotion, with the full consent of our higher nature, from the honest promptings of noble sentiment", we pay the greatest tribute a man can offer—"All and to the end". "To defend by force of arms the honor, the independence, the existence of our country, is a fundamental, a sacred duty; but it must be dominated by the spirit of justice and philanthropy" and be consistent with our relations to our enemies as to our allies. Times that try men's souls come but once in a lifetime. It is then especially that the citizen is bound to meet his obligations to the country that shelters him and pay them in full either with his property or with his blood. When the dark days come and danger threatens, as it does today, the patriot is at his post, one with his government in thought, word, deed, ready to act his part in the capacity that his country requires.

We may reckon our duty to our country in her hour of trial by the unnumbered blessings which God through her has bestowed upon the least of us. From him to whom much has been given much shall be required. According to the number and the splendor of the gifts which nature and our forebears have bequeathed to us, shall we be judged by the generations to come. They shall know that we were set as a beacon of hope and bright promise to all the nations of the world, and their verdict will be just because based on the findings of unerring time. Never has a nation been so favored as we have. Range round the whole world, north temperate or south temperate zone and show me 3,000,000 square miles that are in any way comparable. See this vast country set in the fairest portion of the new world, amidst mighty waters that temper all the winds that blow, with mineral wealth untold and lands that might feed the world! Here are the wonders of nature, here vast inland lakes, and a network of majestic rivers that bear her argosies to the encircling seas. Here, a puissant race, a nation 100,000,000 strong dedicated to liberty; here the sacred guarantee of life, liberty

and the pursuit of happiness with the means thereto, education and equal suffrage.

Set in the wilderness, on a bleak and storm-swept coast three hundred years ago, in 150 years we grew to such stature that we measured our might with the might of the mother country—and we prevailed. A hundred years ago, we were an experiment, a handful of colonies stretched along the Atlantic; today we occupy the place of honor among the nations of the world, the arbiter of the fate of humanity and civilization; we are the source of the world's supplies, for we rival in every species of wealth, the combined resources of the rest of the world. Please God, we will be worthy of our privileges. Upon us rests the responsibility of living up to the principles through which and by which our prosperity has accrued to us as a nation and upon which our future and the future of the world depends. Ours is a high and noble destiny. We are to make love of country one with sincere love of fellow-man and his real interests, giving to the world a concrete compelling argument that we recognize the brotherhood of man as we admit the fatherhood of God.

Here, beneath the flag, the symbol of all for which we as freemen stand, the embodiment of all we love; here under the egis of freedom's banner, wherein the red of American heroism blending with the white of unflinching faith and loyalty waves midst the unclouded blue of hope and peace in starlit glory; here, America, we pay thee our tribute of love and loyalty. With hearts that are pledged to thee, we do thee homage. Thy fair name is our pride and boast; thy matchless glory our inspiration. In thy keeping is our hope, the future of the human race. For thy mission is to show the world, to convince them that dwell in the outer darkness, that man, even as we, is fit for the highest civil and political freedom. Through thee, thy example and thy aid shall the light of liberty be shed across this night of darkness, and the cause of mankind as man, triumph over all the world, because we, thy sons, have taken up this

work, have put our hands to the plow, not to rest, not to look back, "*till the very end*"!

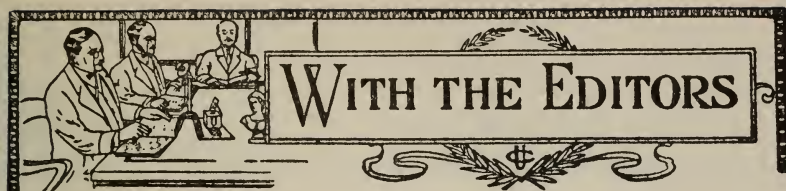
America:

"Humanity with all its fears
With all the hopes of future years
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.

* * * * *

Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, *are all with thee!*"





Some one has said that the only difference
THE HORIZON. between a rut and a grave is in length and
breadth. Whether one is disposed to quarrel
with this definition, he will at least be willing to admit the de-
pressing and narrowing influence of too close attention to one's
immediate surroundings. The plodder, who never looks up at
the sky, loses half the joy of living and the longer he holds to his
weary way, the more certain becomes the complete eclipse of all
that is best in his make-up. Inevitably we are no better than
our ideals and the down-cast, dreary toiler, into whose life no
sunshine of joy creeps, will necessarily gravitate to the low level
of monotonous, unproductive existence.

There is wisdom, therefore, in the counsel that the worker
should at least occasionally, ascend to the heights of exaltation
and catch, if only for a few fleeting moments, the inspiration
of a broader view. He should indulge in the luxury of day-
dreams and attune his ambition to the hope which springs eternal
in the human breast. Like the soldier whose periods of first-line
fighting are relieved by breathing spells back of the line, lest
nerves too long taut should break, the worker may well learn to
appreciate the exhilaration of relaxed muscles, of mental ener-
gies diverted from their customary strain.

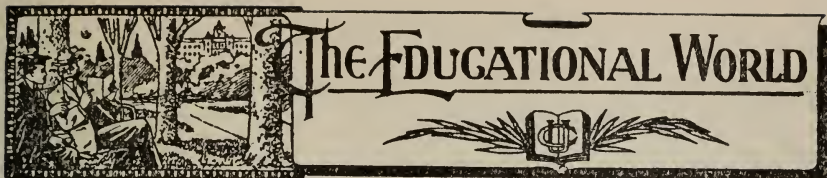
As has been so often remarked, the rests are quite as import-
ant as the notes in the production of harmony, and this is equally
true of life's struggle. In the present world conflict too close
attention to the privations and miseries of war, whether on the
part of combatants or their supporters at home, produces only
disaster. However dark the present outlook, we may be sure
the sun will shine again and in God's good time peace and plenty
will be restored.

For the moment it is important that the battle be vigorously
waged but it is equally important that they who fight and they

who form the great reserve, whether in the rear of the battle line or farther removed in the homes, factories and offices of the nation, should now and then look out upon the broad vista of time if only for a little while, lest, keeping too close to their tasks, they shut out a world of inspiration and of promise for better things.

One of the largest saw factories
KEEP THIS SAW SHARP. in the country stamps its output with the legend which stands at the head of these lines. The warning is quite as important for mental workers as for those who toil with cutting tools. It is to no purpose that the saw-maker scours the world for materials, tests them patiently in his laboratory, organizes a model factory and makes efficiency the watchword of his establishment, if in the last analysis his product does not properly perform its function. From a purely selfish standpoint he is concerned in the success of every saw he makes—his interest does not terminate with the sale, for if his business is to prosper he must see to it that the men who use his saw are satisfied; but the manufacturer cannot be sure of this satisfaction without co-operation on the part of the user—hence the warning to keep the saw sharp.

It is just so with the students of any school. The founders may have provided the institution with ample equipment, the management may have secured a capable faculty, teachers may bend every energy toward assuring the success of the student body, but without the heartiest co-operation on the part of the men themselves, failure will be inevitable. If, through misuse of their talents the students fail to attain their maximum efficiency, they have only themselves to blame, and if after graduation they forget the wise counsel learned in the class room, if they allow their ambition to languish, they must bear the odium of failure. Theirs is the fault for they have failed to keep the saw sharp.



On November first of the present school year the enrollment at Columbia University was 2559 less than on the same date a year prior.

The University of California has now been assured of a fund of \$178,000 from the estate of Ernest V. Cowell. The money will be used for the construction of a Memorial Stadium and Gymnasium.

Professor F. L. Kleeberger of the University of California contributes an interesting article to the February 2nd, Alumni Fortnightly upon "A Reconstructed System of Athletics". He champions the department of physical education as against the Athletic Association and points out that where the latter organization has directly benefitted 258 men the former has helped 2,757. He says among other things: "Intercollegiate athletics serve the superman—the department serves all comers. * * *

The adaptation of athletics to the training of men for the physical exigencies of war has vindicated the much argued principle that athletics must finally find its proper place as a factor in the educational process and not continue indefinitely to be a negative or a mere by-product in the development of the race".

In 1911 there were 2,090 students registered in the University of Iowa. There are now slightly more than 3,500, an increase of more than 67 per cent for the five-year period terminating in 1916. The growth in the enrollment has been distributed as follows: Liberal Arts, from 1,007 to 1,502; Graduate, 166 to 206; Applied Science, 165 to 274; Medicine, 110 to 158; Dentistry, 152 to 301; Pharmacy, 46 to 74; Music, 104 to 121. The College of Law enrollment has declined from 210 to 156, and the College of Homeopathic Medicine from 16 to 10. The

Summer Session enrollment has grown from 270 to 643. In 1911 there were on the instructional staff 216 persons; there are now 298—an increase of about 38 per cent for the five-year period. The annual number of teachers added during the period has averaged 16, or about 7 per cent. A movement is on foot to secure a large increase in the number of teachers.

According to the United States Bureau of Education, the amounts expended by several of the nearby states on higher education in relation to each one thousand dollars of assessed wealth were as follows: Wisconsin, \$1.27; Minnesota, 79c; Michigan, 73c; Illinois, 68c; North Dakota, 61c; Nebraska, 51c; Iowa, 51c; Missouri, 42c.

The Bureau also gives the cost per capita of instruction at various educational institutions, among them being the following: Illinois, \$524.00; Wisconsin, \$511.00; Minnesota, \$497.00; Michigan, \$394.00; Missouri, \$391.00; Iowa, \$354.00; Nebraska, \$353.00.

Anent the discussion now in progress as to the attitude which the colleges of the country should assume toward those of their students who have left school to take up military service, the following extract from a recent number of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin is of interest:

“To make them outright Bachelors of Arts or Science because they have become soldiers or sailors, however brave and true, is simply to confuse values. It would add nothing to the distinction that lies in those enviable diplomas, their commissions; it would turn from its fixed purpose all the effort that has been made in years past and will be made in years to come to give a specific meaning to the college degree as a token of intellectual work actually done.

If this is a sound position with reference to giving academic credit for active war service, it follows that work in college should be maintained without abating its scholarly standard. Making it substantially easier either to become or to remain a

member of the university would constitute such an abatement. There are many ways in which college work can be made contributory to national service—and one of them may well be to shorten the long vacation so materially as to give our collegians in less than four years all that they are now learning in their college course. Here, indeed, is a promising field for the war-time reformer.

If the war continues into another academic year, there is little doubt that many colleges will yield to pressure of one or more of the alluring sorts that have been suggested here. The temptation to make concessions for the sake of holding numbers, and consequently income, will be strong. If a few important colleges decide to give academic credit for service under arms, the colleges which refuse to do so must be prepared to incur some unpopularity”.

An article which appears in a recent number of the Loyola University (Chicago) Magazine contains some interesting statistics upon the money value of education. The writer quotes figures to prove that the earning capacity of the people of the country is in direct proportion to their education. For instance, he quotes from Mulhall as follows:

“Nations with adequate educational systems—

England	£36
France	31
Germany	25

Nations with inadequate educational systems—

Spain	£16
Greece	13
Russia	10

The effect of education upon the accumulation of wealth is equally notable. The figures given by Mulhall for the total wealth per inhabitant of these several European nations are:

Nations with adequate educational systems—

England	£302
France	252

Germany	156
Nations with inadequate educational systems—	
Spain	£135
Greece	101
Russia	61

The University of Oregon is preparing to launch a state-wide drive for ninety thousand dollars with which to erect a Women's Building on the campus. The structure will be used for the Women's Gymnasium and for the courses in Household Arts and will probably include special accommodation for the all-university women's organization and the Women's League.

The Knights of Columbus in Kansas City are planning to open a University Extension Night School at their club house. The work will be in charge of the faculties of Rockhurst College and of the Christian Brothers School.

Statistics recently compiled at the University of California show that 2,060 men and women from the institution were engaged in Government service up to February 8th. Of this number 1,794 men were in military service and the balance, including both men and women, were doing war work of a non-military nature.

On Washington's Birthday the University of North Dakota celebrated Founders' Day. The crowning event of the day was the presentation of a service flag bearing a star for each of the 250 students and alumni in military service.

Announcement has been made that there will be a general resumption of athletics between Yale, Princeton and Harvard this spring. A system of compulsory athletics is likely to be put in force at Harvard after the war. The plan is being championed by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, director of the gym-

nasium, and Fred W. Moore, graduate manager of the athletic association.

The following item from the California Alumni Fortnightly for March 2nd, will be of interest to our readers:

“Judging from the University of California, college activities in the strictest sense of the word have been almost paramount in the life of the American student. While, for instance, the Polish university of Lwew has a number of student associations, including a law students’ union with some 2,000 members who are entitled to borrow books, purchase them on the installment plan, etc., also a society of fraternal help which maintains a cheap dining room, makes small or large loans (short or for many years), and helps maintain a cheap dormitory with some 130 or more beds, yet so far as the students are not compelled to make their living by very hard work, their main interest centers on affairs of Polish national importance. There is no daily college paper: practically every student reads at least one national daily. The students’ general associations are divided on party lines corresponding at least ideally with the parties in Poland generally. Students as students, and not only as individuals, take the liveliest interest in elections and actually participate in their preparation, working for the party of which they are in favor. Similarly, students not only in Poland, but also in Russia are, and for a long time have been, most active in spreading political (national and revolutionary) propaganda among the workmen and peasants throughout the country.

Thus the students, on one hand, become early interested in problems of practical life and bring into national politics a certain amount of idealism. On the other hand, there results a certain nervousity which not only often prevents a steady development of the intellect, and not only makes one forget the necessity of physical exercise, but, at least in many cases, interferes with the work in college.

In Oxford (another university which I had the privilege of attending) college activities are more important than in Poland

or Russia, but some of them, for instance participating in the debates of the Oxford Union Society, must really be considered an excellent preparation for a political career or for literary work. The Oxford Union is a national institution, having produced men like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Asquith, Lord Curzon, Sir Edward (now Viscount) Grey, and so many others. In its debates in peace time will participate, on a basis of equality with the students, men of national fame,—during one year I heard, debating there on different occasions with and against undergraduates, Mr. Lloyd George (then Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and the Lord Bishop of St. David's. The debates are mostly on matters of national interest and most of the students are divided on national party lines.

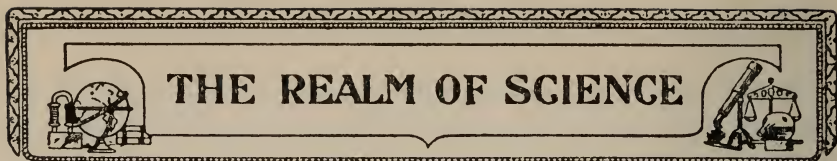
As all other political phenomena, the difference between these and American customs is explained by the difference of conditions. Poland is all under foreign domination; the life of the nation depends on the patriotism of individuals. Hence the way of saving Poland (and that is what all parties are trying to find) is from one's childhood the main problem. Because of the circumstances, the Pole is more of a born politician than, let us say, an American. Hence national affairs are so much more important to every individual. Similarly, in Russia under the old regime, all progress depended on a propaganda of democratic ideas and while old and middle-aged men and women did much, it required the intrepidity and enthusiasm of youth to do most. There, again, the political conditions were the sore point in everybody's life.

The role of the Oxford student is different. He is mainly preparing to be a leader of men. If he is brilliant, he will soon after leaving college find promotion in the ranks of the party to which he belongs—and he need not worry about the money to pay for his election expenses; the party will take care of that. The Oxford student is expected to have a broad outlook on national affairs, and Oxford institutions are intended to help him acquire it.

On the other hand, American political life is so much more decentralized. Even if a student at our university wanted to know today what happened in Congress yesterday, he would be unable to find a paper with information about it—except in the case of some particularly vital debate in Congress. He could not, without much inconvenience, find out even what the legislature at Sacramento is doing during its session—and other news is given him, not in the shape of an organized whole, but as bits of curiosities. Politics is of so much less concern in the life of the average American. The Government knows that it is there, not in order to make itself a nuisance, as the government of Russia, Austria, or Germany, but to help the individual. The better the government, the more does it help the individual without the individual noticing it and hence the American student has no particular inducement to bother about American or world politics.

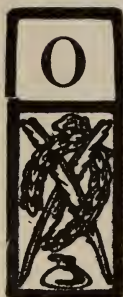
It is at periods like the present crisis that the individual realizes the importance of country and world politics. In Poland and Russia a state of political war for liberty has existed for decades. In America war on a large scale is a new experience. It seems to be directing the thoughts of people—and of students among others—to the affairs of humanity at large. To see, for instance, how the *Daily Californian* devotes most of its space to war matters, is to realize that before the war the American student did not pay much attention to world and national affairs simply because there was no need for him to do so”.





THE COMING TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

*William. F. Rigge, S. J.



ON next June 8th, a considerable section of the United States will enjoy a celestial spectacle for which astronomers often travel halfway round the earth. This will be a total eclipse of the sun, when the moon will appear to be placed centrally before it, hiding its brilliant disk completely, and thereby enabling us to see the sun's surroundings, and especially its magnificent corona, which the very abundance of its light always keeps from our view out of times of a total eclipse. The moon will look like an old-time cannon ball, an inky-black, perfectly round ball held up immovably and mysteriously in mid-air. Close about it will be a ring of effulgent light, interspersed with roseate tongues of flame like carbuncles, stretching out from which on all sides will be the glorious corona, like a halo of light about a saint's head, or like a bursting mass of fireworks fading gradually into invisibility.

This magnificent spectacle will not, however, be visible everywhere in the United States, but only along a strip about sixty miles wide extending, fortunately for us, along the greatest length of our country, from the state of Washington to beyond that of Florida. The path of totality will pass over Southbend in Washington, (Olympia being a few miles outside of it), Baker City in Oregon, Pocatello in Idaho, Green River in Wyoming, Denver in Colorado, Ashland in Kansas, (Dodge being just within the limits), Guthrie in Oklahoma, Warren in Arkansas, Jackson in Mississippi, Brewton in Alabama, Euchee and Orlando in Florida. The duration of the total eclipse will be only two minutes in Washington, and will diminish gradually to

*Professor of Physics, College of Arts. Director of the Observatory.



CREIGHTON MEN ABROAD—Top row: Leo J. Moore, ex-Arts; A. G. Fletcher, Ph. G. 1912; Thomas R. Supe, Arts 1915. Bottom row: William H. McHale, LL. B. 1917; Frank Whalen, A. B. 1906; Harold Linahan, Arts 1917.



A GROUP OF CREIGHTON MEDICAL MEN ENGAGED IN ACTIVE SERVICE—All are First Lieutenants: Top row—A. H. Konigmacher, M. D. 1913; Camp Dodge, Iowa; H. E. King, M. D. 1903, Fort Riley, Kansas; W. G. Finley, M. D., 1903, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana; T. V. Golden, M. D. 1910, Camp Travis, Texas. Bottom row—John A. McAtee, M. D. 1910; Dr. V. L. Jones, Medical Faculty, Member of the Creighton Medical Men.

only fifty seconds in Florida. The time of the occurrence will be at about five o'clock Central time, in Washington, or three o'clock, Pacific time, to 5:40 Central time in Florida, or 6:40 Eastern time. These times will probably all be a whole hour later by our clocks, if they are set that much ahead according to the Light-Saving Bill.

An eclipse of the sun is produced, as is hardly necessary to say, by the passage of the moon before it. If this passage is central, the eclipse will be total or only annular (ring-shaped) according as the moon is near the earth or farther away, thus appearing to be larger than the sun or smaller, and therefore concealing from our view the whole of the sun or only a part of it. This central passage of the moon across the sun's face is visible only along a narrow track on the earth's surface. For a considerable distance on either side of this track, the eclipse is partial, and its magnitude is measured in fractions of the sun's diameter that appears to be covered by the moon.

When the moon passes before the sun, we cannot, strictly speaking, at any time see the moon at all, first because it then turns its dark side toward us, and secondly on account of the extreme brilliancy of the sun which blinds us to everything near it. What we then see in a solar eclipse is only a part of the sun, or nothing at all in a total eclipse except the sun's surroundings, which cannot be seen except when the moon hides the sun proper from our view.

When the eclipse begins we see a small notch apparently cut out of the sun's disk by the advancing moon. This is called "First Contact", and takes place so gradually that it is impossible to notice it unless we know exactly when to expect it and where it will occur on the sun's face. For this purpose we mark the cardinal points NSEW on the sun's disk, N being towards the pole star, and locate the position of the point of first contact in degrees with reference to them. But as the north point on the sun cannot be determined except by means of a telescope equatorially mounted, the best way for the untechnical observer

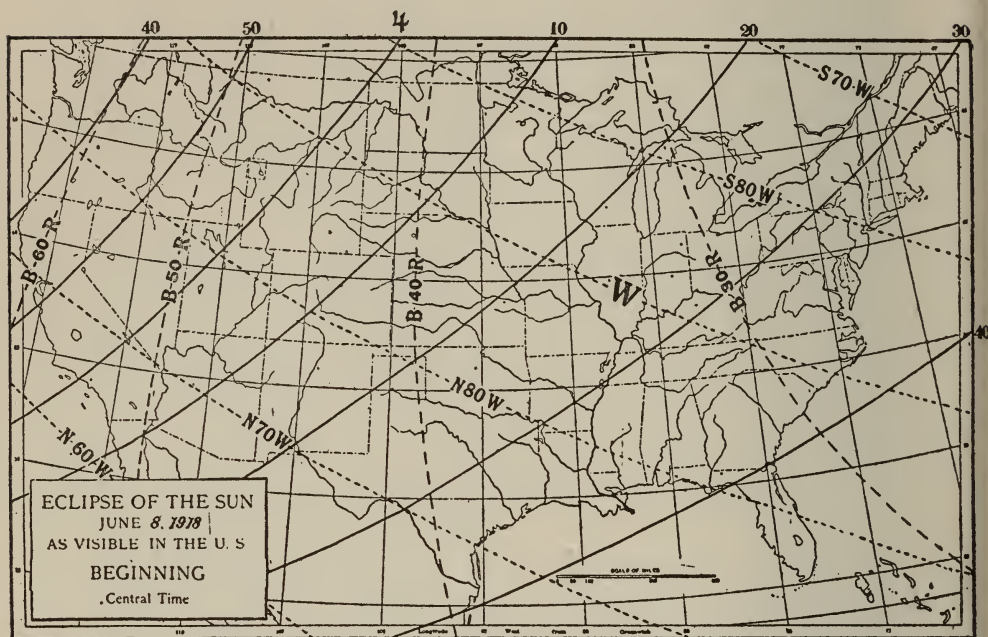


FIGURE 1.

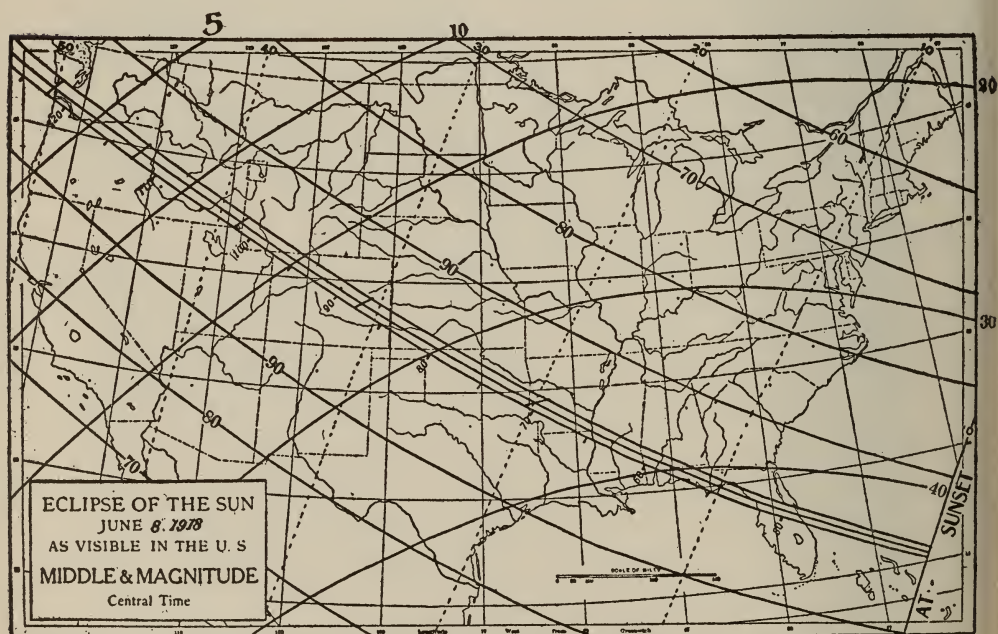


FIGURE 2.

will be to use the points T, B, L, R, top, bottom, left, right, which may either be estimated or determined by a plumb line.

In Figure 1, which like Figures 2, 3, 4, is taken from the writer's article in the November issue of *Popular Astronomy*, we have all the data necessary to observe the beginning of the eclipse in any part of the United States. In this figure, or map, the full lines give the Central times of first contact for every ten minutes from 3:40 to 4:40 P. M. If we estimate the distance of a place from a time line in tenths of the interval between it and the next one, we can find the time to the nearest minute. We may find that the eclipse will begin at Omaha at 4:17.

The dotted lines from S70W to N60W locate the point of first contact on the sun's disk with reference to its north or south point. The dashed lines from B60R to B30R give it with regard to the sun's lowermost point. Thus for Omaha we find N89W and B37R, that is, one degree north of the sun's west point, or 37 degrees from the bottom of the sun towards the right.

If we wish to try our hand at observing the beginning of the eclipse with all the scientific accuracy within our reach, we may proceed in this way. First, we fasten a piece of pasteboard in a convenient spot and punch a small hole through its middle. The sunlight streaming through this hole will form on a piece of white paper an image of the sun as large and as bright as we may determine by holding our paper nearer to the cardboard or farther away from it. We draw a circle on this paper as large as the sun's image we intend to use, mark on it a vertical diameter TB (top, bottom) and note the position angle (B37R for Omaha). We then turn the circle halfway round so that B is on top, and hold the paper to the sun's image. Watching the marked point of first contact very closely at the predicted time, we may be rewarded by observing the moment of actual contact within a couple of seconds. If we have the necessary skill we may even dispense with all marks of any sort on the paper. This method of "Images by Small Apertures" may be used during the entire eclipse. It is decidedly superior to a smoked glass in many ways.

As the eclipse progresses, the sun's disk will be more and more hidden by the moon until the maximum is reached. This is shown in Figure 2 for the whole United States. The three close parallel curves running from Washington to Florida, enclose the path of totality. We must take up our position somewhere in this strip if we wish to see the sun totally eclipsed. The curves parallel to the track of totality which are marked 90, 80, etc., show the magnitude of the eclipse for the places through which they pass. They mean the maximum percentage of the sun's diameter covered by the moon. For Omaha the magnitude is 87 per cent according to the map.

The time of the maximum obscuration is given for every ten minutes from five o'clock to 5:40, Central time. It is 5:26 for Omaha. The dotted curves marked from 50 to 0 give the sun's altitude in degrees at the time. At Omaha the sun will be 26 degrees high at mid-eclipse.

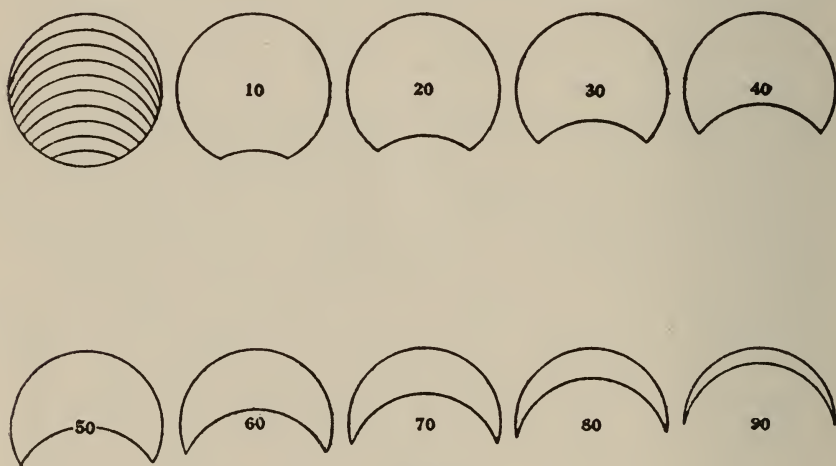


FIGURE 3.

Figure 3 gives the appearances of the sun for every ten per cent of obscuration. At Omaha, for the magnitude 87 per cent, the sun's crescent will be intermediate in size between those marked 80 and 90, and very close to the latter.

Figure 4 gives the minutes after six o'clock and the posi-

tion angles for the last contact, when and where the moon finally leaves the sun. Thus at Omaha the time will be 6:25 and the

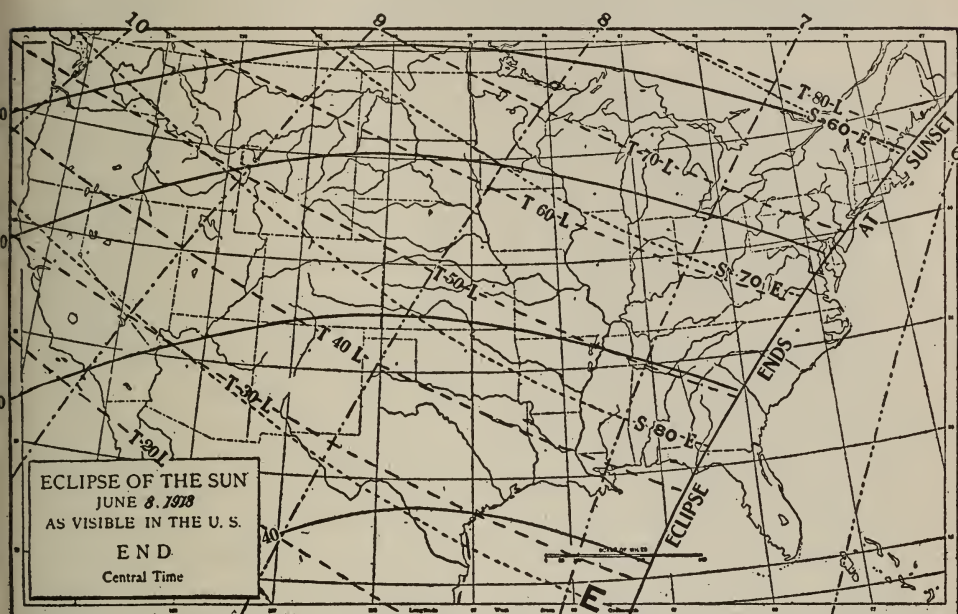


FIGURE 4.

angles S74E and T55L. The curves marked from 10 to 6 on the upper margin indicates the full hours of the Central times of sunset. This is 7:55 for Omaha.



The Creighton Oratorical Association was well represented in every sense of the term at the Nebraska State Oratorical Contest held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium on the evening of Washington's Birthday. Mr. James McGan represented the C. O. A. with an excellent oration, and was returned winner by an unanimous vote of the judges. Mr. McGan's subject was: "This Is Our War"; and he brought to his subject lucidity and balance of thought, elegance of diction and a graceful, forcible delivery. His performance was certainly representative of the Creighton Oratorical Association, and brought home to all present the valuable knowledge of current questions and the splendid oratorical training that the society affords its members. Another way in which the C. O. A. was well represented on this occasion was in the large number of fellow-members that attended the contest and lent moral support to their representative. The Creighton yell that greeted the decision lacked neither volume nor whole-heartedness and acted as an inspiration both to the orator of the evening and to those who are aspiring to stand in his place in the years to come. Mr. McGan is now engaged in remote

preparations for the Inter-State and National Contests next April and June respectively, and the C. O. A. can be confident that its interests will be well taken care of on both occasions. In the minutes of the meeting of February 27, the Association gave suitably engrossed recognition to Mr. McGan's successful effort.

In the preliminaries for the Annual Public Debate, which was held Wednesday evening, February 20, fourteen members competed,—all creditably,—and the decision was quite close. The judges, Profs. Costello, O'Leary, and Phee, decided for Messrs. Brown, Kranz, McGan, McGovern, Neary and Randolph. Messrs. Aboud and Mullen were chosen alternates. At a meeting held March 5th, Messrs. Kranz, McGan and Randolph decided to uphold the affirmative, and Messrs. Brown, McGovern and Neary the negative side of the question for public debate: "Resolved, that in the United States, all the railroads should be owned and operated by the Federal Government,—constitutionality granted". The principals are hard at work reading up on the subject and preparing their briefs, and a brilliant clash of opinion and oratory can be anticipated in the Creighton Auditor-

ium, Wednesday evening, April, 24th.

At the meeting of February 13th, the question whether the United States should have a Navy inferior to none was well discussed, and the affirmatives, Messrs. Barrett and Barry were pushed hard for the decision by Messrs. Flannigan and Manley. On February 27th, "The Closed Shop" principle was debated in a thorough and spirited manner by Messrs. Murphy and Rogers for the affirmative and Messrs. Koehler and Humphreys for the negative. The affirmative won principally upon a well developed definition of the "Closed Shop" by Mr. Murphy, and clever statements of fact by Mr. Rogers, though the negative made the most of the arguments that oppose this industrial scheme. War Censorship of the press was the subject for March 6th, and brought out perhaps the most interesting debate hitherto held in the new term. Messrs. Keitges and McGovern urged the most specious considerations that can be brought forward to recommend the establishment of a formal censorship; the sufficiency of the prevailing intelligent and patriotic voluntary censorship, however, was convincingly set forth by Messrs. Mayer and Kennebeck and the negative won the decision by a close vote. The debates are evincing an increasing appreciation on the part of the members of the facilities provided by the

Student and Public Libraries,—appreciation shown by frequentation of the reading-rooms and use of the references listed for each debate.

We subjoin the program for March:

March 13th—"Resolved, that capital punishment be abolished throughout the United States". Affirmative, Messrs. Randolph and Russell. Negative, Messrs. Leadon and Darcy.

March 20th—"Resolved, that by appropriate legislation, the minimum wage for unskilled labor be fixed compulsorily in the United States". Affirmative, Messrs. Brown and Hannon. Negative, Messrs. Raynor and Lovely.

March 27th—"Resolved, that in all elections in the United States, women have equal suffrage with men". Affirmative, Messrs. H. Kelley and Kastner. Negative, Messrs. Prieshoff and Burbridge.

Lieutenant James F. Kelly, M. D. 1915, who has been stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, has lately gone to Cornell University, New York, for an intensive course in hospital work.

First Lieutenant Ray Byrne, M. D. 1917, who has been in San Francisco doing hospital work, was in Omaha a few days recently on his way to New York. He has been assigned to duty on the U. S. Ship Minnesota.

Lieutenant George F. Sugarman, LL. B. 1915, has recently been appointed assistant adjutant in the court-martial department, and is now stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Mr. Sugarman was in Omaha early in the month on a few days visit to his parents.

Captain G. W. Dishong, M. D. 1907, was guest of honor at a reception at the Prettiest Mile Club on the evening of Washington's Birthday. Dr. Dishong expects to leave soon for base hospital work.

Mr. Raymond G. Young, LL. B. 1908, is in charge of the Speakers' Bureau of the third Nebraska Liberty Loan Committee.

Major A. D. Fetterman, LL. B. 1912, who is inspector general of the Nebraska National Guard, has been ordered to report at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Professor Wm. F. Rigge, S. J., has a long illustrated article in the Scientific American Supplement for February 9th and February 16th, on a New Harmonic Motion Machine, which he has constructed. The introduction of the article, which is technical, is as follows: "Harmonic motion machines always possess special attraction for a physicist on account of their numerous applications in theory and in practice. They appeal

also to the mathematician, as they make whole series of complicated curves amenable to similar and simple formulae. By reason of the infinite variety and surprising beauty of the figures they produce, they offer endless enjoyment to the amateur. The object of this article is to present a new and comprehensive harmonic motion machine. It may look very intricate on first inspection and may call for great mechanical skill and labor in its construction, but it makes use of a very simple principle, lends itself very successfully to the instruction of students, and draws an endless variety of curves".

At a recent banquet held at DeWitt, Iowa, at which time a class of sixty-seven candidates was initiated into the Knights of Columbus, Hon. M. F. Donegan, A. B. 1895, delivered the principal speech of the evening. Judge Donegan is located at Davenport, Iowa.

Spring sports will be opened at the University by an inter company athletic carnival to be staged by the University cadets at the gymnasium March 23rd. The contestants are to be trained by Coach Mills and for this purpose the gym floor will be reserved two nights a week for special training, while all the apparatus will be available on other nights.

There will be a division of

events. The first division will start at 2:30 p. m. It will consist of boxing and wrestling. The boxing will be three rounds of two minutes each, the contestants who enter to be matched by lot. The winner will be decided on points.

Featherweight at 115 pounds, lightweight at 133 pounds and middleweight at 150 pounds form the classes. Wrestling will be for one fall only, a decision to be given at the end of 15 minutes. The weights will be the same as in the boxing contests.

The main division of events will be held at night. Competitions will be in the standard broad jump, the shot put, dashes of 220 yards, the 440, 30, 40 and 50-yard dashes. Four-man relay teams also will compete, in addition to the shuttle on the straight-away.

The hurdles will consist of the 40-yard high hurdles and the 40-yard low hurdles. A banner will be presented to the winning company and medals will be given winning individuals. Alumni will be judges of the carnival.

Permanent commissions have been issued to officers of the University cadet regiment by Prof. M. J. Phee, faculty military director. They are as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel, Ben Stern.

Major, first battalion, James McGan.

Captain Adjutant, Louis Mlaska.

Company A, Captain, James Russell; First Lieutenant Wilbur

Ash; Second Lieutenant, Leo Rader.

Company B, Captain, Frank Munuck; First Lieutenant, Ralph Kastner; Second Lieutenant, William Adams.

Company C, Captain, Paul Duffy; First Lieutenant, Harry Burkley; Second Lieutenant, Kenneth Roper.

Company D, Captain, Lyle Doran; First Lieutenant, Elias Camel; Second Lieutenant, Harry Collins.

Company E. Captain, Harold Dwyer; First Lieutenant, B. Sedlacek; First Lieutenant Battalion Adjutant, Emmett Randolph.

Company F, Captain, Harry Robinson; First Lieutenant, Ralph Swoboda; First Lieutenant Battalion Adjutant, James Lovely.

The cadets have been drilling in the gymnasium during the winter months. Two weeks ago a consignment of 100 standard Springfield army training rifles were received and the cadets have been drilling in the manual of arms.

In two weeks Flag day will be observed at Creighton. This will consist in raising a service and national flag with the whole regiment in uniform. A regimental review will follow and competition between the various companies of cadets.

The regimental flag will be carried by the company ranking highest in competitive drill, and medals will be awarded for individual proficiency.

Owing to the mission in the church the last two weeks of February the Junior Sodality could not hold its meeting at the regular time, on Monday after class. The meeting was, therefore, postponed till Tuesday afternoon when the College chapel was free. However, a sudden postponement of a meeting is almost as prejudicial to the welfare of the Sodality as a missed meeting. Monday has come to mean sodality day. To keep it so during the second week of the mission, instead of postponing the meeting of the sodality, permission was granted to hold the meeting during the study period on Monday afternoon from 12:50 till 1:20. This arrangement assured a full attendance. Since last October the Junior Sodality has been obliged to miss but one meeting. This regularity has had undoubted influence on the attendance.

Since the beginning of the second semester a number of applications for admission have been made. We hope that the few months which still remain will prove as satisfactory as those of the past year.

Reverend Claud J. Pernin, S. J., a former professor of Freshman class, was engaged from February 17th to March 3rd in giving a Mission in Saint John's Church. The Mission was a decided success and it was a great treat for several members of Father Pernin's class

to again sit at his feet and receive inspiration from his eloquence.

Announcement has been made to the College Classes of the Inter-collegiate English Contest which will be held this year on March 20th. The ten Jesuit colleges of the Middle West will compete for \$75.00 which is given in prizes for this contest. The subject this year will be some phase of the World War, either its economic or its religious bearing. The particular theme will be announced on the day of the contest.

Conditioned examinations were held in the High School and in the College on February 26th and 28th, and also on March 2nd. Students who made a grade between 50% and 70% in any subject in the Mid Year examinations thus had an opportunity to remove the handwriting that stood against them.

During the week, March 4th to 8th, the first preliminaries of the High School Elocution Contest were held. Every student in the High School was required to speak an elocution piece. Four students from each of the four classes of the High School are chosen to represent their respective classes in the public contest which will be held early in May. The following First High boys were successful in passing the first preliminary and spoke at a second and

final preliminary, Tuesday, March 12th: L. Daley, W. Eaton, J. Fitzgerald, A. Hildinger, H. Lightenberger, J. McGuigan, W. McNeff, C. Smith, M. Doran, C. Ludington, C. McAuliffe, M. Marsh, H. Meile, L. O'Dea, T. Watterson, E. Welsh, J. Beacom, G. Dauk, W. Hanson, W. Lyons, F. Mead, R. Reed, J. Van Ackeran, L. Burns, G. Gant, A. Thomas.

The retreat, which is a very important annual event at the school on the hill, will begin on Monday, March 25th. Three days are thus set aside to give all the students of the College and High School an opportunity to look into their lives and see how they stand with God and their fellows. Four talks are given each day for three days. Instruction suitable to the retreatants is given by an experienced director of souls. Father Agnew will conduct the Senior Retreat and Father Rodman the Junior Retreat.

The 'Varsity Basket Ball Team returned on March 8th from a four-day trip through Iowa and South Dakota, on which trip they did not lose a game. On March 5th the Dubuque College team was defeated by a score of 28 to 11; March 6th, the Parsons College five was vanquished and on March 7th, the Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, suffered defeat by a score of 34 to 15. This was the last game of the season

and Creighton fans are very much elated over the splendid showing made by this year's team. They did not lose a game either on their own floor or in the enemy's country.

Robert H. Schemel, D. D. S. 1917, and Miss Loretta Hirtes, were married February 19th, and are now at home in Omaha. Dr. Schemel is practicing at South Side, Omaha.

First Lieutenant Paul G. Weisenhorn, LL. B. 1916, who was commissioned at the conclusion of the Fort Sheridan, Illinois, camp in November, arrived in France on January 26th.

Dr. Vincent L. Jones, Superintendent of the Dispensary at the College of Medicine, and Instructor in Pathology, recently received his commission as first lieutenant and has been ordered to report at Memphis, Tennessee. He left on Friday, February 22nd, to spend a few days at his home in St. Louis before reporting for active duty.

F. E. Bouza, M. D. 1911, has recently been appointed Captain of the Medical Reserve and is stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. First Lieutenant O. P. Morganthaler, M. D. 1916, and First Lieutenant C. S. Molseed, M. D. 1916, have been promoted to the rank of Captain, the former being assigned to Fort Riley,

Kansas, and the latter to a base hospital in Virginia.

Dr. Claude T. Uren of the College of Medicine faculty, who holds a commission as first lieutenant, has been ordered to report at Mineola, Long Island.

Harold O. Polian, Law 1919, who has been stationed at Mare Island, California, since the first of November, was in Omaha a short time early in February, en-route to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he goes to complete his studies in the radio branch of the naval service.

Montague A. Tancock, Law 1919, who was located for several months at Rathburn Camp, Canada, as Flight Lieutenant, is now instructor at the Canadian Flying Camp at Fort Worth, Texas.

Dr. H. C. Miller, D. D. S. 1916, has received his commission as lieutenant, junior grade, in the dental reserve corps of the navy and left for Great Lakes, Illinois, to await further orders. He will be placed on active duty at once, but has received no information where he will be stationed. If not given sea duty at once he probably will be assigned to the training station at Great Lakes in looking after the health of recruits in training. Since his graduation from Creighton he has practiced his profession in Omaha. Several

weeks ago he successfully passed the examination for lieutenant at Great Lakes and made arrangements to leave at once. He has been associated with Dr. B. W. Christie, M. D., and Dr. E. H. Bruening, dentist, with offices in the First National Bank Building.

Friends in Omaha have received word of the birth of a little daughter to Dr. and Mrs. L. P. Murphy of St. Maries, Idaho. Dr. Murphy is a member of the Class of 1904 of the College of Medicine.

At the Nebraska Collegiate Oratorical Contest held at Bellevue on Friday evening, February 22d, Mr. James W. McGan, a senior in the College of Arts, won first place and will represent the University at the Divisional Contest to be held in South Dakota on April 5th. This is the third consecutive victory for Creighton in the state contest. Following were the speakers and their subjects: "Our Heritage of Responsibility", Mr. Ralph J. Nickerson, Bellevue College, Bellevue. "Our Ultimate Defense", Miss Francis Filson, Hastings College, Hastings. "The New Reconstruction", Miss Marjorie Scoville, Grand Island College, Grand Island. "Adolescent America", Mr. Merl Harner, York College, York. "America's Re-awakening", Mr. Joseph E. Belka, Doane College, Crete. "This is Our War", Mr. James W. McGan, Creighton University, Omaha. "If

Not Eugenie Laws, Then What'', Miss Julia Cottier, Cotner College, Lincoln. "Woodrow Wilson, The World Leader'', Miss Portia Kellogg, Central College, Central City. The judges were M. L. Corey, Omaha; A. L. Bixby of the Nebraska State Journal, Lincoln; F. M. Tyrell, Lincoln, and Dean Hastings of the Nebraska University College of Law.

Rev. Wm. J. Corboy, S. J., of the Arts faculty, who gave up teaching some time ago for service as a Knights of Columbus Chaplain at Camp Funston, was recently made a chaplain in the Regular Army and assigned to Fortress Monroe. Rev. A. J. Tallmadge, S. J., formerly of the Arts faculty, now in service as a Knights of Columbus chaplain, has recently been ordered to Jacksonville, Florida.

A new step in the development of school spirit in the College of Arts and Sciences is marked by the organization of The Bachelors' Club. This Club is composed of students only, and its members have been prominent in school activities during the present year. Its officers for the year are: Lyle W. Doran, president; Walter V. Raynor, secretary; Wm. G. Adams, treasurer.

Mr. Chester Wells, A. B. 1913, and Mrs. Wells, announce the

birth of a little son, Cameron Wells, on March 8th, 1918.

Captain Rex Morehouse, a former Arts student, who is stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, spent a few days early in the month with his family in Omaha.

The following item by Correspondent Russell in the Sunday Bee for March 10th, tells the story of the 'Varsity Basket Ball Team for the season just closed:

"Creighton, Omaha's stellar college basket ball team, wound up its 1918 schedule in a blaze of glory last Wednesday night at Cedar Falls, Ia., by defeating the Iowa State Teachers, 34 to 14. The teachers, who are rated as unquestionably the best team in Iowa, had previously taken Ames and Iowa to trimmings.

Tommy Mills' Blue and White squad went through the season without sustaining a single defeat. Never, indeed, was the Creighton five in danger of losing a game. The only team that held Creighton to less than a 10-point lead at the conclusion of a contest, was Simpson college of Indianola, Iowa, whom the Blue and White vanquished, 26 to 21. Every victory was clean cut and decisive. Tommy Mills' proteges put up a brand of basket ball that simply could not be coped with and the result was the bowing down to defeat of all Creighton's opponents.

The Omaha team opened up the season with a sweeping victory over the Cotner Bull Dogs, and then trimmed Simpson College, one of the strongest teams in Iowa. Dubuque, Nebraska Wesleyan and the Central Furnitures were snowed under. The two big games of the year were with Camp Funston and Camp Dodge, in the triangular tournament. The exceedingly lengthy Dodgers, and their best efforts, were set at naught, and the huskier soldiers from Funston, who came to Omaha with a big reputation and determination to eat the college boys alive, were sent back hungry. Creighton made three trips, and in spite of the fact that the Blue and White were playing on strange floors, won every game by large scores. The most telling defeat was that inflicted on the Iowa State Teachers, who had overcome both Iowa and Ames. Iowa had already defeated Chicago, a strong and representative squad of the Big Nine.

Here's how they lined up during the season and the death-list turned in by the undertakers:

Creighton	...53	Cotner	...21
Creighton	...26	Simpson	...21
Creighton	...23	Dubuque	...10
Creighton	...36	Nebraska Wesleyan	12
Creighton	...33	Central Furniture	..13
Creighton	...27	Camp Dodge	13
Creighton	...27	Camp Funston	...15
Creighton	...34	Nebraska Wesleyan	19
Creighton	...30	South Dakota	8
Creighton	...35	Trinity	9
Creighton	...25	Drake	11
Creighton	...40	Parsons	14
Creighton	...28	Dubuque	11
Creighton	...34	Iowa State Teachers	14
Creighton	451	Opponents	...191

Coach Tommy Mills and his Blue and White chargers divide the credit for having successfully copped all honors during the season. Without having been fortunate enough to gather together a number of players who possessed the innate ability to play high-class basket ball, the Creighton mentor would not have been able to put out a team that performed so brilliantly as did Creighton this year. But without Tommy Mills to take them in hand, weld them together, and create that spirit of teamwork and headwork so necessary an adjunct for a squad, the Creighton stars would have made a negligible showing. Mills worked heart and soul to install pep and fighting spirit into the team. And he succeeded. He polished off the rough edges, taught intricate plays, and developed the fastest, smoothest-running machine in the west. Its scoring power was remarkable.

"Chuck" Kearney, incomparable forward and center, comprised at least half that scoring power. Out of the 451 tallies rolled up by Creighton, Kearney, by his accurate goal shooting and foul throwing, garnered 225 of them. Kearney's record has hardly been equaled in the west. He shot 73 field goals, and 69 foul throws. Ed Haley, who starred at left forward all season, got off to a bad start at the beginning of the season, and failed to commence locating the hoop consistently, until

the season had travelled half its course. He ranked next to Kearney in the number of points made. But if fortune deserted him in the scoring end, he easily made up for it by the great floor game he continually exhibited. Haley plays a clear-headed, determined game, and his speed and bull-dog tenacity in sticking closely to an opponent, proved one of the invaluable team-making assets of the Creighton squad. Captain Eddie Mulholland has earned the reputation of being the fastest dribbler and best feeder of the ball to his star forwards ever seen on Creighton floor. Mulholland was the hub around which the attack revolved. When Creighton took the ball down the floor into the enemy's territory, it was generally in his possession.

Were it not for the stellar guarding abilities of Howard Van-

diver and Tom Berry, Mills' men would, perhaps, have found themselves in some pretty tight places. But with these two worthies on the job, Kearney, Haley and Mulholland devoted their efforts to annexing tallies, safe in the knowledge that Berry and Vandiver, by their clever guarding, could successfully cope with the attack of the enemy. Big Vic Spittler, Mills' lengthy center, suffered a streak of bad luck this year, that with smallpox and wrenched knee, and was incapacitated during the greater part of the season.

At a dinner held at the Henshaw Hotel on Thursday evening, March 14th, Eddie Haley was elected captain of the team for the coming year. The dinner was attended by members of the team, Faculty Director Wallace and Coach Mills.



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Vol. IX. No. 7.

April 20, 1918.

The **CREIGHTON
CHRONICLE**



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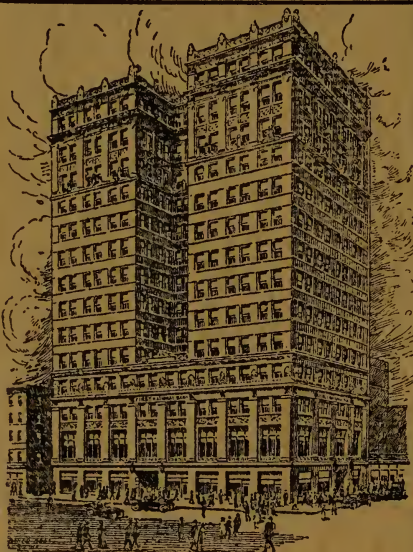
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April 20
1918

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THE
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1918



FOR A NICKEL A DAY

*Arthur A. Dailey



YOU always hear how hard a fellow's job is,—you never hear how easy it is. It's the same case with driving an army field ambulance. Some people think an ambulance driver's job is dangerous; some people think it isn't—as a matter of fact, it is dangerous part of the time and part of the time it isn't.

Part of the time during which an ambulance section is in service is spent miles back of the lines *en repose*; part of the time on active duty is spent living in ruined stone farm houses which the enemy no longer shell; part of the time the section is working at the first line dressing stations under fire, the drivers are in bomb-proof caves; but part of the time the men spend driving through barrage fire, poisonous gases, over exposed roads, and in plain view of the Boche when death seems impossible to ignore; this easily balances the inactive part of the job and makes the work interesting.

When an American volunteer ambulance driver first arrives in Paris he spends all the way from two weeks to a month buying an English officer's uniform and having numerous pictures taken of himself in that uniform, before he is sent to a training camp. At the training camp he learns to sit on the ground while eating his meals. He learns to "stomach" the army rations. He becomes accustomed to the sour red wine. He

*Arts 1917. French ambulance driver for six months, volunteer enlistment, May to November, 1917. Decorated with his section, (S. S. U. 65) by General Menvul with the war cross for bravery under fire, August 7, 1917, in the Battle of the Aisne.

learns to march and drill according to the French way of doing it from a French drill master. And occasionally, when he isn't cleaning up the camp—which happened to be an old deserted mill—he drives a Ford. After a week of this training he is a member of a newly-formed sanitary section and sent to the front.

S. S. U. 65 was the first section of Americans to leave this camp and take over the regular French army ambulances, which were heavy four-speed Berliets. The section was composed of twenty cars, forty drivers, two cooks, three mechanics and a clerk. The section was commanded by a French Second Lieutenant and an American Chef. The lieutenant was Max Decugis, the champion tennis player of France. The chef was J. J. (Butch) Thomas of Indianapolis, Indiana.

When "65" reached the front it was divided into two equal squads. The squads alternated every forty-eight hours in loafing at a little stone farm house along the Aisne river, about three miles back of the lines, and earning their pay at the dressing stations under fire. These stations are called *poste des secours*. The *poste des secours* are deep caves about eight hundred to one thousand yards from the Boche trenches. In these caves first aid is given the men before they are placed in the ambulances and hauled to the field hospitals. The field hospitals are anywhere from three to fifteen miles back of the lines, and when the work is light the men merely pass the time away loafing down in the caves.

But these caves are not very nice places to loaf, as they are always under fire and are located hundreds of yards closer to the Boche than the first line of artillery. The caves are nothing more than holes thirty or forty feet under the surface, full of rotten air and disgusting odors. Besides this and a single flickering acetylene lamp, an apparently infinite and rapidly multiplying number of squealing, fighting rats play tag, fall on a fellow's head, and walk off with his sardine sandwich if he is foolish enough to let go of it. After an hour or so in this hole the ambulance driver recalls how sweet and interesting the

forty-eight hours of monotonous life are back in the loafing station at the little grey hut on the Aisne.

The forty-eight hours at the Aisne "home" can be spent in sleep if the man so desires, but the forty-eight hours at the *poste* may allow twenty hours of sleep, one hour of sleep, and maybe no hours of sleep. It all depends on the number of wounded and the activity along the front—one of the fronts "65" was on meant forty-eight hours of steady work; that front was the Chemin des Dames.

During the latter part of July, the Crown Prince attempted to take this Chemin des Dames, and failed. Although he was unsuccessful in his attacks, he ruined over half of our cars, scared us into working over fifty-two hours through his infernal barrage of screeching shells and was the cause of our section being decorated with the cross of war.

On the second night the Boche started coming down the road towards our *poste*. They had the road cut off and kept Chris Gross, my driving partner, and myself huddled up in the bomb proof while they fought it out about four hundred yards away. I've never shivered so much in all my life as I did that night—and it wasn't from the cold either.

"I'd like to get a Boche helmet out of this, wouldn't you?" Chris ventured to say.

"Yes—if they'd stop the war while I got it."

"Well, if some of the—look!" Chris shouted, grabbing me by the arm, "What's that?"

I looked out into the heavy smoke and mist to the object Chris pointed to. The object was a man. Closer and closer he came until——

The man was a German!

The stretcher bearers huddled up in the dugout with us grabbed the fellow's gun and his cartridge belt; on the buckle of the belt were the words "*Gott Mit Uns.*" Chris grabbed the fellow's helmet, but I was too scared to move. Five minutes later about thirty other Boche prisoners were hurried along and pushed down the cave with the first one. I got mixed up

in the bunch and was pushed down along with them. And once down in the cave—after the arms had been taken away from the prisoners—I decided to be brave and learn all I could from these fellows.

Over in a corner I noticed a young Boche lying on a stretcher. He nodded his head and smiled as I approached.

“American, are you not?” he asked in very good English.

“Yes, but—”

“Will you give me some food? I am starving.”

“Sorry—we haven’t got any up here. Doesn’t the Kaiser feed you?”

“Sometimes, but for the past eight days all we’ve had to eat was bread—bread captured from a French trench.”

“You’ll get some food after a while. But where did you learn to speak such good English?”

“Ah—I lived in America. I was a student at the University of Pennsylvania the year war was declared. I know all—”

He jumped up, clicked his heels together and came to a salute. He stood that way for an instant before lying down on the stretcher again.

“What’s the idea of all that?”

“My captain is here—over there,” he pointed.

A Boche officer! We had to have a look at that bird so we left our ex-university acquaintance, walked over to the end of the cave and saw standing in the midst of the other prisoners the German officer. He was well groomed. He had sharp, piercing, unusually large blue eyes. He was about thirty-four years old and a captain in the Reserves. He also spoke very good English.

“Can you give me something to eat?” was the first thing he asked us.

“Is that all you fellows think of?” Chris asked.

“But I am very hungry and so are my men.”

The men looked it more than he did. The men were between the ages of seventeen and sixty. Their cheeks were sunk-

en, their faces drawn. Their mud-caked, wrinkled, olive green uniforms hung loosely on their bodies. And there was no question about it—they were tickled to death to be taken prisoners, as prisoners are well fed by the French.

The French officer in charge of the dressing station ordered Chris and me to take the Boche captain to the division headquarters to be questioned, and five *couches* to the hospital. And we did. It must have been the help of Providence that enabled us and our load to drive through that barrage and land on the other side of the Aisne, with our skins quivering, but all together. At the headquarters, we turned over the Boche captain to the officers waiting for him, and then rolled on with the wounded to the hospital. At the hospital we learned that another ambulance section had arrived to relieve us and that we were to go back of the lines for a rest. What a grand and glorious feeling!

After three weeks of resting we joined a division of ten thousand Senegalais, ten thousand big strapping negroes from the French colony of Senegal in South Africa. And how these boys could grin—and how these boys could fight. The day we joined them, we rolled down the street in our twenty brand new Fiat cars, and pulled up alongside of the road. And the blacks were standing grinning at us. “Hi, hi, hi, hi, hi,” they all shouted. Now I don’t know what that means. It may mean in their language, “How do you do?” At least it was their expression of welcome to us. And they showed by their actions that we were welcome. “Hi, hi, hi, hi, hi,” they again greeted us. “Hi, hi, hi, hi, hi, yourselves,” we shouted back.

We wanted to talk to them and we could easily see that they wanted to talk to us. But what could we do? We tried everything we could think of to make them understand us. We tried sign language, “Injun talk,” drew pictures, and acted out what we were trying to say to them. No use. They only laughed at us and shouted, “Hi, hi, hi, hi, hi.” And we wished we had studied the Senagalais language instead of Latin. Here we were to be at the front for probably a month with these grinning

blacks without being able to say a word to them. It seemed terrible. They looked more like the darkies on the stage and in cartoons than the real thing. They were flat-footed, loose jointed, bullet-headed, thick-lipped, and they shuffled along their way in a lazy, shiftless fashion. When they grinned—they are always doing that—a wide slit opened up across their faces from ear to ear, and their big white teeth sparkled like diamonds in a coal mine.

Their uniforms are the ordinary brown French colonial outfits. On their heads are perched a red felt toque—on the order of a fez. Little gold ear-rings serve as ornaments; the many heavy silver rings on a man's fingers signify the number of wives he has; and about his left wrist is fastened a bracelet of small white shells—the lucky charms. If a Senegal doesn't like one of his wives it is very easy to get one of his rings, but to get his lucky charms it is necessary to kill him, and you have to feel mighty lucky in the first place before starting anything like that.

I strolled off; I wanted to get away from the yelling and jabbering around the cars. I had not gone more than a hundred yards when a big, strong, cheerful looking black came running down the street toward me. When he reached me he touched his little red cap, grinned, and began to talk. "You 'Merican?" he asked. Whoopee! He spoke English! I was so tickled on meeting him and hearing him talk that I was undecided what to do. Should I throw my arms around his neck and treat him like a long-lost brother, or should I tackle him just below the knees and hold onto him until the rest of the boys came our way? That fellow was too good to lose.

"Yes! Yes!" I screamed, slapping him on the back and shaking his hand at the same time. "We're ambulance drivers. Where did you learn to speak English?" "Oh, me just spik." "What's your name—what are you called?"

He told me his name—so I took his word for it. His name was pronounced by gasping for breath and trying to grunt and hiss at the same time. Try it. I did, but couldn't get his name

right, so I called him what any American would have—"Sam." It was a lucky thing we met "Sam" as he served as our interpreter while we were attached to his friends, and it was through him we learned all about the Senegalais.

The Senegalais are terrible fighters—probably the most terrible fighters in the war. They fight with knives called *Koopkoops*, (trench cleaners,) fierce looking weapons about two feet long, three inches wide, very sharp and very heavy. At a signal the Senegalais go over the top stripped to the waist and carve and hack their way through the Boche trenches. Behind them come French infantry who hold the trenches the Senegalais capture, as the Senegalais are no good when it comes to holding trenches. They never get accustomed to the artillery whizzing over their heads. It makes them restless and nervous. They cannot understand it. But once out of battle they are the most cheerful fellows in the world—we were hauling these fellows for nearly a month, and we ought to know.

The next division we were attached to was a division of the *Chauseurs Alpine*—and what a contrast these fellows were to the black Senegalais. The *Chauseurs* are called the Blue Devils of France. They are the men who held Verdun; they are the men who started that war slogan of the allies, "They shall not pass;" and they are the picked troops of all France. Indeed, we were proud of the honor of being attached to this service. It was pouring rain the day they joined us. Singing at the top of their voices they marched jauntily into the little town in which we were stationed along the Aisne river, broke ranks and hustled into the farm houses that had been assigned to them as billets. But even the down-pour that plastered the blue tam-o-shanters closer to their heads wasn't enough to dampen the cheerful disposition and cheering appearance of these troops from the mountainous districts of France. As soon as they had broken ranks, we hastened to make their acquaintance. Under pretense of getting in out of the rain, we rushed into one of the houses where a bunch of them had congregated. They were gathered about a fire which they had built in the fireplace

and amid much laughter and glee, with noisy shouts, were singing snatches of the latest popular French music hall songs. As soon as our presence was noticed, they all jumped up, crowded around us, and with many a slap on the back and numerous hand shakes, they shouted: "Americans! Americans! Come dance for us." "Dance?" we asked. "Yes—as your Indians do. We have read a great deal about them."

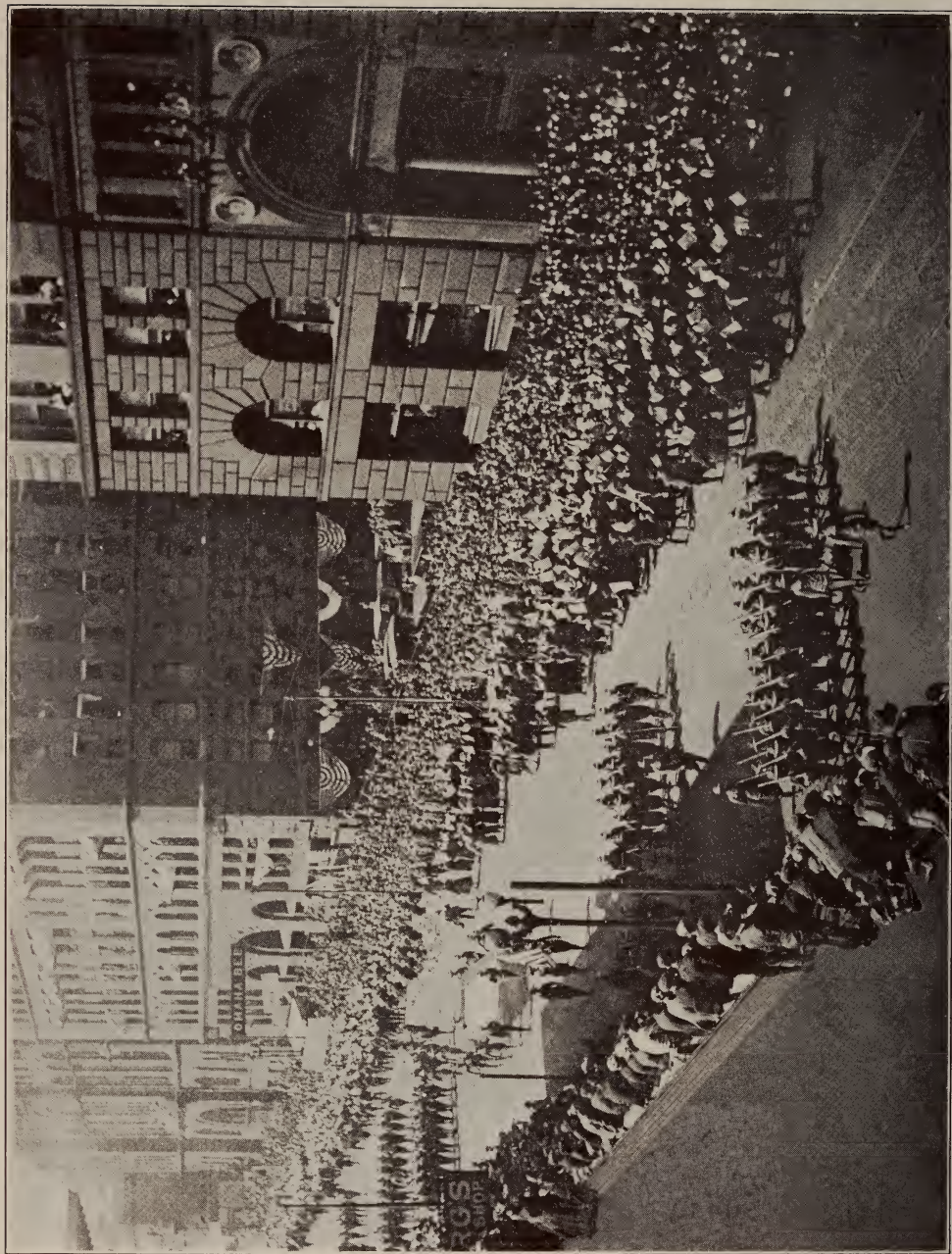
So we hopped and jumped about with wild, weird yells, as we imagined the redskins dance—for we had never seen them dance in our whole lives. Finally, exhausted by our impromptu imitations of the aborigines, we stopped, and lo! every one of the blue-clad troop, with the exception of one or two officers, were howling and bouncing about the room like Indians.

"Your men are very cheerful," I remarked to one of the officers, as I puffed and panted, attempting to get my wind back. "Yes—we have heard much about you Americans and your ways. And," he added, winking, "my men seem to like the way you dance." And the men howled and cheered as one of their comrades executed an original step. "But how do you generally amuse yourselves?" I asked. "Ah, we sing; we play. Would you not like to hear some of my men entertain?" Before waiting for our answer, which of course was going to be in the affirmative, he stopped the howling and dancing and called one of the men by name. "Georges, get your violin and play for the Americans."

The noise quieted down, and the men grouped about the fireplace again, while Georges stood in the middle of the room and played. He played as we have never heard a violin played before—played with the touch of a master. How the strains of his instrument and the magnetism of his melody gripped us and held us spell-bound! The scene about the little fireplace was beautiful. The glow from the firelogs lit up the silent, pensive faces of the dull blue uniformed listening audience and reflected from the cold grey walls of the room, cracked by the dampness, neglect and age, as the rain whipped against the broken window panes and beat upon the slate roof. And the men sang—not the



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM T. KANE, S. J., member of Arts College Faculty,
now Regular Army Chaplain, Fort Doniphan, Oklahoma.



SECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY CADET REGIMENT IN LIBERTY PARADE, April 6th.

musical selections we Americans thrive on, but the ballads and the roles of the grand operas we have such little time for. A tenor, in a clear, rich voice, carried the solo parts while his comrades lifted their voices and joined with him at certain parts of the songs in perfect unison and harmony. Truly, it was beautiful—it was grand.

I glanced at my wrist watch; it was past time for the evening meal. "Chow time, boys," I announced; "we had better be getting back to the cantonment or the lieutenant will be having us up for desertion." "You must go?" the men asked. "Yes, and your music—it was fine." "Ah, it was nothing." "It was, and we hope to hear more. We will see you again, of course." "Tomorrow—no, tonight. We attack tonight—we will see you then. Save a place for us in your ambulance," they added with a laugh as we left them.

Indeed, we hoped we wouldn't have to save a place for them in our ambulances, but before the dawn of the next morning streaked across the eastern horizon, we had hauled many of them from the dressing stations to the field hospitals. The roads were terrible that night. They were muddy, slippery and seas of water and skidding earth. The cars slid, skidded, bounced, and crashed into water-filled holes along the road. Though the night was black as tar, without a light, we jolted along, cursing the roads, the elements, the cars, the Boche, and the terrible pains and ordeals the men we were hauling were forced to undergo through our clumsy driving. But never a moan, a groan, or a plea of *doucement* came from the lips of the wounded—not even a whimper. In fact, we were doing all the whimpering—but those roads!

It was on such nights as this that we would rather work than sleep. When an ambulance driver sleeps, he does so rolled up in two blankets, one under him, on a stretcher, no matter where he happens to be, unless he prefers the ground. But on a rainy night he doesn't prefer the ground, or even the old ruined houses that haven't any roofs.

Besides the sleep, the French army furnishes the ambulance driver with food, drink, smokes, free mail, a menagerie and pay. The volunteer driver pays for his own uniform and his passage to and from France. The meals he gets consist of black coffee for breakfast; meat, vegetables, bread and coffee for lunch; and meat, vegetables, soup, jam, salad, bread and coffee for dinner. The drink is sour, red wine. The smokes, which are thrown in with the driver's issue of cigarette papers and matches are called tobacco, but not by any American. The menagerie consists of several millions of kooties. And the pay is a nickel a day.

Ambulance drivers do not go out upon the field and pick up the wounded—that is the job of the stretcher-bearer. Ambulance drivers do not haul dead men—that is another fellow's job. The man who hauls the dead drives up to the *poste* about 4 A. M. every day, loads the dead in a wagon and takes the corpses to a graveyard back of the lines and buries them. The job of the ambulance driver is merely to haul the wounded from the dressing stations to the hospitals. And earning this pay of a nickel a day is what the ambulance driver likes to tell about—but after all, an ambulance driver is human and like everybody else likes to tell how hard his job is—not how easy it is.



BEGINNING MY WORK ON THE FEDERAL BENCH

* J. W. Woodrough



am somewhat of a new recruit in a very important unit of democracy's far-flung battle line and therefore more ready to talk about our branch of the service now than after I have had ten years of it.

The members of the judicial branch of the government of the United States are far indeed from the bloody work of Europe's battle fields. But it would be a very superficial study of our history that failed to discover the great influence this branch of public service has exerted in cementing together the forces with which our country now prepares to battle for the safety of democracy in the world. We have achieved our present national unity under constitutional government not alone through the blood of martyrs on fields of battle. From day to day through the long years, far reaching and momentous issues have been joined before our judicial tribunals and then in the quiet chambers of the courts, interpretations of constitutional provisions have been formulated and handed down as binding judgments. The short and seemingly simple phrases and clauses of the fundamental law have been scrutinized and argued from every angle that research and vitally interested ingenuity could suggest. And now our power as the greatest constitutional government rests not precariously, as it may have done a hundred and thirty years ago, on the bare letter of a parchment. Thanks to the great genius and force of some of the judges and the patient conscientious labor of the judicial body and its officers at the bar, the spirit and the letter of the constitution have become

*U. S. District Judge, Omaha. Professor of Insurance, College of Law.

blended in the organic national life. Through the decisions of the courts the nation has come to know that its faith is justified and that the foundation of the constitutional government is firm and sure.

These things are very vaguely apprehended by the busy masses absorbed in the struggle to live and better themselves. It takes time and inclination to read the elaborate opinions from which alone you can get an understanding of the spirit in which the service of the federal judiciary had been rendered. Over and over again the constitutional grounds of the court's jurisdiction are examined, scrupulously and conscientiously considered, and never taken for granted. No powers have been presumed or arrogated. The limitations under which these courts must proceed are fairly conceded and reiterated. You must put your finger on the express provision of the law that grants power to the federal court or there is no power, and so it is often necessary to read long pages of these essential preliminary considerations before you come to the merits of the dispute between the parties. These courts cannot proceed like the state judges, elected in their own localities, clothed by their own home folks with general jurisdiction and presumed to have the power to find a remedy for every wrong until the contrary is shown. They speak for the nation, many times against the feelings and prejudice of the particular localities whose citizens are in controversy. But step by step they have found the way in which our nation, through its chosen representatives, can govern itself as firmly and securely as any autocracy on earth, securing to every citizen liberty, freedom and due process of law and at the same time mass every resource against a common enemy.

Neither time nor study are required to sit on the seats of the scoffers. But the true lawyer finds his greatest inspiration and complete justification for his profession's leadership, and the reflection of the best thought of his profession in the volumes of the national reports.

A friend of mine, long in the practice here, used to say that

he read his Blackstone over once every year. My advice to students of the law would be rather to absorb the American spirit of Marshall, Miller, Field, Bradley, Brewster, Shiras, and the giant minds that now guide the course of national discussion in the supreme court of the United States. All of the men in the ranks of the federal judiciary have been well steeped in the traditions of fundamental institutions. Being human, they doubtless have many shortcomings, but none have failed to learn the shibboleths of American adjudication from these sources.

When Samuel F. Miller was appointed to the bench in 1862, to refresh his memory and prepare himself for his duties, he read over all the decisions of the supreme court before he took the oath; and one of my senior associates on the bench made a careful and painstaking review of the federal statutory law before entering upon his duties. Either of these tasks would have been formidable at the time I received my appointment to the bench from President Wilson, about two years ago. My thought was more particularly directed to the duties and obligations of the jurisdictions in my home state of Nebraska, and I found what I had not well appreciated before, that in the course of eighteen years of service by Judge W. H. Munger, and twelve years by Judge T. C. Munger, there has been accumulated a body of rulings in the form of memorandum opinions where you can find the answer to many perplexing questions of federal court work. There are two large volumes of these memorandum opinions, not printed, but bound together and completely indexed by Judge T. C. Munger and kept available for examination in the court chambers at Omaha and Lincoln. On questions of the practice in this jurisdiction they are often conclusive. There have been several instances before me where careful and diligent counsel have lost much valuable time briefing questions that had been considered in these opinions and so long adhered to by the Nebraska Judges as to be foreclosed in that court.

In addition to the general and continuing litigation in our courts there have been during the last twenty-five years distinct periods during which certain kinds of controversies occupied the

main attention. For years there was a multiplicity of important cases here arising out of disputes over the titles to land which had been but newly redeemed from the Great American desert and turned into rich farms, town lots and industrial sites. In those boom days lands and lots changed hands like wheat in the grain exchange and our courts wrestled with titles as tangled as Chinese puzzles. Then came an afterclap of mortgage foreclosures that greatly subdued the clamor about who owned the titles and utterly overwhelmed and congested the equity side of the courts. Then the tax buyer had his long day in court. After that there was a great centering of interest on suits for recovery of damages for personal injuries.

Though there has been comparatively little of intense specializing at the Nebraska bar, great skill was developed in each of these phases of litigation and the learning and research that was devoted to them is well reflected in this very important compilation of memorandum opinions. This is most particularly true of the important questions of jurisdiction in removal cases.

The federal statute provides that each district judge shall reside in the district for which he is appointed and "for offending against this provision he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor." So it is natural for the new appointee to turn his thoughts very seriously to the jurisdiction at home. But the eighth circuit is the most fertile field of federal litigation in the country. There are, all told, about one hundred and thirty-eight judges in the nine judicial circuits of the United States, including the justices of the supreme court, court of appeals and district court judges. Though there are nearly twice as many *nisi prius* judges here in the eighth circuit as there are in the circuit that comprises New York, Connecticut and Vermont, there has always been great difficulty in keeping up the work of this circuit. Congress has imposed the responsibility upon the senior circuit judge to assign any of the district judges to do necessary work outside of his home state or on the court of appeals and this authority is constantly exercised in this circuit.

Judge Walter H. Sanborn, who was appointed to the court

of appeals by President Harrison in 1892 and who has probably written more opinions and had them cited and followed oftener than any judge in the United States, is the senior judge in the circuit. On direction from him the district judges go to assist each other in the different states wherever any particular *nisi prius* docket becomes congested as well as the court of appeals in Saint Louis, Denver or Saint Paul.

In this way it has happened that during my short term of service I have been holding court not only at seven different places in Nebraska, but also in Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. One is gradually impressed with the thought that the federal judges are in truth servants of the nation; cogs in the machinery of that national government which year by year becomes more centralized and coherent.

I had expected to encounter very marked differences of practice in trials of cases in the different states, but I have found the points of similarity much more in evidence than the contrasts. After the trial of a case commences and the problems of the controversy present themselves, it often happens that during the whole course of the trial no special reference whatever will be made to any local practice or precedent, but general rules of the common law govern the entire controversy.

Wherever the federal court may be in session it is bound by the conformity acts to observe the laws and procedure of the locality. I have especially noticed that one of the results of this conformity requirement is to put counsel upon very strict inquiry into the exact state of the law and the practice in their own local courts. Very often the rule of decision or practice is taken for granted when you are trying a case in your state court. But when it is understood that it is necessary to explain and show such matters to a visiting federal judge *ab initio* and in detail, the review is frequently very complete and thorough before him. As counsel appearing in the federal courts always prepare to show affirmatively the jurisdiction of the court and the local laws and procedure and understand the necessity of taking nothing for granted, they simplify the task of the judge

out of his own district and enable him to avoid any invasion of jurisdiction of the state courts.

To the student of our national and state judicial systems, co-ordinating and working side by side, it is ever a matter of interest how the independence and integrity of each branch has been maintained without clash or conflict. This accomplishment through such long periods of our history is monumental evidence of the good faith and fundamental integrity of each of the judicial branches and a positive guarantee for their future development.

No one doubts that our nation, in common with the civilized world, is completely involved in the great upheaval of world war and that the coming years will subject each and all of our basic institutions to tests as severe as they have ever encountered in the past. The maelstrom of war will surge about the foundations of them all. A very wise old financier observed that one might come by a great fortune in a great many ways, but eternal vigilance is required to maintain it. Apply this with greater force to the most fundamental of a democratic nation's institutions—its judicial power. Sound and broad learning must enlighten the interpretation and application of its laws and they must be construed with sympathetic understanding of the spirit of the people who enact and adopt them.

But the one thing that has most clearly impressed itself upon me during these years of beginning judicial work is the necessary dependency of the courts upon the lawyers. The basic idea of our common law system is that in every trial there shall be live and positive interests opposed to each other. Our system relies for its effectiveness largely upon the force of self interest to develop all there may be in each side of the controversy. A lawyer's absolute duty is to present whatever of truth and law there is on his client's side. It is to this clash and friction of opposition that the court must look for the rays of light to illumine real truth and justice in such matters of dispute.

After all, judicial opinions, the best and wisest of them, the most far reaching and enduring are but restatements and reviews

that do but coldly furnish forth again thoughts and ideas that first came hot as lava from the lips of an advocate with heart fired by his client's wrongs. The judges cannot themselves engage in the struggle and strife of the marts of trade; in the maelstrom of politics; in the fierce relentless travail out of which the productivity of a nation tends to its goal.

Men who study the law and at first hand inquire into and learn the true conditions out of which their clients' particular controversies arise must see to it that the conditions are fully and fairly reflected before the courts.

The power of the courts to serve the people of the nation and to advance the cause of freedom, liberty and democracy must ever depend upon the integrity, intelligence and devotion of their important officers—the attorneys and conselors. Their eyes must see first, their hearts must feel, their intelligence comprehend and their eloquent lips must tell—the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So they will enable the courts to progress in the coming years of crisis and hold secure the confidence and affection of the people whether we have more of war or lasting democratic peace.



THE LIBERTY LOAN

The Chronicle gladly gives space to the following items sent out by the United States Treasury Department Bureau of Publicity on behalf of the Liberty Loan:

\$18,000 invested in Liberty Bonds will equip an infantry battalion with rifles.

\$50,000 will construct a base hospital with 500 beds, or equip an infantry brigade with pistols.

\$100,000 will buy five combat air planes, or pistols, rifles, and half a million rounds of ammunition for an infantry regiment.

There can be no peace with honor or safety to ourselves or to posterity, except a just peace, and there can and will be no other peace. Work for peace accomplishes nothing but the hampering of our effort, the delay of the real peace, and a greater toll of death of America's fighting men. Our duty is to war for a just and righteous peace; to work or speak for any other peace is aid and comfort to Germany—injury and disloyalty to our boys in France.

The button which will be given to every subscriber to a Liberty Loan Bond of the third issue, whether of a \$50 bond or a \$10,000 one, will have a border of brilliant red, and a blue field with a liberty bell, and the words "Third Liberty Loan" in white.

Sixteen million of these buttons are now ready for delivery and will be given out when the subscriptions are made.

Every development since our entry into the war has justified and proved the wisdom, the imperative necessity of America's participation. Every German success and every German failure

have shown how necessary to our own welfare and peace, how necessary to the safety and peace of the world the defeat of Germany is. Every foot of ground Germany has been forced to give up, every foot of land she has seized, have demonstrated the absolute necessity of defeating that sinister, intolerable thing called Germanism.

Your fifty dollar Liberty Loan Bond will protect 1,000 soldiers from smallpox and 666 from typhoid. It will assure the safety of 139 wounded soldiers from lockjaw, the germs of which swarm in Belgian soil.

It will render painless 400 operations, supply 2 miles of bandages—enough to bandage 555 wounds.

It will care for 160 injuries in the way of “first-aid packets.”

It will furnish adhesive plaster and surgical gauze enough to benefit thousands of wounded soldiers.

Every purchaser of a Liberty Loan Bond performs a distinct individual service to his country and to our boys fighting in France.

To work, economize, and lend money to the Government is the duty of every American.

Hundreds of thousands of our men have been called to arms and taken away from the productive forces of the country.

Hundreds of thousands of others have been diverted from producing things used in peace to producing things used in war.

In the fact of this lessened productive force and production a great and unusual drain upon our resources is made by our Army and Navy and our allies.

Work and speed up production to make up for the lessened production; economize in consumption to lessen as much as possible the drain upon our resources; lend your money to your Government to prosecute this war successfully and make our soldiers powerful, effective, and victorious.

Every American can do an individual service to his country by working, saving, and buying Liberty Bonds.

If you lend your money to the Government, you may be quite sure that it is going to be used for some national purpose—to prosecute the war successfully, to care for, equip, arm, and supply our soldiers in France, to be used by our Navy in ridding the seas of the murderous U boats.

But if you spend your money even with the belief that by putting it into the channels of trade others into whose hands it comes will lend it to the Government, you will have done something the patriotism of which may be very questionable.

First, you have withdrawn from the supply of material of the Nation something to replace which in the market will require labor and material which should be devoted to war purposes.

Second, the person to whom you pay your money may also use it to purchase things requiring material and labor which should be devoted to war purposes. And the person to whom he pays it may repeat the operation.

But when you lend your money to the Government instead of spending it, you will at once lessen the drain to a certain extent on our country's resources, its material, its labor, and its transportation facilities, and in addition you supply your Government with money to be used in winning the war.

Every purchase of a Liberty Loan Bond is an individual act toward bringing victory to America and her allies.

The descendants of the compatriots of Washington and Paul Jones are fighting once again side by side with the descendants of the compatriots of Lafayette and Rochambeau. The time and opportunity have come for a nation to pay a great debt of gratitude for service rendered in great national need and America is paying France the debt she long has owed.

In the Revolutionary War for the freedom of America the French fought on American soil under the command of an American. Today in the war for the freedom of France and for the preservation of liberty to America, and indeed to all the world, Americans fight on French soil under the supreme command of a Frenchman. The honors are even and the honors are great.

No true American who knows the history of his country and loves the honor of his country but thrills at the thought of the American Army in France. The invincible Americans will turn the tide of war; they will bring to France and her allies a victory for liberty such as France assisted us to win, and repay with interest a debt to liberty and to France long owing and honorably acknowledged.

When an American citizen, instead of spending \$100 for something he wants, denies himself and lends the money to the Government he performs a double service.

First, he furnishes the Government with \$100 to use in the prosecution of the war.

Second, he has relieved to the extent of \$100 the drain on our "goods and services;" that is, materials and labor. To make the article or articles he would have bought, or to manufacture others to take their place in the market, would require materials and labor. In addition, to get the article to him labor and freight space would be required. By doing without the article, he has left free a certain amount of material to be used for war purposes, a certain amount of labor to be used in the same way, and he has also relieved to a certain extent the transportation facilities of the country.

This may not be much in the individual case, but when hundreds of thousands and millions of Americans pursue this course it means millions and millions of dollars loaned the Government, tremendous quantities of materials left for uses of the Nation in this war, millions of hours of labor free to do war work, and a vast amount of freight space free for national uses.

These sacrifices are easy to make; are small and trivial compared to the sacrifices that our soldiers and sailors make daily while they offer constantly their lives for their country, the greatest sacrifice of all.

The proceeds of the Liberty Loan, including the greater part of that loaned to our Allies, are being spent for American pro-

ducts—the products of our factories, our farms, our mines, and other industries. In lending to the United States the people of the United States are lending to their best and largest customer and obtaining the safest investment in the world.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

The cycle of money invested in Liberty Bonds is short and complete. The people lend the money to the Government, the Government lends some to our Allies, and our Government and our Allies straightway spend the money, or the greater portion of it, among the people of the United States. In some instances the money paid in by wage earners on one installment of Liberty Bonds is paid by the Government to their employers, and by their employers paid back to them in the way of wages before the next Bond installment is due.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

The sooner the irresistible might of this great Republic is organized and put into full action the sooner the war will end. Every dollar invested in Government securities works to shorten the war, to save the lives of American soldiers and sailors.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

The hope of labor lies in the opportunities for freedom; military domination, supervision, checks, bondage, lie in Prussian rule.

It is not through a German regime but through democracy that labor is to receive adequate recognition and its realization of its rightful place in the world.

More than a billion dollars of American agricultural exports were sold to the European nations at war with Germany during 1917. Had this Nation maintained peace at the price of obedience to the German war zone decree, this European market would have been closed and this billion dollars worth of agricultural products would, most of them, have rotted on farms and in

warehouses, or been used in unprofitable ways, with consequent stagnation and ruin to the American farmers.

Interest as well as duty urges the American farmer to give financial support to his Government in this war.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

From hundreds of thousands of American farms, in answer to the call of their country and in obedience to the law of their country, American boys have gone and today are fighting side by side with hundreds of thousands of American boys from the cities and towns of the country, confronting danger and death.

The duty of us who remain at home in safety to afford the means to make these boys powerful and victorious is a most imperative one.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

A \$1,000 bond will buy six cases of operating instruments for a base hospital, or furnish pistols for a rifle company, or one motor kitchen.

One thousand five hundred dollars of Liberty Bonds will buy a motor ambulance, or a motor car for a machine-gun battalion.

Two \$1,000 bonds will buy a motor truck; three \$1,000 bonds will buy rifles for a Field Artillery Battery, or supply horses for a Field Signal battalion.

Four \$1,000 bonds will buy a tractor; five \$1,000 bonds will buy one Liberty truck, or seven Lewis machine guns, or equip a rifle company with rifles.

Six \$1,000 bonds will buy a Liberty motor; seven \$1,000 bonds one training plane; nine \$1,000 bonds one observation balloon.

Ten thousand dollars of bonds will fully equip three hospital wards of 50 beds each, with all linen, clothing, and other necessities, or buy six large wholesale sterilizing outfits, or six motor ambulances.

“What has the Liberty Loan to do with the refrigeration business?” was asked by a subscriber in the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountain of the editor of the Refrigeration World. The answer was sound and patriotic:

“At this critical time the success or failure of the impending loan have more to do with refrigeration than even the machinery and chemicals used in producing refrigeration. If the loan fails, everything else will fail with it. All business will eventually be prostrated; nothing could thrive.”

It is the business of every business and business man in the United States to see that the Liberty Loan does not fail. They should buy Liberty Bonds; they should encourage and assist others to buy them. No business in the United States is going to succeed if the Liberty Loan fails—if the Nation fails.

It is better business to buy Liberty Bonds than to pay indemnities to a victorious Germany; it is better business to win this war than to have our foreign commerce subject to the dictation of the Potsdam Government.

The welfare, the success, the prosperity, the liberty, and the happiness of every true American is bound up in the Nation's success. We are not fighting alone for material interest, for annexations or indemnities. We are fighting for freedom and justice and humanity and civilization. But we are also fighting for the maintenance of our commercial rights, for the rights of our citizens to pursue their lawful journeys on the seas and transport their commerce to foreign markets.

It is patriotic, and a duty, to buy Liberty Bonds. It is also good business to do it.

The ordinary actual disbursements of the United States Treasury, which include all war expenses, from the 1st of July, 1917, to March 16, 1918, when the Treasury statement was issued, amount to \$4,233,261,000.

The ordinary actual disbursements for the corresponding period of the fiscal year of 1917 were \$683,969, 000.

These figures show that the war has added practically three

and a half billion to the expenses of the Government for the time between the two dates named, eight and a half months. This means an expenditure for war purposes, for America's part in the war, of about \$400,000,000 a month or over \$13,000,000 a day.

The above figures, however, do not include the \$3,621,830,000 loaned to our Allies in the period dealt with. These are good and secure investments which will ultimately be repaid the United States. The total loans to our Allies to date aggregate practically \$5,000,000,000. Nor is the \$22,000,000 used to purchase Farm Loan Bonds included, another investment rather than an expense.

The total disbursements of the Treasury from July 1 last to March 16 were \$11,274,575,000. This sum includes the ordinary actual disbursements which comprise the usual civil expenses of the Government and the cost of the war as above set out, the amount loaned our Allies, and bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness retired. Most of this last item is made up of payments of the short-term interim certificates issued last fall.

The total receipts of the Government in the period named were \$11,017,257,000, against total receipts for the corresponding period of the fiscal year of 1917 of \$540,217,000.

The United States did not enter into this war unadvisedly, hastily, under stress of heat or passion. We took the step calmly, soberly, reluctantly, with a full sense of the awful responsibilities involved, the sacrifices demanded, the magnitude of the task.

President Wilson did not advise in his war message, nor did Congress act in declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany without giving the most solemn consideration to what the action meant. They knew it meant the death of thousands of brave Americans; they knew it meant suffering and wounds and the disabling for life of thousands of our young men. They counted to the full the human cost and the material cost.

Every development since has justified and proved the wis-

dom and the imperative necessity of America's participation. Every German success and every German failure have shown how necessary to our own welfare and peace, how necessary to the safety and peace of the world the defeat of Germany is. Every foot of ground Germany has been forced to give up, every foot of land she has seized, have demonstrated the imperative necessity of defeating that sinister, intolerable thing called Germanism.

Germanism is 3,000 miles away. It must never come any nearer. Let this war result in anything but the defeat of Germany, let her emerge with her power unbroken and her kultur still dominant, and it is but a question of time until we alone will be fighting Germany instead of warring against her with our Allies on our side.

Lincoln said that this country could not exist half slave and half free. All Americans now recognize that truth. The events of the last few years have shown equally clearly that this world can not exist half free and half autocratic—half free people loving liberty and justice and peace and half an autocracy seeking to dominate the world, caring nothing for liberty or justice and nothing for humanity and civilization where they interfere with its ambition.

There is no peace for America except a just peace, a peace that means a world fit for free people to live in. German ideals, German purposes, and German practices are the antitheses of American. The beliefs we love and honor and uphold are contemptible to them; the objects for which they will to death millions of their own men and millions of their enemy are abhorrent to our ideals of right and justice; their methods and practices in warfare an abomination and horror to us.

The American who now advocates or wishes for peace, except a just peace, is either woefully misguided or a traitor to America's future and America's past, to all things American—the things which have made our country great and free, which hundreds of thousands of Americans have died to maintain, and for which Americans now are dying in France.

There can be no peace with honor or safety to ourselves or to posterity, except a just peace, and there can and will be no other peace. Work for peace accomplishes nothing but the hampering of effort, the delay of the real peace, and a greater toll of death of America's fighting men. Our duty is to war for a just and righteous peace; to work or speak for any other peace is treason.



WIN THE WAR

At the request of the Patriotic News Service, National Committee of Patriotic Societies, the Chronicle gladly gives space to the following releases:

Charles Bennett Foster

Washington today is the center of all our war work. It is here that all the plans are made. It is here that all the orders are issued and all reports are sent. In all the work made necessary by this greatest task our country has ever undertaken, there is much confusion and inefficiency caused by so many people trying to fill positions for which they have had no training. Here we find men who have given up positions paying salaries all the way up to \$50,000.00 a year and accepting positions to work for the Government in this war for anywhere from \$1.00 a year to \$200.00 or \$300.00 a month. These men are working from twelve to twenty hours a day—living on such food as they can get—which is sometimes poor—sleeping in crowded quarters, sacrificing all home ties and family life, to help win the war.

We find girls working diligently at all kinds of office work—eating in restaurants—sleeping eight and ten in a room—sacrificing social life, deprived of home comforts—all doing their best to win the war.

Every office building is over-crowded, the Government having taken most of the desirable buildings for its own use. It is almost impossible to secure a room in a hotel. Boarding houses are crowded and nowhere except in the very high priced places is a room rented to less than two people. Traffic conditions are seriously overtaxed. It is a rare thing to see a gentleman seated

in a trolley car. To leave the city by train, in either sleeper or chair car, reservation must be secured long in advance.

One cannot but be impressed by the seriousness expressed in the faces on the street. The determination, the earnestness, the enthusiasm is infectious; everyone catches the spirit that dominates the thought of every mind to win the war. It is not possible to be in the midst of all this rush and hustle without the wish to be part of it. It forces itself into the mind and into the heart of every man.

This is the spirit that has come to those who have learned the secret, those who are willing to do of their own free will the thing that Germany has been compelled and forced to do by an Autocratic Government. They have learned that the success of this war depends upon the elimination of personal ambition, the sacrificing of selfish interests, the obliteration of party-lines in politics. The public notices to the effect that "Food will win the war—do not waste it," begins to have a new meaning. We are beginning to realize that we must really save food. We must be willing to work for just wages to live on; to have clothes only to cover our nakedness, to forego excess profit on not only war supplies, but all kinds of merchandise. We must be willing and ready, not only to send our boys, give our money, but if necessary, to make the supreme sacrifice of life itself, if we are to be successful in winning this struggle "To the end that the whole world may be free."

There is no other way. We cannot furnish the food, the clothing, the munitions, the ships and all the enormous quantities of all sorts of supplies needed, until every man, woman and child gets down to hard pan and makes a personal sacrifice. This thought is growing every day in the minds of the thoughtful men in Washington, and must spread out all over our land and become part of the life of every individual.

College students should realize, more than others, that our country has done much for us in the past. We have learned to lean on our Government. Now our country is calling for help and if our republican form of free government "for and by the

people'' is to endure, we must give all, if need be, to save our flag from dishonor. We who stay at home must back the boys going to the front with all we have and all we are, waiting for our reward until the time comes when we shall have a right to enjoy a lasting peace and plenty, because we have earned it by our sacrifice.

This idea of self-sacrifice, elimination of selfish ambition and the sinking of self-interest, is no new principle, no untried thing but a truism. It was used as the subject of the greatest sermon ever preached—advocated by the Greatest Teacher the world has ever known—has been read more and practised less than anything ever written.

This principle is not applicable to the winning of this war alone but to the success of any venture, any occupation or any business.

The question on every tongue is: When will this war end? The answer is: When our own people, in sufficient numbers, submerge their own personal ends in the broader vision of national service.

Meredith Nicholson

The men who cross the sea to fight under the American banner in this great war for world-freedom have a right to expect those of us who remain behind to support them valiantly. We are reminded daily of the nation's needs, and a whole hearted response to every demand is essential to a successful termination of the war. These appeals are not impersonal; they are addressed to you and me. Not a man, woman or child in America but is vitally concerned in the issue, and we are all, in a very true sense, factors in the mighty struggle.

When the boys come sailing home we want to be able to meet them with a consciousness that we have failed at no point to strengthen and sustain them. We shall be grateful to them when it is all over; it is our business now to establish a firm basis for a reciprocal gratitude on their part.

The soldier and sailor fights only half the battle; we on this

side of the wide water cannot shirk our obligation to supply our half of the fighting power. Every household, every field in America must play its part in this struggle.

There must be no heartache in the day of peace, no regrets that we might have hastened the end by a keener realization of our responsibilities. The thousands over there must never question the loyal co-operation of the thousands over here.

Hamlin Garland

To me the most amazing social change which the war has brought about is the transformation of our army from a small command of miscellaneous volunteers into a gigantic union of the fighting citizens of the Nation. More than a million men, selected for their youth, their courage, and their virility are to present America to Europe in the guise of warriors, and in all the pictures which we have been permitted to see of them they are so unmistakably of the New World that only a glance is needed to distinguish them from a group of French or British soldiers, fine, upstanding though they may be.

Our army is a citizen army. It is composed of our brothers, our cousins and our sons. Nothing like it has been seen in America even in the days of Sixty-one, for at that time the volunteer system alone determined the service. The American Army in France is ourselves in khaki. All classes are represented. It is entirely democratic in its personnel and in its spirit. It is an army to be proud of and to be cared for. It is far from home and it will not be strange if many of the boys becomes homesick—especially if the winter campaign settles down to a dreary siege in the trenches.

To lighten this gloomy routine, to maintain a closer and hearty interest in this body of American citizens detailed for special duty, to support them not merely with munitions of war but with those supplies in which we can put pure admiration, our gratitude and our love, is our duty—a duty which we should grasp as a privilege. Our men will be none the less warriors because we remembered them with letters and gifts. They are

carrying our burdens, upholding our honor—and I for one desire to express as best I can the deep personal obligation I owe the youth who has taken my place in the ranks. I want him to know my feeling. I want him to know that so far as my means and strength will allow I intend to back him up in his cheerful and splendid service.

To help him in his hours of recreation is almost as essential as to see that he is properly cared for in the field. We have the right to make his burden as light as we can and he has the right to receive whatsoever we can do in this spirit. Our men cannot all come back to us but my wish is that those who do may be greatly enobled by their battles as we should greatly gain by the sacrifices which we are willing to make for them.

James H. Collins

Food Administration is not one thing, but three—Conservation, Control, and Production. From month to month, according to the fortunes of war, and the needs of our Allies, our soldiers and ourselves, we save food at our tables or handle it at reasonable profits as business men, or plant it as farmers and gardeners.

Now is the time to be busy with your second year war garden. Last year's war gardens were a magnificent success—more than 3,000,000 acres of back-yard and suburb lots were planted, yielding \$350,000,000 worth of fresh products, and a billion quarts of home-canned and home-dried stuff.

This year's war gardens must be bigger and better, in acreage and organization. Order your seeds now, and help the seed men with the coming spring rush. Order your fertilizer now and your lime, and help the railroads. Buy your garden tools immediately, and help the hardware man. Arrange for spring plowing, not only for yourself, but in co-operation with your neighbors. Plan your garden so that everything will be planted in rows, easily cultivated with a wheel-hoe. Also plan for double cropping wherever possible—follow your peas and

beans with turnips and cabbage. Plant a good variety and can or dry the surplus.

War gardens in Germany have been better every year—that shows what experience and organization will do. We must not let the Germans beat us here, any more than on the Western Front. War Gardens should continue long after peace returns, because they represent economic betterment of the Nation. Plant this year's garden as though for a ten year war, thus benefitting by the personal efficiency that war brings.

Senator Robert L. Owen

The great war is a war of machinery, of engineering, of mechanical skill, of commerce, of industry, of transportation, of organized military and naval strategy.

But it involves also psychological forces of enormous import, the will to victory, the will to righteousness, to liberty, to humanity and justice.

It is a war between good and evil. It is a war led by those, on the one side, who glorify war, who teach that might makes right; that there is no national morality; that God is the patron saint of robbery, of lust and triumphant vice, and against those who believe the contrary of all these things; against those who believe that God is a spirit and they who worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth; against those who believe in righteousness and justice, humanity and mercy in the relations between nations.

The United States is waging war from a material standpoint, with every energy possible to a highly intelligent, patriotic and industrial people led by experts in the art of war, and should wage war also from the spiritual side. They should make known their purposes to all the world, the high and honorable intent with which America enters this war, that America enters the war as the champion of Liberty, of international morality, of international humanity, justice and mercy. That the United States desires that every nation should have its territorial integrity, its right of internal development 'guar-

anteed, that every nation should have access to the sea and its undisputed rights on the sea. That America desires each of the various peoples having a common language, blood and tradition, to have the right, unafraid, of governing themselves and in developing their own character and genius. That we should have, therefore, a great concert of nations assuring these rights by world federation.

When these ideas are given sufficient publicity through Russia it will give new courage to the Russian people, and they will no longer believe the German propaganda, that the Allies have entered the war against Germany for selfish purposes.

Disorganized opinion in Italy would be brought up to a high standard of patriotic fervor.

The opinion in Austria and Germany will no longer in the same degree follow the leadership of autocracy or a leadership which has continually misled the people by false charges against the United States, France and Great Britain.

Joe T. Robinson

The first necessary step for the successful conduct of the war is to stamp out disloyalty. The Government should ascertain who are hindering and embarrassing its efforts and promptly use every power it has to bring this to an end.

With this must go a nation-wide campaign of education which will bring to well intentioned persons in the United States knowledge concerning the causes of the war and the ruin and detriment to civilization which must result from final victory by the Central Powers.

They should learn that the United States could not avoid the conflict, and that she wisely accepted Germany's challenge and made common cause with the Allies rather than wait until they had been overcome and then alone face Germany, increased in power and made more arrogant by victory in Europe. They should be informed that the freedom of laborers and the existence of popular government are at stake. All Americans should be summoned to loyal co-operative efforts in the various spheres

of war-work. Reformative criticism is indispensable; but mere carping criticism is detrimental and should be discouraged.

We must have more publicity that our people may understand the magnitude of the task to which they have been summoned and avoid depressing reactions which otherwise will occur before the war is ended.



A SHEAF OF WAR LETTERS

Camp Funston, Kansas, February 28, 1918.

I thought inasmuch as you were kind enough to recommend me at time of examination for commission you might be willing to learn of me, as a student of Creighton at least.

I was ordered to report for duty July 14th, 1917, at Fort Riley. There I put in some good hot days and lost much of my robust appearance. I was assigned to 342 Field Artillery, Camp Funston, August 31st, as Regimental Surgeon. I examined the first man to report at this camp—a William O'Connor of New Mexico, on September 5th, 1917. I was commissioned Captain November 5th, 1917. Received a personal letter of recommendation from Major General Leonard Wood, upon my work and the manner in which I had conducted my infirmary.

All the experimental work done for the United States army in meningitis vaccination, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute, was done in my infirmary and on my regiment. I volunteered for first experimental work—and the rest followed.

I was commissioned Major January 29th, 1918, being one of the only two so far to be promoted in this division for work done here. The assistant division surgeon was the other man. I have ranked number one in Class A in this division in all records of military discipline, military bearing, sanitation of infirmary, appearance and neatness of infirmary, and paper work.

I am on three disability boards, who pass upon the discharge of all men or officers for discharge for disability, and am a member now of a general court martial—the last has put me in the stay-at-home class, so I am still on duty. Have not had a leave of absence since I joined the army. It is not my intention to fill this letter with egotism, but to state these things to you as a vindication of the confidence you had in me. I like

this army game, its precision, its thoroughness, and opportunity for effective work. One has lots of opportunity for initiative and it keeps a man in prime physical condition all the time. One is alert physically and mentally. I was fortunate to be assigned to a regiment which has a splendid colonel in command, a West Pointer, a college man, and a strong personality. We are Motorized Heavy Sixth, Howitzer Field Artillery, and hope some day to make our presence felt on the "road to the Rhine,"—when that time will be no one knows.

I have enjoyed watching this place grow. When I came to Fort Riley there was a small pile of lumber here. I have seen the encampment grow and grow and it is still growing. I have felt that I am a little part in the machinery and have grown along with it day after day. I am sure you would enjoy the place for a visit and should you ever have desire to come down, I shall be only too pleased to see that you are fed and housed properly while here. We have a splendid officers' club here, and the whole mechanism is worth seeing and understanding.

Very truly yours,

CZAR C. JOHNSON, Major M. R. C.,

M. D. 1907.

American Expeditionary Forces, France,

February 25, 1918.

I often reflect with amazement upon the speed and effectiveness with which our Government accomplishes things when it really sets itself to the task. I refer, of course, to this regiment, to which my experience is more or less confined. Three short months ago, we were comfortably hibernating in the U. S. A., undergoing "intensive training," to be sure, but not particularly conscious of the great task that awaited us, nor making any feverish effort to prepare for it. Then quietly the word was passed along that the Seventeenth was "going over." No—I can't say there was any great deal of excitement and bustle and confusion. The boys were happy at the thought of a new country to be seen, of new people to meet, and new thrills to describe

in glowing language to friends "back home." The next thought was to procure furloughs immediately in order that the individual leave-takings might be "regular" ones. But here, those who were unable to foresee the turn events would take, were doomed to a sad disappointment. It was too late. How happy I was to have made that flying trip to Omaha and Creighton but a few weeks previous! How disappointed too I would have been to have missed the last words of encouragement from the friends I left behind or the sight of Alma Mater in her new uniform! However, once the order to abandon our old Wisconsin haunts had been received, such matters as farewells were out of the question. In the words of our indomitable Colonel, "They are of no consequence." So to France it was.

Thirty-six hours after the receipt of the order, the Seventeenth was speeding on its way toward the coast, and three days after entraining we were on the broad bosom of the Atlantic. Thirteen uneventful, but none the less pleasant, days on the high seas, during which we were favored both by the weather and the enemy, brought us into a French port. I need scarcely describe the enthusiasm with which the bosun's cry: "Stow away your life-preservers," was received by all on board. (I'm not sure now whether it was the bosun or chief petty officer or carpenter's mate, but at all events, his official designation would add little to the general scheme). That cry meant the end of long vigils, lightless nights and tense nerves. Cheer after cheer for our glorious Navy rent the air, and it was credit richly deserved. Reports of submarine activity had reached us enroute by wireless from every hand, and we could not have slipped by unobserved. Our unmolested passage was in all probability due to the vigilance of our far-flung convoy of destroyers, whose power, we hear, is no longer a matter of indifference to the Germans.

The voyage completed, a few more days of travel by rail brought us to our final station, i. e., our training camp. That camp we had often pictured to ourselves as a street of "pup-tents" in a sea of mud. But what a surprise was in store for us!

One morning, considerably before cockerow, we tumbled out of our coaches in front of a large, carefully arranged group of massive stone structures and were courteously invited to make ourselves at home. It was certainly a revelation to us, and you may be sure we were not slow to accept the invitation, but in a very short time were installing our effects with a view to permanent occupation. And such it proved to be—a permanent occupation—for we are still here. During the days subsequent to our arrival at this post we were introduced to our new material and began work in earnest. And now—well, the heaviest part of the work is done, and we are eagerly awaiting the opportunity to prove to the world, and especially to the Kaiser, that the Seventeenth is the best regiment of the best army of the best nation of the world. May Fortune smile upon our arms! And may we all be reunited soon under Creighton's banner!

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BONGARDT, Arts 1918,

Second Lieutenant, 17th F. A., A. E. F.

Detroit, Michigan, February 27th, 1918.

To write of my new duties seems good material for exposition as the ones I have assumed here are not only arduous but varied. I am stationed at the Packard Motor Car Factory where the chief inspection officer of the Motor Convoy has his headquarters. Under his jurisdiction are officers and inspectors at the several plants, namely: Cadillac and Dodge Brothers' automobile factories, these later plants producing light motor equipment while the Packard is mostly confined to the production of heavy trucks, so essential in the prosecution of modern warfare. The average usage of a truck at the front being estimated at only seventeen days, the government is buying an enormous quantity of both cars and repair parts here at Detroit.

Here are some of the duties of our department, the personnel of which is about ten men: Inspect the construction of each truck from parts to finished product; see that it is properly equipped and ready for service; assemble convoy trains for

overland delivery, and load each company, consisting of thirty cars, with approximately three hundred tons of cargo. This cargo usually consists of everything from extra motors to inner tubes for pneumatic tires. The work is very interesting and requires accuracy and I find my legal training helping me even in this work, because one is required to think and act quickly. As I am assistant to the Captain, I am given a chance for initiative, although I have had to assume responsibility of government property in our charge.

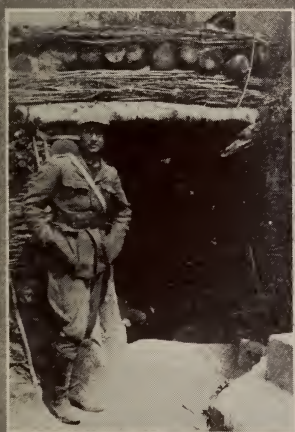
A captain in the quartermasters corps has a great responsibility and the rank is held by mature men of long business experience. Officers cannot be supplied to our corps, due to the difficulty of getting men experienced in this line of work, the result being that we have only four commissioned officers and the balance of us, civilians at present although likely we will don the uniform soon.

Sincerely yours,

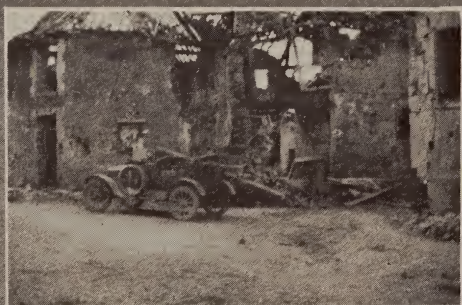
THOMAS E. DUNBAR, LL. B. 1918,
U. S. Inspector Q. M. Corps,
U. S. Army, Detroit

San Antonio, Texas, February 28, 1918.

Sorry I couldn't write you yesterday but I was off on a flight. Left at 8:40 A. M., and didn't get back until 11:30 at night. It was my first flight and believe me it was *some* flight. We had one of the roughest landings that has taken place down here. We left the ground at 8:40 and covered 65 miles in exactly 65 minutes. That is going some. We ran short of sand and the wind was rising fast so we had to land. We aimed at a field a mile square and missed it, the wind was blowing so hard. You know a balloon travels just as fast as the wind and we came down in a patch of live oak and mesquite in a 50 mile per hour wind. As long as I live I never will forget the sensation as I saw the ground coming at us. Of course, it appears to come faster than it really does. We headed straight for a cedar tree and struck just in front of it going at 50 miles an hour and dropping fast.



Top Row—The poste on Chemin des Dames; taking over a section of twenty cars.
 Second row: Our poste after the Crown Prince got through with it; "Sam." Bottom
 row: The author, taken at a dressing station near Cerny; the author, Arthur A. Dailey.



Reading from top to bottom—First row: Our little home on the Aisne; the Poste de Secour after the attack of the Crown Prince, July 31, 1917; our home; another view of our home. Second row: A dressing station; the dead man; the "blessee" were carried to the poste through this communication trench.

Stone and I were on the side that hit. The basket turned nearly over and was pointed down into the ground, caught on the edge of a root of live oak. This is the way we turned after we hit: Stone got his face badly skinned there, we don't know how. We bounced off, rolled around the cedar and rose to 20 feet, ripped the balloon and hit again. This time we hit pretty hard again but the balloon was ripped and we didn't bounce; just turned over on our side and dragged a little and it was over. It seemed about ten minutes before we could figure who was on top and get out. Stone was on the bottom with his face bleeding from the scratches and I was on top of him. When we got out I found that one of the others had fallen on my ankle and I could hardly walk. I helped roll up the balloon though before it got very stiff. All the people from a long ways around came up in rigs and Fords to help us pack it up. We were 65 miles from San Antonio and landed at 9:45. My ankle is badly strained now but I wouldn't have missed the flight for worlds. I can hardly walk but I enjoyed it and I was supposed to have another flight today and if it hadn't rained believe me I'd have gone on it ankle or no ankle. Gee, it's great sport, I don't mind the injury at all. It's all in the game and I'm glad we had it because the pilot, Capt. O'Neil, said we would never have a rougher landing than that and it would give us confidence. It wasn't exactly the landing that hurt me anyway, it was that fellow falling on me. So don't worry about me because I feel great and I'm going right back up as soon as I get a chance and I'm darned glad it happened. I wished for at least one rough landing but I didn't expect it so soon. The pilot was well pleased with the cool way we all came through.

Our greatest altitude was 2,550 feet and we were up above the clouds part of the time. It is a funny sensation to look down and see the clouds rolling around beneath you hiding the earth. Stone took some pictures from the balloon and on the ground after we landed and I'll send you some if they are any good. After we landed we had 10 or 15 people around to help us fold up the balloon. Even old ladies were down on their knees help-

ing us lay the balloon over. After we got it folded up they asked us down to dinner. We had a good meal, but I never saw such dilapidated houses in my life. The people must live from hand to mouth. Then we rode from the farm back to San Antonio, 65 miles, through the most God-forsaken country I ever saw, in a truck with the balloon. It was some ride, the roads were rocky and rough and we jolted through places that seemed impossible to pass. I don't see how a human being can exist in such country. Rocks, oaks, mesquite, cactus and sand. Nearly all the water courses were dried up, the houses almost in pieces. We would drive for miles and miles without sign of habitation; the roads are right on the solid rock and every time we came down grade through the mountains we came down over a series of ledges which wasn't very comfortable riding. The mountains surprised me very much because we couldn't see them from the balloon, the country appearing flat, but when we landed and looked back they were rather high. We got into San Antonio at 10:30 P. M. and ate supper, then drove out to the school. It was a great experience and I'd go again in a minute even if I knew what was going to happen. I never will forget the way the ground rushed up at us.

My ankle doesn't bother me at all now. The doctor is going to look at it this morning, though, anyway.

RALPH T. WILSON,
Arts, 1920.

I am sending these few words to you just to let you know I am alive, safe, and working hard. I arrived in England on October 2nd, after a very exciting eight-day trip across the Atlantic on the U. S. M. S. Philadelphia. I can't say much about the trip, but, believe me, it was exciting. I will tell you all about it when I get back.

After landing we were taken to the Northwestern hotel in Liverpool. I must now say a few words about the hotels over here. The clerks are listless; the porters, whom they call "boots," are sleepy, and, taking them all in all, they are

sadly lacking in the go-get-it-iveness and "pep" which hotels back home are noted for.

You are taken to your room by a bellhop who condescendingly carries your grip. He takes you to the "lift" or "ascenseur" (elevator) and runs it himself. They are manipulated by pulling a cable up and down like the old one in the Barker Block. You go into your room and you cannot get rid of the boy for less than a "tenor"—a sixpence (12 cents). You then look the room over and find a bed, a chair, coal bucket and an empty fireplace. No running hot or cold water, but a dismal looking wash bowl and stand; no nice hot radiator, but the cold-looking fireplace with the empty coal scuttle beside it. If you want a fire it costs you an extra shilling. You leave your shoes (which are called boots here) outside the door and the shine on them is in direct proportion to the size of the coin left therein. You have a war dinner consisting of two ounces of war bread, five ounces of meat, which includes bone, fat and waste; potatoes, tea, and, of course, ending with the proverbial English pudding of some kind or other.

You then have the hall porter, who is called the head "boots," send out and get you some theatre tickets which cost four shillings and six pence, \$1.08 in American money. Of course he must also have a "tenor" for that. He then procures you a taxi, and it is really a slander on our comfortable taxis back home to call the old unics, taxis. Unic is the most prevalent style of the motor here to inflict pre-hereafter punishment on the ignorant and gullible elite.

You must ride in a taxi here at night because the defense of the realm act requires that all street lights are extinguished at sundown and all houses, stores and theatres must not show a light. If you walk down the main street of Elkhorn, Nebraska, about three A. M. you will easily find out just how London, Birmingham and Liverpool look at night.

There were six of us got into one of those "joy killers" and hied ourselves off to the Olympia theatre in time for the show which started at the peculiar time of 8:50 P. M. The

James brothers charged us \$1.44 to get us there and promised to meet us afterwards. We sat the show out, but it would rank, as far as class goes, with our very best lower Douglas Street vaudeville. Well, Jesse met us with his "little excuse" and took us back to the hotel and for the same trip wanted \$2.40. As I was paying the bill, it is needless to say he didn't get it.

When we were aroused in the morning, it wasn't by the ringing of a Bell telephone, which was noticeable by its absence, but by a woman in our room. She was very unconcernedly filling our pitcher and bowl with hot water.

We left Liverpool for London at 9:35 A. M., October 3rd. We all got hungry about 11 A. M., when the "guard" who is a conductor, brakeman and flagman all in one, came in and asked us if we wanted a dinner basket. We said sure. We got it for sixty cents, but oh! how rotten it was. Two crackers, a slice of ham or horse meat—I don't know which—a dried up piece of cheese and some salt. Some feed for a hungry man!

The trains remind me a great deal of the train at Lake Manawa. The engines are about one-fourth as big as ours and they have no bells as they cross no streets or roads. This is really the best thing and the only thing in which they surpass us. The trip from Liverpool to London is about two hundred miles and with a train of six cars they burn but four tons of coal. The coaches are divided into small compartments. There is a first-class and a third-class, but no second-class. The first-class fare is nearly double the third-class fare and the only difference is a slight degree of comfort and softer cushions.

An Englishman loves to be alone, so he will endeavor to get a compartment to himself. This being impossible, he will get the one having the least number of people in it. There are smoking compartments, too. One must have a gas helmet to wear if he gets in one of those, as the fumes of the pipes are something terrible.

We arrived at Easton station, London, at 2:30 P. M., and were met by Captain Rogers of Colonel Lyster's office. He

took us to the Curzon hotel on Curzon and Bolton streets, which is just a block off the famous Picadilly, London's Broadway.

It is in the west end of London. We put up there at his majesty's expense. We all started out to see the town. We wanted to go to "His Majesty's Theatre" to see the great play, "Chin Chin Chow," now playing in New York, but it was not showing nights on account of the air raids. So we had to put it off until the next day. Our tickets cost us \$3.24, pretty stiff price, but the show was great. We then made a trip out to the London bridge and tower. My trip through the tower was about the most interesting trip I've ever had. I was in the identical spots once occupied by the hoary-headed, blood-thirsty old rulers of England.

I sat in the same room in which Sir Walter Raleigh spent his jail life; stood on the spot where King Henry the VIII executed his little harem, and was in a little chapel where a regular cemetery is contained. I also saw all the crown jewels. One diamond in one of the crowns is as big as a man's fist.

After a couple of days in London, with shows, war food and air raids all together, I was eager and ready to get to work. I was sent to Birmingham, England's Pittsburg, to the First Southern General Hospital. I reported there and was sent to the command depot at Sutton-Coldfield, which is eight miles from Brum, cockney name for Birmingham. It is situated in a large park, which was the royal hunting grounds of James I. Some still call it Royal Sutton.

My commanding officer there was Colonel Sloan, a Scotchman, and a fine fellow. The commanding officer of the camp was a splendid old fellow by the name of Beecher, Brigadier General Beecher. I asked him if he was any relation to Bishop Beecher of Nebraska, but he laughed and said he didn't think that a bishop would care to claim an old army man for his kin.

I was at Sutton-Coldfield until November 16th, when I was ordered to the Monyhull section of the First Southern General Hospital. It was a home for imbeciles before the government took it over for a base hospital. This was for a week

and I was then ordered to Castle Bromwich, the royal flying corps' school. I was in my glory there. I was up in the air most of the time. I can now easily see the attraction that life has for the young fellows. I believe that if I wasn't married and wasn't so blamed big, I'd go in for flying myself.

The sensation of being up in the air, easy, smooth sailing, etc., is exhilarating. Had a few bad accidents while I was there, but I must not tell of them.

I was then ordered to Stourbridge section of the same hospital. It is about twelve miles from Brum. Now, if any of you ever predicted that I would land in the poorhouse, your prediction has come true. For that is what my hospital was before the war. I have over two hundred beds there and most of them are surgical, so you see I am busy. A Lieutenant Thompson, M. O. R. C., is with me, and he is as fine a fellow as I care to find. He is from Decatur, Illinois, so he brings me close to home.

On Christmas Day I had an attack of appendicitis and was very sick for six days, and on the last day of the year I was operated upon by Major Heaton of the Royal Army medical corps. He is a very good surgeon. I am still in bed, but feeling fine and expect to get up today.

I will close this little note and will try and give you an idea in the next letter of the sanitation in trams and shops, and the method of handling the dead in England.

Good luck, success and God's blessing on every one of you for the new year.

LIEUTENANT J. A. TAMISIEA, M. D. 1916.

Berkeley, California, February 4, 1918.

You will probably be surprised to hear from me, but I haven't forgotten my old haunts and old friends by a long shot. I have just been graduated from the aviation ground school at Berkeley, and it was a real grind from start to finish. If you will be so good as to stand for the "gas," I will enumerate a few of the things we had to tackle. But first I must tell you that the course of eight weeks is divided into three periods—

first, military studies and facts an officer should know; second, airplanes and airplane engines, and third, theory of flight, aids to flight, wireless and gunnery. The first period of three weeks takes in martial law, military law, court martial, composition and administration of the United States, British, French and German armies; three hours a day infantry drill; "policing" the quarters, guard duty, Lewis-Machine gun and the rudiments of aero-radio. When the fellows get this they moan, but they groan when they buck up against the second period, which consists in acquiring a perfect understanding of high powered airplane motors, i. e., the Hall-Scott, Thomas-Morse, Hispana Suiza, Curtiss O. X., Curtis V. X., Sturdevant, Gnome, Ubersal and Liberty Motors. We had to understand thoroughly the timing and construction of each of these, together with their specifications, oiling system, carburetion, ignition and cooling—in fact we had to know everything about them that it was possible to know. But it is very interesting work and it gives one a thrill and lots of breeze when you hitch up a huge ten-foot propellor to one of these two to five-hundred horse-power engines. But the engines are only a part of our study during this period.

Airplanes is a big subject, too, and we have to know the names of every piece of wire, wood, metal parts on an airplane; tell just what they are composed of and why; be able to put together the entire machine, balancing the whole to within one-thirty-second of an inch; in short, like the engines, we must know them absolutely. In addition to these two studies, we continue with our wireless and learn all about the Vickers and Browning machine guns. Then, with the thought that there are only two more weeks of school, we capture our fleeting nerve, and concentrate for the final spasm. Previous to this we were required to lay our greying hairs at rest at 10 P. M., but now the powers that be become really generous and permit us to rack our tired brains until 12 midnight. But this is necessary, for we must learn in two weeks map reading, miniature range, bombing, contours, meteorology, a little astronomy, photography (aerial), reconnaissance, contact patrol, cross-country and night flying, all the

codes from airplane to battery and infantry, and vice versa, codes for photography, aerial instruments, Marlin and Maxim machine guns, as well as review of the other two, and finally, we must be able to send fifty characters a minute and receive forty in wireless.

To go back, we have a stiff exam at the end of each three weeks in the subjects we have covered and fully sixty per cent of the class that starts in flunked out before we graduated. Well, I made the grind, and seventy of us leave for Dallas, Texas, February 5th. We will spend six weeks of flying there before we get our commissions.

LARRY BUSHMAN, Ph. B. 1914.

Paris, Island, South Carolina, January 1, 1918.

Life, in the United States Marine Corps, as in all military branches, is a grand life of regularity. Everything is done at a particular time, in a definite place and in a special manner. But the regularity adds much interest to one's work. The time of rising is at five forty-five, when the reveille is blown, and our time of retiring is ten, when taps are sounded. The day is well divided into periods of work, recreation and rest. The only thing that is irregular is the climate, which is irregular to the extreme. On Tuesday, the feast of the Nativity, the thermometer registered a few degrees above one hundred; then on the following Saturday the temperature was only eight degrees above zero.

Paris Island, upon which we are training, is situated only four miles out at sea from Port Royal, South Carolina. This island and Mare Island, California, where Clifford Long was in training, are the only two training stations for the Marines—the soldiers of the sea.

As for the boys in training here, we have them from the east, west and south, but the greater number are from the southern states. They are all very congenial companions, and many are university men, Georgia Technical and Pittsburg University having the greater number here.

On free days, as on Christmas and New Years, we had an athletic meet between companies in the afternoon and in the evening we had entertainments. The talent shown at these entertainments is all chosen from among our own men. If we are not versatile when we come here, we are so before we leave, because we are compelled to do all of our own work except cooking, and that comes later. In fact, we are leading a Spartan life, taking care of our quarters, beds, clothes, etc.

Our spiritual welfare is very well looked after as well as our temporal welfare. We have with us a priest and a minister and on Sundays we are compelled to attend one or the other of the services. One of the pleasant duties of the day is to stand at attention at six every day and receive mail—and please bear in mind that there is no limit to the amount of mail that I may receive.

Sincerely,
PRIVATE ELI F. NOLETTE, Arts 1918,
74th Co., U. S. M. C.

Kelly Field No. 1, South San Antonio, Texas.

Up to now, I have never been permanently located at any particular place. I cannot even now be certain that I will remain here very long. However, since I am listed as one of the "Permanent Personnel" of the line, I can at least hope that I will not have to move again for a time.

We ran into very crowded conditions at Fort Logan. I believe the post ordinarily accommodates about one thousand men. With the rush of those "coming in out of the draft," there were nearly seven thousand there. The first military order I received was to go down to a pile of straw and fill a "tick." A crowd of recruits having performed this important necessity, were quartered in an Officers' Club House, which had temporarily been abandoned. They (the mattresses) were laid on the floor, edge to edge, end to end. Two blankets were then allotted to each man. Surveying the lay of the land, inexperienced as I was in military matters, I could see that an attack from the rear

was likely to end with some cow punchers feet wrapped around my head. Moreover, the place was not heated.

It was with alacrity then, that I accepted an invitation from a sergeant whom I had fallen in with, to stay with him that night at his residence in Logan Town. When he told me that I could bring a couple more with me, I made haste to hunt up Ryan and McAvoy. The sergeant had seen considerable service, a number of years in the Islands. Looking at curios that he had collected, and listening to stories of his experiences, we spent a very pleasant and interesting evening. We stayed with him nearly all the time we were at Fort Logan, i. e. at night. During the day, we stood about in the snow or mud or on ice all day, waiting for our names to be called, to get our "shot in the arm," or later to be assigned to companies and barracks. Finally, we attained both, after innumerable and long stages of waiting. I slept one night in the barracks—rather I tried to. Chills and fever from within, and real cold from without, together with the boisterous noise of more than a hundred cow punchers, and rough and ready chaps of all kinds, kept me awake the greater part of the night.

At Fort Logan, one found a very interesting collection of men. The post is simply for receiving and equipping recruits of all the different branches of the service. Men from all walks of life were there. Men who had lately given up positions paying three hundred dollars a month rubbed elbows with dirty and greasy roust-a-bouts. The blasphemer, the gambler and general "bad man" contacted with the "minister's son." I met many college degree men there—one, I remembered, an "efficiency expert," accustomed to the luxuries that a fat salary afforded, slept the first evening with one blanket between him and a hard floor, and another between him and a freezing temperature. The mess accommodations for the first day or two were not exactly a la Fontenelle. For lunch we had beans, dry bread and coffee, without milk. Nearly everyone, however, accepted the situation with a grin, and were resigned to it as a "part of the game."

Recruits and then more recruits continued to pour in in such numbers that we who had received our inoculations and vaccinations were loaded onto a train one Sunday afternoon and sent into Denver to make room for them. You may imagine our surprise when we arrived in Denver and were marched to the Savoy Hotel, one of the best in the city. There we stayed for about ten days, with nothing to do but respond to roll call at seven in the morning and five in the evening. The people of Denver were royal hosts, and I may add hostesses, to us. We were feasted and entertained so that at length we would debate whether or not we should walk a few blocks to partake of a banquet.

I was fortunate enough to be one of those invited to take Christmas dinner at the University Club. Most of the younger members of the club were out on parties of their own, so that our hosts were mostly the elders. They had, however, not forgotten the real old college "pep" and we spent a couple of rollicking good hours with them. When volunteer entertainers among the recruits were called for, I was singled out by someone as a "fellow who could *sing pretty good*." After doing my very humble bit alone, I was appointed song leader for the rest of the program. The Governor of Colorado was present and gave a very earnest talk to us. He impresses one as a man intensely patriotic, who had thought out what he says and who says it in a convincing way.

The day after Christmas we were sent back from luxury to Fort Logan again. A day or so after that we were listed as "outgoing." All day we rushed about frantically receiving our equipment. Shed our civilian clothes, and were the proud possessors of uniforms in a very short time. Did not even have time to send our civilian clothes home before we were entrained. We did not know where we were going, nor did we worry much. Two train loads were sent out at a time. Again I was fortunate in having the same sergeant who had us in charge at Denver, in charge of our train. He came back to the coach in which I was and told me to gather my baggage and come with him. Thought it was guard duty or "kitchen police" for me, but received an

agreeable surprise when he invited me to share a stateroom which had been reserved for him. There was room for four, berth accommodations, and cozy quarters. The sergeant told me then I might bring my companions along with me. He was a Mr. Richard Green, formerly of Council Bluffs. With the sergeant, him and another friend of the sergeant, we had a very pleasant trip to San Antonio and scarcely felt the fatigue that ordinarily would accompany such a long trip.

We left Fort Logan on Friday afternoon and arrived at Kelly Field after midnight Sunday night—or Monday morning. Monday morning we were awakened by the whir of aeroplanes, flocks of them soaring everywhere over Kelly Field. We stood outside looking up at them, intensely interested and fascinated. Now, if one was to swoop down and knock our tent poles down we would hardly look up.

I couldn't begin to describe on paper the "bigness" of the Aviation Camp. There are, I am told, nearly one hundred thousand men here. Most of them are quartered in tents, rows upon rows, street upon street, as far as the eye can reach. Kelly Field should be spoken (without any derogation of the first name) with emphasis upon the *Field*, for it was a few months ago covered with a fine crop of cotton. Small bunches of it can still be seen on uninhabited places. With the constant tramping upon the loose dirt, which appears not to have seen rain for months, dust is several inches deep everywhere. The least little breeze will coat everything in and out of the tent with it. We walk through clouds of it whenever a body of men march by or one of the heavy trucks chugs by. In headquarters we have to dust every paper that has not been disturbed for half an hour, before reading it again.

And that leads me to my present situation. The morning we came in, our Lieutenant made a hasty examination from the ranks of those fitted to take offices in the company. I happened to be the only degree man, and as a recognition of it, I expected to be handed a pick and shovel and told to strike for my country. Instead, I was at first appointed clerk of the

company. A few days later the one who had filled the office, a man with military experience but without experience in office work, was demoted and I was promoted to the non-commissioned office of Acting Sergeant Major. I was so ignorant of military forms that I scarcely knew what rank the office carried, but to my surprise learned that it was next to the commissioned office. My duties are principally departmental, in headquarters. Instead of having a "hard-boiled" non-com cuss and order me about, I may enjoy the luxury of saying "darn" to him, and have him execute my orders. Have a clerk under me, and whenever I want wood for my stove call a detail and send them after it. Then we have an orderly to sweep out and keep clean my quarters which are in headquarters. It was just a bare stroke of luck that I am not sweeping for some one else. Then, too, I am absolved from guard duty, fatigue duty, kitchen police, and the innumerable other "nuisances" that privates dread. Nor do I have to drill; but as I am making application to get into the Officers Training School, I have the clerk stay in headquarters while drill is being practiced, and take drill, as well as attend the Non-Com Officers School.

Just now we are enduring one of the coldest spells that this vicinity has seen since 1888. Thursday it was so warm that we perspired in our tents without our blouses on. Just about dusk, what I called a "Texas Blizzard," the natives call it a "Texas Norther," blew upon us. A Texas blizzard is an Iowa or northern blizzard, except that sand and dust is the medium of the wind's sport instead of snow. It is hurled along in clouds so dense that one cannot see objects a few feet distant. The wind blew so hard that I expected to be homeless any minute, but though the tent flapped and the pole bent and strained, it held out. As rain was imminent, I had to get the cover on the ventilating opening at the top of the tent. The sand almost blinded me and I came in finally, looking like a real southerner. Sleet and rain followed the sand and dust, so we had to then loosen the tent ropes again to prevent the canvas from tearing. As I could not assure myself that I would have a tent over me all night I

went to bed with all my clothes on, except my shoes and leggings. About the middle of the night I was awakened by something cold and wet falling on my face, but I covered my head, shook the fine snow off of my blanket, turned over and slept quite comfortably until reveille.

I hope you will pardon any dust strains or indistinctness in this letter. My desk has been constructed from pine boards, by our company carpenter, and though it is dusted every half hour, the dust will settle upon it. I am writing by the light of a lantern which, if properly trimmed, will develop about half a candle power. Yet, though I am not enjoying the comforts of my old home, St. John's Hall, I really enjoy the life and am in the best of health.

Sincerely,
EUGENE M. CLENNON, Law 1919.

San Antonio, Texas, February 4, 1918.

The weather is fine at present. One can go about in the day time without wearing either coat or overcoat. A few weeks ago we had a sand storm. I have often wondered what they were like, but when this had raged for about fifteen minutes, I knew what they were. These storms strike almost in an instant. I was about half a city block away from the tent when one of the boys said, "You had better hurry—here comes a Texas sand." Before I reached the tent the sand was flying. My tent was blown down and I moved to another and before long the pegs on it began to give, so I moved again. The sand storm lasted about two hours and was followed by a snow storm and very high wind.

Yours truly,
JOHN R. KLASEUS, Law 1919.

Unbelievable as it may seem in so short a time, I am on the Atlantic ocean, I know not where, except that we are close to the British Isles. In spite of our warning and preparations, the

departure came very suddenly, with but little excitement. For very good reasons, I cannot give the time.

I was sorry that I could not notify you of our departure, but the safety of our battalion, and possibly the entire boat, might rest on some incautious word or act.

We moved very quietly and quickly, and left Camp Vail very orderly. We even cleaned up the streets of our quarters before we left.

We slept but little the two nights preceding our departure, for there was plenty of work to do, and we were all anxious to do it. We finally got orders to leave, and embarked on our ship, and about three hours after embarking took our departure from the good old United States of America.

All were glad to go, realizing that the sooner we get over and finish the argument with the kaiser, the quicker we can return.

The sea was quite calm, but a great many of our company were very seasick from the rolling of the ship, but I was fortunate, inasmuch as I did not contract the disease.

Our trip was not particularly eventful, we had a two-day rain and wind storm, with high waves, and, believe me, they were high. They sure rocked the boat. It was rather rough sailing and this increased the sea sickness.

We wore our lifebelts nearly all the time, even at our meals, especially after arriving in the war zone; also kept our canteens filled with water, to be ready for any emergency.

Our officers are taking every precaution to safeguard our lives and the ship, so with all that precaution we feel comparatively safe, and I for one sleep well and eat well, as I know that the ship is looked after by the officers and under the convoy system that the governments are using there is very little danger.

For the rest of my experience on the ship you will have to wait my return, when I can recount many interesting things that happened in the little bit of army life that I have had, and trip across the ocean. I will finish this letter when we land and give you some later news of my impression of Europe.

We arrived at an English destination today, December 5, feeling fine. Even the boys that were seasick were feeling fine, but all glad and happy that we arrived safely.

The last two days of our voyage were very interesting, as we were in the real danger zone.

The flock of speedy little torpedo boat destroyers furnished the interest, as they went back and forth, and it would seem with all the precautions taken that it would be almost impossible for a submarine to get very close to our ship.

Also wish to state before it is forgotten that our officers are as thoughtful and careful of us as a father or mother would be, and try to look after our comfort in every way.

We left our ship and arrived at an English camp to rest for a couple days, before continuing our journey to somewhere in France.

I will not be able to give you any other address but just what you have, but be sure and address my letter as Harold C. Linahan, Company D, 408th Telegraph Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces.

HAROLD LINAHAN, Arts 1918.

American 'Expeditionary Forces, France.

We were accustomed to measure distances in our Physics class, but I never realized what that word distance meant until I felt what it is to be distant from home, for I am now in the ——— (censored).

The journey over was very interesting though very tiresome. We made it in much faster time than is usual and landed in ——— about ten days ago. We were sent directly to what is supposed to be a rest camp and after two days pulled out for France. It was my luck not to be overcome by seasickness, although I saw many of my companions prostrate with the dread ailment, especially when we were crossing the English Channel. We were not favored by a U-boat visit at any time.

The people here are most courteous and brave in the face of the heavy load they are bearing. Everywhere are signs of

mourning, yet a smile always lights their faces as they bid an American soldier goodbye. Wounded soldiers and soldiers on furlough are in evidence everywhere, and the most remarkable thing about them is that not one of them, even the oldest, shows any signs of wanting to quit. They are to my mind a truly wonderful people.

Our battalion has fared better than others in the matter of quarters. We are very comfortable here in an old French barracks. In the place itself there are just a few soldiers, although there are many in the town. I can say this: that Kaiser Bill will find that he has taken on too much territory when Uncle Sam gets at him. We were far better prepared and much more speedy than he imagined.

I find a great deal of use for the French I acquired last year. It has been a great help in spite of the fact that I went at it in a half-hearted manner. Now I regret that I did not study it more industriously. At any rate, I can at least order what I want for meals. Food is cheaper, or at least not more expensive than in the States. Pastries, of course, and candies are high.

Give my best regards to the class of 1918. I want to pay my share in all the activities that they may be starting, for example, the class gift to the college. If they will let me know their plans and the amount, I will send the money at once. A month and a half must be allowed for a letter to reach me.

As this letter will likely be censored, if it is any longer, I shall close by offering my very best regards to all the members of the faculty.

Yours truly,
HAROLD C. LINAHAN, Arts, 1918.

San Antonio, Texas, March 14, 1918.

Just got back last night from my fifth flight, the night flight. I thought the first flight was bad but you should have seen that one. Perhaps the account will appear in the St. Louis papers but don't be alarmed at that. I am not hurt at all except for a slight scratch on the under part of my arm. Our valve pulled

out when we were 3,200 feet in the air and we fell in a field of plowed ground. Three of the crew had bones in their legs and ankles broken. One had a sprained back, another a badly sprained ankle. The pilot had his head gashed, two others had small hurts on their legs but I didn't get a thing except the scratch. I must be awfully lucky. According to the other pilots it was almost a miracle that we weren't all killed.

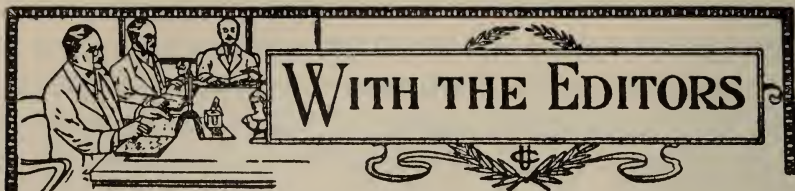
We started at 4 in the morning and flew until sunrise. When the sun struck us we got expansion and went up to 5,250 feet. Along about 8:30 we dropped a little and as we struck 3,200 feet we decided to valve down and land. At the first pull the valve doors dropped open and refused to spring back, leaving us at 3,200 feet with the gas just rushing out through the valve hole. From then on we dropped at an awful rate, losing gas all the time. As the valve broke, the pilot told us in an ordinary tone of voice, "The valve's gone, men," and had each one of us get a sack of sand up on the edge of the basket ready to drop when he gave the word. There wasn't a single man excited and nobody made a sound. I was reading the aneroid that give our altitudes so I had to give the height. I couldn't give it in 50 feet intervals or 100 foot intervals even, but just said "3,200 2,000, 1,200." Just as we reached 1,200 feet, the pilot gave the word and we all dropped our sacks, followed by every thing movable, water can, cameras, batteries, etc. I threw over a sand sack filled with other empty sand sacks and instead of going down it went up. We were dropping faster than it was. The pilot ripped the balloon at 12 feet up. That was how he got hurt because he couldn't hold on and rip at the same time.

We must have struck a terrible blow but somehow I didn't seem to notice it much. The basket was turned completely over and the balloon, ripped as it was, dragged us about 6 feet. I was first one out and helped the pilot get the others out. Then we ran for the nearest house to phone for the doctor because we didn't know how badly the men were hurt. But people were already gathering around in autos so we took the men to town in them. Two men and myself stayed behind to watch the balloon.

We landed 3 miles west of Killeen, Texas and about 140 miles from San Antonio. Started at 4 A. M. and struck at 9:00 A. M. Our greatest altitude was 5,250 feet. It'surely was some expreience. Mr. Bemis, President of the Society, says he is proud of every man in the crew for acting the way they did. We were treated royally everywhere we went. Neither the doctors nor the hospitals would take any money for services. We took autos to Temple and road the Katy into San Antonio, getting in about 10:30 P. M. Some trip.

RALPH T. WILSON, Arts 1918.





Some day the war will be over and
WHAT DID YOU DO. from battle-field and battle-fleet the
American heroes will come marching
home. A right hearty welcome the nation will give them, and
for generations their exploits will be commemorated in song
and story. The homes from which the army of democracy set
out will be radiant with joy on the boys' return and even those
other homes athwart whose portals the shadow of death has
fallen will be glorious in the light of duty done.

But we who stay at home will find that the general spirit
of jubilation strikes no responsive chord in our hearts if we have
failed to do our utmost for the triumph of the common cause.
It is easy enough to sound the praises of those who dare to make
the supreme sacrifice and the veriest coward may boast of
national valor, but the test which every patriot must now stand
calls for deeds, not words. No one is exempt from doing his
share to win the gigantic struggle in which we are engaged and
whether that share be large or small it must be whole-hearted and
sincere.

These are not the times to hang back and estimate nicely
the pros and cons of giving—there is only one honorable course
open and that is to give, to give oneself if the government calls,
and to give one's money and heartiest co-operation in whatever
will make for the success of the war, if the Government does not
call for our personal service at the front.

No one knows how long the world must endure the ter-
rible scourge of this war but even the shallowest brain will
appreciate the embarrassment, not to say disgrace, which must
be the lot of him who now plays the laggard's part and will
therefore have no honorable answer to make to the inevitable

question of the future, "What did you do to make the world safe for democracy?"

OVER THERE. In a world where "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," and particularly in these stressful times when war absorbs so much of our best thought and endeavor, it is refreshing to know that the boys "over there," busy with the stern realities of the fight, nevertheless find time to think of those at home and of the old school which they are glad to call Alma Mater.

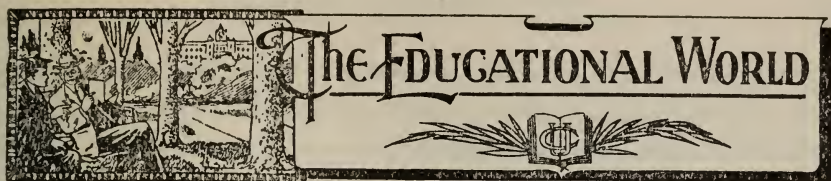
As many of our readers know, the classes of 1916 and 1917 set a precedent which bids fair to mark a distinct epoch in the history of the University, for they each took out twenty-five thousand dollars worth of insurance for the benefit of the school and pledged themselves to maintain the policies in force until maturity in twenty years. The gift, notable as it was had a particularly delightful aspect because it meant for most of the graduates a sacrifice and because it betokened their desire to be of continued assistance to the old school.

Of course the present unsettled times were not foreseen, but even in the very fury of war these generous donors have not forgotten their pledge and they are responding splendidly to the call for payment of this year's installment. It is particularly gratifying to know that even though some of the subscribers are at the very battle front in France, they are nevertheless mindful of the obligation which they so gladly assumed on graduation, and from the trenches of battle-scarred Europe to keep the word they gave to Alma Mater when the class gift was presented.

Such generosity is not only refreshing but the sense of responsibility and of continued interest exhibited is particularly encouraging, especially now when the University has such urgent need for help to relieve the stress caused by the war. Among the graduates who have written from far-away France concerning their share in the class gift are Messrs. William H. McHale,

LL. B. 1917, and Harold C. Linahan, Arts 1918, both of whom without any solicitation made provision to shoulder their share in the class gift, even though they are so far away and under the circumstances might well be excused if they overlooked the matter. Doubtless many other members of the two classes will be heard from similarly in the near future and to them all Alma Mater sends her heartiest greetings and extends her most sincere thanks.





A fund of more than five hundred thousand dollars has thus far been subscribed for Dubuque College.

Five hundred students of the medical and dental departments of the St. Louis University were recently sworn into the federal service for call as soon as they have graduated. Eight hundred and forty-three students of the institution have already enlisted.

The West Point Military System is being installed at St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minnesota.

A recent computation made by Dean Holmes of the Pennsylvania State College shows that the money value of four years in college is twenty thousand dollars. Superintendent R. L. Cooley of the Milwaukee Continuation Schools has lately published an article showing that an education continued until the student's seventeenth year adds an average of two hundred dollars per year to a man's income.

There is considerable agitation for an all-year school. It has been estimated that such an arrangement would permit the completion of the present eight-year curriculum of the elementary school in six years, and that of the four-year high school in three years.

Dr. Thomas F. Kane, who resigned the presidency of Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan, has been elected president of the University of North Dakota, to succeed Dr. Frank L. McVey, who resigned last October to accept the presidency of the University of Kentucky.

Speaking of the effect of the war upon medical education, Dean Samuel W. Lambert of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, says:

“The effect of the war on medical education has been very striking.

The war has taken away all the surplusage from medical teaching staffs—particularly the surgical branches—and has rendered a complete medical education increasingly difficult. The College of Physicians and Surgeons has lost probably more than a fourth of its force of instructors; in surgery about a third. The effect on civil hospitals has been equally startling. The attending staff have been depleted in equal ratio with the staffs of the medical colleges. Hospital internes have accepted service after the one year of training required by law for the Army and Navy. Because of their enthusiasm they have not waited to finish the two years usually required by most hospitals in this part of the country. There has been a tremendous upsetting of routine and personnel. Probably more than one-half of the internes have been lost to their hospitals. Many hospitals have reduced the term of service to one year.

To meet this deficit of men the largest medical schools of New York City have put new speed into their instruction by omitting the usual vacation between the third and fourth years, and will graduate students in February, instead of June. Columbia, New York University, and Fordham have made this change.

At the same time, by intensive training and by clinging tenaciously to high standards, the medical schools are resolved, as well as confident, that the war shall not make the coming generation of physicians less well trained. When the score is added it will be found that the war has done much to advance medicine along particular lines and that medicine has done much to advance the war.”

Three hundred and twenty-six books were published by the alumni of Columbia University during the year 1917. The books were written by three hundred authors, forty of whom were

graduates of the college, twenty-two of the law school, forty-one of the medical school and one hundred and forty of the graduate faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science.

A statement of expenditures made by the University of California in connection with war work from April 6, 1917 to December 31, 1917, shows that the University has spent for war purposes a total of \$244,533.04. Of this sum \$38,846.98 represents University funds, \$84,437.29 state funds, \$105,157.78 United States funds, \$4,506.20 students' fees, \$11,604.79 fees from student aviators. The principal expenditures have been \$82,311.12 for the School of Military Aeronautics, and estimated expenditures of the College of Agriculture of \$135,000.

The University of Oregon has made an offer to the United States Government to train and educate one thousand technical men for military service.

The following item from the University of Iowa Alumnus for February, will be of interest to our readers:

"Statistics recently compiled by Robert E. Rienow, adviser of men, show that thirty-eight per cent of the freshman men who entered the liberal arts college of the University last fall are are working their entire way, 35 per cent are partially self-supporting, and only 27 per cent are dependent entirely upon their parents for support. This means that out of 424 boys, 309 or 73 per cent either support themselves entirely or that their expenses were only partially covered by allowances from home. The same proportion holds in most of the other colleges on the campus, it is believed.

An interesting phase of the investigation which was carried on in the liberal arts college was exhibited in the fact that the majority of these young men did not leave all of their earning to be done while they were in college. Many had anticipated a college career and had made savings in proportion to their necessity for self-help. A total of \$85,502 in savings was reported by

the 424 men, all but \$3,760 of which was in the hands of the men who are working their way partially or entirely.

These figures include only freshman, but Mr. Rienow estimates that practically fifty per cent of the young men of the University are self-supporting to some degree.”

The University of Minnesota has announced that it will give a medal to each of its students, faculty and alumni soldiers as a recognition of their patriotic service. One side of the medal will bear the name of the recipient and will show that it was given by the University, the occasion for the medal, the date of the United States' entrance into the war, and an eagle and thirteen stars, standing for the United States. On the other side appears the Goddess of Liberty enlightening the world and the purpose of the war as defined by President Wilson, “To make the world safe for democracy.”

Ten thousand dollars have been pledged for Upper Iowa University by the Ladies Professorship Association of the University, an organization of about three hundred members in Northeastern Iowa.

The subject for the annual debate between Princeton, Yale and Harvard this year was “Resolved, that the Government, in financing the war, should obtain a larger percentage of its funds from taxes than from bonds.” Yale defeated both Princeton and Harvard in the debate, and Harvard was beaten by Princeton also.

THE REALM OF SCIENCE

THE AURORA BOREALIS OF MARCH 7TH.

*Edward J. O'Leary, S. J.



TO the people of southern Canada and of our northern states the aurora borealis or "Northern Lights," is a spectacle so common that it attracts little or no attention. We, however, and all south of us are not so privileged, and the appearance of the aurora causes general wonderment. This was especially the case on March the seventh when the intense light for several hours, and the brilliant streamers that accompanied it showed us a beauty of the aurora hitherto unknown to nearly all of us.

It was a quarter after seven when the phenomenon was first noticed by the writer. Rising some twenty degrees or more above the horizon and extending over ninety degrees of arc, the broad arch stood out impressively in the clear sky. Fortunately, there were no lights from the city nor any heavenly bodies to dim its brilliance. At this time only occasional streamers were visible, but some fifteen or twenty minutes later these began to reveal themselves with greater and greater frequency in bands of beautiful colors, white and yellow and pink and red. Although many of the streamers were narrow, two of them rising from the center at practically the same moment, were four or five degrees in width.

Later still the streamers from the center of the arch continued to multiply, while an occasional one shot out from its western half. Some of the latter were almost as broad as the arch itself, and possessed other interesting features. Rising in a direction apparently parallel to the streamers from the center, they quickly separated from the arch and taking the shape of

*Professor of Physics, College of Arts.

a luminous cloud, described a perfect semi-circle, moving first toward Cereus, and then backward toward the eastern end of the arch. The most remarkable of these was one that arose from the very extremity of the arch. At first it had the appearance of a double shaft of light resembling a horseshoe in shape. But soon its two arms began to broaden and to form but one great band that detached itself from its source, and, following a path similar to that of the other streamers from this section, extended far beyond our zenith to a point forty or more degrees south of us, that is near the equator. The original brilliance of this streamer was maintained undimmed until it reached its zenith, when it gradually diminished as it circled around toward the east end of the arch, disappearing almost entirely just before coming to its terminus.

Some time after the rise of these streamers from the west end of the arch, there was a similar display having its origin in the east and terminating in the west, just reversing the circuit of the former. Up to nine o'clock the display of streamers was continuous, all mounting from the great arch that stood out in bright relief above the characteristic dark band below.

Just about nine-thirty a great shaft of light arose from the eastern end of the arch which excited the wonder of all observers, both on account of its size and on account of the beautiful colors exhibited. Covering an arc of about twenty degrees, and rising about the same number above the horizon, it revealed itself as an arch of living fire and not of reflected radiance. Gradually it mounted and at the same time broadened over a larger and larger area. Its brilliant red all the time was undergoing repeated change—now showing a beautiful light tint, now a very dark one. At times some of these tints were visible at the same moment throughout the great area. At its height the streamer could be seen reaching from the horizon far beyond the zenith, and extending over some seventy or eighty degrees, that is, covering about one quarter of the entire sky. As usual in all auroras, the stars and planets were visible, shining through the bands of light. During the fifteen or twenty minutes that this

beautiful display continued, the white light from Saturn and the radiant stars in the east stood out prominently in the brilliant red of the streamer.

How long the streamers continued to rise the author is not aware, but by ten o'clock the light of the arch had lost much of its original brightness. What the cause of the aurora is, or what its nature is remains a mystery—a mystery, however, that is slowly yielding up its secret to the work of modern science. The discovery of X-rays and the subsequent discovery and analysis of the nature of the rays from discharges from high vacuum tubes has led many to believe that the aurora is of a similar nature. Surely the appearance exhibits a close similarity, but we have no proof of the identity in the exact nature of the rays. With the aid of the spectroscope, an instrument which has been of great use in the study of the heavens and especially of far distant stars, a very definite line has been found in the spectrum, but so far investigation has not enabled us to pronounce decisively on one of the closest of the phenomena of the heavens.





First Lieutenant John P. Rosenwald, who graduated from the College of Medicine in 1910, has recently received the distinguished Service Cross for duty performed under fire in France. Dr. Rosenwald is attached to the 151st United States Field Artillery, formerly the First Minnesota, and now a unit of the famous Rainbow Division in France. Speaking of his heroism, the Journal of the American Medical Association for April 6th, says:

"It is reported that a distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant J. P. Rosenwald, M. C. N. G., United States Army, for duty performed during the fighting on the Luneville section. Lieutenant Rosenwald, while attached to an artillery regiment, twice entered a battery position under heavy fire in order to properly care for the wounded. Lieutenant John Paul Rosenwald, Minneapolis, is thirty-four years old. He graduated from the Creighton College of Medicine in Omaha in 1910. He is a Fellow of the American Medical Association."

The College of Dentistry is very much elated, as is also the whole University, over a report just received to the effect that in the

examinations held some time ago at Camp Logan, of the thirty-five to forty dentists stationed there three of the four recommended for captaincies are Creighton graduates, namely: M. H. Anderson, D. D. S. 1912; Walter T. Sorenson, D. D. S. 1914, and W. H. Walzem, D. D. S. 1912.

The University was very well represented in the big parade held in Omaha on Saturday, April 6th. Not only the students of the various departments participated, but the faculty as well, marching on foot along the entire line. The Cadet Regiment, preceded by its band, made a particularly fine showing and the big service flag evoked no end of favorable comment.

Mr. Frank Hodek, a former student of the Pharmacy Department, who made quite a reputation for himself as pianist while in school, is now serving with the 343rd Infantry band at Camp Grant, Illinois. He was a member of an orchestra which gave a concert recently at Belvidere, Illinois, and his rendering of Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody on the piano was particularly well received by musical critics in the

Belvidere newspapers. At the time he was drafted Mr. Hodek was playing on the Orpheum circuit.

The following item from the World-Herald of a recent date concerns a former student of the University High School:

"Blanchard Clark, an Omahan, brother of Mrs. J. C. Larson, 2719 South Tenth street, was on the American ship Chattahoochee, torpedoed and sunk off the coast of England three days ago. He cabled when the ship left London last week. No word has been received from him since the disaster, but press dispatches say the crew was saved.

Clark was acting quartermaster on the ill-fated vessel. He held a captain's rank on the Pacific.

Clark is 26 years of age. He left here six years ago. He was formerly a student at Creighton."

Mr. James W. McGan, Arts 1918, represented the University at the Divisional Oratorical Contest held at Mitchell, South Dakota, on April 5th. Representatives from the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska participated in the contest.

Among the Creighton men who left Omaha recently with the Nebraska Base Hospital for Des Moines, are Dr. G. W. Dishong of the medical faculty, Dr. G. M.

Boehler, D. D. S. 1908, Walter M. Campbell, Law 1916; Prof. Leonard Johnson of the College of Pharmacy faculty; William N. Jungelaus, Law 1918; Ike Levy, Ph. G., Joseph F. Micek, Law 1916; Alvin A. Peterson, Ph. G., and Oscar B. Rohlff, Arts 1918.

Major A. D. Fetterman, LL. B. 1912, has been ordered to report for duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and left for that place early in the month.

L. F. Egen, M. D. 1916, formerly a first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps, has been promoted to the rank of captain. He is stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. First Lieutenant T. V. Golden, M. D. 1910, who has been stationed at Camp Travis, Texas, was also recently promoted to the rank of captain. He is with the 345th Field Artillery.

Lieutenant W. W. Long, M. D. 1912, who has been practicing at Warm Springs, Montana, spent a few days early in the month with his parents in Omaha. He was enroute to Camp Grant, Illinois, where he had been ordered to report for active duty.

Raymond McNamara, M. D. 1915, who was recently commissioned first lieutenant in the medical reserve, has gone to Camp Dodge, Iowa. Dr. McNamara has been located at Wynot, Nebraska,

since completing his internship at a San Francisco Hospital.

Mr. Eugene Strahl, a former Arts student, and Miss Anna McCormick were married on Saturday morning, April 6th, at St. John's Church, Omaha, by Rev. Father Weis. Mr. and Mrs. Strahl will live at Ralston, where he is engaged in the newspaper business.

The following Creighton men are among those named by the President to act as Four Minute speakers during the Liberty Loan campaign: Paul L. Martin, John A. Rine, Judge J. W. Woodrough, J. A. C. Kennedy, J. W. Weingarten, R. A. Van Orsdel, John A. Bennewitz, Herbert J. Connell, William C. Fraser, Edward F. Leary, Henry Monsky, T. J. McGuire, Dr. C. C. Allison, Dr. E. C. Henry and Rev. P. C. Gannon.

Lieutenant Montague A. Tancock, Law 1919, spent a ten-day furlough early in the month with his parents Dean and Mrs. J. A. Tancock, in Omaha. Lieutenant Tancock is a member of the Royal Flying Corps and for some time has been instructor at Camp Rathburn, Toronto.

Lieutenant C. M. Hyland, M. D. 1915, has been assigned to the Rockefeller Institute, New York City, to take an intensive course in hospital work. He spent a few

days in Omaha on his way from Fort Riley to New York.

Thomas H. Ensor, a former student in the College of Law, has been appointed inspector of aeroplanes and plane engines in the aviation section of the War Department. He has spent some time in Detroit specializing in motor and engine work.

Lieutenant Arthur C. Brown, M. D. 1916, and Miss Carina Drummy, were married by Rev. D. P. Harrington at St. Cecelia's Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon, March 27th. Following the ceremony Lieutenant and Mrs. Brown left for Petersburg, Virginia, where he is stationed at present.

Daniel J. Gross, LL. B. 1916, who has been doing post-graduate work at Georgetown University the past year, was in Omaha early in the month on his way to Seattle, Washington, where he has been appointed to an important position in the navy supply department.

Alpha Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity entertained at a dinner-dance at the Blackstone on Wednesday evening, April 3rd. The guest list included out-of-town members of the society and members of the medical faculty.



GROUP OF ARTS COLLEGE MEN NOW ENGAGED IN ACTIVE SERVICE—Top Row: Thomas J. Crawford, Radio Section, Harvard University; Frank Karolevitz, France; Daniel McGreevy, Camp Kearney, California. Bottom Row: John F. Langdon, Camp Kearney California; Gerald V. Duffy, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico; Paul Stevens, Radio School Harvard University.



Reading from top to bottom—First row: The road leading from the poste at Chemin des Dames to the field hospital; all that was left of Passel, one of the towns S. S. U. 65 passed through. "Sometimes it isn't a dangerous job." Second row: An ambulance (American S. S. U. 65) unloading the wounded at the field hospital at Longuenal; the back door of the Chemin des Dames poste; beautiful scenery made by Prussian war artists; the back door of the poste de secour, Chemin des Dames.

Lieutenant Emmett F. Hannon, LL. B. 1914, who is stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska, with the 41st Infantry, was married on Thursday, March 22nd, to Mrs. Mabel Eckman Ollinger, of Omaha, the ceremony being performed at St. Mary Magdalen's church by Rev. Bernard Sinne.

Lieutenant and Mrs. F. O. Malm announce the birth of a daughter. Lieutenant Malm is a member of the Class of 1916 of the College of Law, and is at present stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Mr. Arthur W. Proctor, LL. B. 1910, who for the past few years has been located in New York City, is now in France, being located with a Hospital unit. He holds the commission of Captain in the Medical Corps.

Dr. Eric J. Gambee, M. D. 1917, has recently appointed first lieutenant in the medical reserve and has been assigned to active duty at Fort Stevens, Oregon.

Mr. Charles S. Burke, A.B. 1904, LL. B. 1908, has been appointed by Thomas P. Redmond, Chairman of the Knights of Columbus Committee, as secretary in charge of the two buildings erected by the Knights at Fort Crook and Fort Omaha. Mr. Burke will have charge of both these recreational centers and will have two assistants at each post.

Coach Mills has announced the following schedule for the 'Varsity Foot Ball Team for next fall. All the games will be played in Omaha.

October 5—Peru Normal.
October 12—Cotner University.
October 19—Nebraska Wesleyan.
October 26—Marquette University.
November 2—University of South Dakota.
November 9—Haskell Indians.
November 16—Kansas Aggies.
Thanksgiving Day—Colorado Miners.

Instructor Leland A. Johnson, of the College of Pharmacy, who has been granted a leave of absence from the University for the period of the war, has been ordered to report for duty with the Nebraska Base Hospital No. 9. Charles Rutherford, Ph. G. '16, I. Levy, '07; Alvin A. Petersen, '16, and L. B. Jewett, '14, are among the other pharmacy graduates associated with Mr. Johnson in this Hospital.

Dean Howard C. Newton, of the College of Pharmacy, and Mrs. Newton, announce the birth of a daughter, Myrtle Isabel, on March 13th.

Miss Mable Coats, George Lee, student from Honolulu, Orville Esher, Fred Felhousen, and A. J. Amick were the leaders in scholarship in the Junior Class of the College of Pharmacy during the past month.

Edward Hermansky, Ph. G. '11, has been assigned to duty at Fort Omaha.

Harrison H. Bryan, Ph. G. '17, has been promoted to sergeant at Fort Omaha.

Melvin D. Wadley, Ph. G. '17, is with the Medical Department, 26th Engineers under Captain Hillis, A. E. F., now located in France.

G. F. Taffe, Ph. G. '14, assigned to duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, was a recent visitor at the college.

Raymond L. Graham, Ph. G. '17, has been assigned to military service at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Mr. J. Henry Furay, A. B. 1898, who for the past several years has been Pacific Coast Manager for the United Press Association, has been transferred to New York City, where he will have charge of the cable and foreign service of the organization. Some time ago he was offered the managership of the United Press at Buenos Aires, but declined.

The 1917 Report for Creighton Memorial St. Joseph's Hospital, the clinical facilities of which are reserved for Creighton medical students, shows that during the year 4,370 patients were admitted to

the institution, of whom 1,090 were treated free of charge. Less than one-half (2,346) were Catholics.

The hospital is one of the largest in the west and is unusually well equipped. A training class has recently been started under the direction of Miss Mary McMahon.

At the request of Archbishop Harty, President McMenamy of the University has taken charge of the Junior Red Cross drive in the parochial schools of the city. His efforts have met with a very flattering response and the schools have shown a commendable ambition to be satisfied with nothing less than one hundred per cent. The pastors have co-operated enthusiastically in the work and have urged upon their pupils the importance of helping as far as possible in the commendable work of the Red Cross.

Harry W. Shackleford, LL. B. 1910, and Ralph T. Wilson, Arts 1920, who are now in military service, had a narrow escape from death when, with the pilot and two other men, they sustained a thirty-two hundred foot fall with their balloon at San Antonio, Texas, March 13th. Mr. Shackleford was making his fifth flight when the balloon fell, and suffered a broken ankle and a badly wrenched knee. Mr. Wilson came off without any injuries. Prior

to his enlistment Mr. Wilson was Captain of Company A in the University Battalion.

The balloonists had set sail at four o'clock on Wednesday morning and about nine o'clock decided to make a landing. Mr. Shackelford describes their subsequent experience as follows:

"Fortunately we struck a cool air current which brought the balloon down to 3,200 feet of its own accord. At that level the balloon stopped descending, so the pilot reached for the valve rope to let out enough gas to keep us coming down.

The valve is a circular opening in the top of the balloon in which are set two trap doors which are kept closed by a spring. When the rope is pulled the doors open downward, and when the rope is released the springs cause the doors to shut.

This time the doors opened all right, but when the pilot released them, they failed to close. Thinking the spring had caught, he gave another pull, but they still refused to close. At the same time a small piece of metal fell through the balloon and landed in the basket close to my feet and we could hear the gas rushing out of the top of the bag.

The pilot said: 'Boys, I guess we are in for it. The valve is broken and won't close.'

He told us to keep cool and do exactly as he said, and to the eternal credit of every man in the

basket it must be said that every order was obeyed to the letter, and not a man showed the least sign of yellow.

In a few seconds' time we were rushing downward at an awful rate and the earth fairly bounded up to meet us. Under the pilot's instructions we got all of our ballast and in fact everything loose in the basket, even down to our water bottles and instruments, ready to throw overboard when he gave the word.

At 500 feet we threw out half of our ballast, then 300 feet he gave the order: 'Throw everything, crouch down and hang on.'

When we threw the first ballast our speed was such the sand flew up in my eyes, almost blinding me. Fortunately there was a strong current of wind blowing close to the ground and this caught the partly filled bag and helped to break our fall.

We landed with a terrific crash in a plowed field, turned over on our side and were dragged a short distance. The pilot had ripped the balloon just as we struck. When we were sure we were stopped, we began to try to crawl out and see how much was left of us. The pilot and a couple of the boys had cuts on their heads and the blood was streaming down their faces.

One of the fellow's back was hurt and he couldn't get out at all. When I tried to move I found that my left leg was useless and I had quite a bump on the top of my

head. Some farmers came to our aid and we were loaded into automobiles and taken into town. They hurried us into the drug store and the whole town stood around in open-mouthed wonder, while the local doctor and a veterinary gave us first aid.

The veterinary called for a bucket of water and a sponge and washed the blood off, after which he undertook to examine my leg. He grabbed it and twisted it, whereupon I promptly fainted and they carried me over to the hotel, where he finished his operations.

We then took the train to Temple, where we were sent to a hospital and given real examinations and dressings. They took an X-ray of my leg and found a broken ankle and a badly wrenched knee. Not a man escaped some slight injury and all but one had either a broken or sprained ankle.

That evening they brought us to San Antonio and we are now in the Baylor hospital. Am getting the finest kind of treatment and suffer little pain except that my leg gets awfully tired in a plaster cast."

The Senior Retreat for the students of the College of Arts was conducted this year by Rev. Wm. A. Agnew, S. J., Loyola University, Chicago, and the Junior Retreat by Rev. Wm. Foley, S. J., of Cleveland, Ohio. The retreats were closed on March 28th and classes were resumed on April 3rd.

The third quarterly examinations were held at the College of Arts, commencing on April 5th, and continuing for a week.

Announcement has been made that the College of Arts and High School will close this year early in June in order that the students may help out in the labor situation by going to work on farms.

Prof. M. J. Phee of the College of Arts faculty and faculty director of the University Battalion, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Those who advocate government ownership of the railroads, those who oppose it, too, not to say those who, knowing little or nothing about the merits of the question, find themselves perforce neutral, or even pitifully silent amidst the animated discussion that has been raging about this project measure for years back—all, in fact, will be benefited by attending the public debate which the Creighton Oratorical Association is now preparing upon that subject. The debaters are making it their principal point to go down into the fundamental principles, economic and political, that underlie nationalization of railroads and all similar programs, and they will rest their respective arguments upon clear, distinct and adequate ideas of true expediency, true

justice and true practicability, rather than upon the bewildering array of so-called facts and glittering analogies with which the real issues are so often clouded in debates that we read and hear. The Creighton Oratorical Association is confident that Messrs. McGan, Kranz and Randolph, the distinguished seniors who are to uphold the affirmative, will keep their well defined notions of these principles prominently in the foreground of the discussion, with a judiciously selected array of information to give body to rather than dilute their arguments. And the Society is equally confident that the affirmative's statements of principle and fact will be given such discussion by the negative as to impress audience and board of judges alike with the delicate balance in which the decision of this question really hangs. This, of course, rather than a definite solution of the question once for all, should be and is the aim of the Creighton Oratorical Association in all its debates upon public questions; and if it succeeds in impressing all who attend its next public debate with the strength of both sides to the Government-Railroad question, it shall consider its efforts well directed. Owing to complications arising in connection with the annual 'Students' Play, the Society will have to de-

pend upon its invitations, soon to be issued, in notifying its patrons of the precise date for the public event.

A new feature will be the Mock-Trial arranged for the final session of 1918. Mr. Kastner, who will appear for trial before Judge Randolph, will be prosecuted by District Attorney McGan and defended by the firm Russell, Neary and McGovern, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Tampering with prospective witnesses and jurors is being closely observed, and there may be some sensations that will amaze the public along those lines. The sympathy of the Society is going out to Mr. Kastner in this crisis, and all trust that his unblemished record will pull him through unscathed.

We subjoin the program for April:

Wednesday, April 10: "Resolved, that by appropriate legislation, the minimum wage for unskilled labor be fixed compulsorily in the United States." Affirmative, Messrs. Barry and Hannon. Negative, Messrs. Lovely and Abboud.

Wednesday, April 17: "Resolved, that in all elections in the United States, women be given equal suffrage with men." Affirmative, Messrs. H. Kelly and Kastner. Negative, Messrs. Prieshoff and Burbridge.

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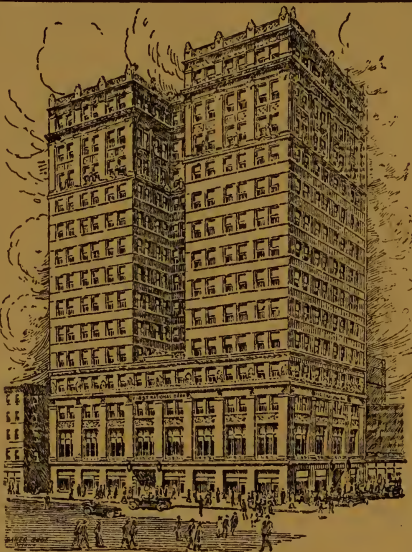
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May 20
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LT. JOHN P. ROSENWALD, M. D. 1910, recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery under fire in France. Died of wounds received in action.



JULIUS F. MULLER, Law 1917, killed in service in France.

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THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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1918



INDUSTRIAL POISONING

*A. L. Muirhead, A. B., M. D.



THE large number of persons annually killed or maimed by industrial accidents attracts a good deal of public attention and comment, but deaths and incapacities resulting from the various forms of industrial poisoning, although less spectacular, are none the less of great economic importance, not only to the laboring class but to the entire community. The liability of persons employed in certain industries to poisoning more or less severe from materials they use or produce has been well recognized for centuries, but the very great development of manufacturing industry in the last half century has made the recognition and prevention of this cause of disability of prime importance and has called forth legislation in a number of instances to lessen the danger.

Lead poisoning is one of the most widely known and generally recognized forms of industrial poisoning. Painters, plumbers, smelters, typesetters, electricians and those employed in white lead factories are the persons most liable to this affliction. There are certain predisposing causes that increase this liability in individual cases but it is outside the scope of this paper to discuss these. As preventive measures, thorough personal cleanliness on the part of those in the industries mentioned and good ventilation of buildings where employed are the most important.

*Professor of Pharmacology, College of Medicine.

Arsenic poisoning in industry is met with among taxidermists, manufacturers of arsenical dyes and pigments, handlers of wall paper colored with arsenical pigments and in agriculture and horticulture where arsenic is used for the destruction of insects. Paris green and Scheele's green are the substances most frequently responsible for industrial poisoning by arsenic. The same precautions as to personal cleanliness and ventilation, mentioned under lead, are of value with arsenic also.

Phosphorus poisoning has been met with most frequently in match factories but thorough ventilation of factories, with legislation forbidding the use of yellow phosphorus, has almost entirely abolished this danger.

Mercury poisoning, though not a frequent industrial danger, may be found among those employed in the manufacture of mirrors, thermometers, barometers, electrical apparatus, and in the mining and separation of ores containing mercury. As this metal is easily vaporized, its use in confined space where high temperatures are maintained is always dangerous. Practically all salts of mercury as well as the metal itself, are capable of causing poisoning.

Ammonia, used extensively in refrigeration and the manufacture of ice, is capable of producing a very intense and often fatal poisoning. This results from the escape of the gas from pipes or containers or the sudden bursting of coils. As this substance is a caustic, as well as a poison, severe burns are likely to result from contact with it, as well as poisoning from its inhalation. As preventive measures, care in handling and efficient containers are the most important.

Antimony poisoning is rare in America but is occasionally met with in the dyeing industry.

The danger from explosives is so great in ammunition factories that the less spectacular danger of industrial poisoning is often overlooked. Practically all explosives, except black gun powder, expose those engaged in their manufacture to more or less danger of poisoning at some stage in the process. Since the entrance of the United States into the world conflict this industry

has been expanded so greatly that the question of the health of those employed therein is very timely. Many of these factories have been so hastily improvised or constructed that little or no care has been taken to safeguard the operatives from this danger and as the majority of them are inexperienced in such industries, they do not, as a rule, realize the dangers to which they are exposed and are not aware of the best means of avoiding them until they learn by experience.

The manufacture of gun cotton or other nitrocellulose products is one of the most dangerous of war supply industries. The danger is from the fumes of nitrogen oxides which are intensely poisonous and also from acid burns due to accidental splashing or spraying of the strong acids used over those employed. The effects of inhaling nitrogen oxide vary all the way from temporary asthma-like attacks called "fume sickness" to the most severe and rapidly fatal strangulation, such as seen from gas poisoning on the battle fields. Haldane states that mice die after half an hour in an atmosphere containing only .05 per cent of nitrogen oxide, so it does not require much concentration of the fumes to cause very serious results.

The higher the nitration of cotton the greater is the danger to those employed. This country is now manufacturing large quantities of cirdite for the British government and of ballistate for our own use and both of these are mixtures of high nitration nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine.

Very few cases of poisoning in the manufacture of nitroglycerine are being observed as this explosive has been manufactured in large quantities in this country for many years and the means of avoiding its poisonous effects are pretty well established.

Picric acid is another explosive material that exposes those engaged in its manufacture to nitrogen oxide poisoning. It is made by the action of acids on phenol (carbolic acid) and, as this later substance is in itself very poisonous, the danger is even greater than in the nitration of cotton. Picric acid is the chief

ingredient in the French melinite and the British lyddite and is being manufactured extensively in America, often in improvised and hastily constructed sheds with little provision for the protection of operatives, and, as many of these are migratory laborers, only employed for a short time and constantly changing location, the number exposed to possible poisoning becomes quite considerable. Aside from the nitrogen oxide fumes before mentioned, picric acid itself is poisonous. One of the most common manifestations of its effects is "picric itch," a skin eruption which many workers take as a matter of course. As picric acid is slowly absorbed the symptoms of general poisoning develop slowly and frequently cause the victim to give up his job before serious harm results. The skin, nails, and even hair, of such persons are usually colored yellow and they are generally known as "canaries."

Trinitrotoleune, commonly called triton or T. N. T., is one of another series of explosives that frequently cause industrial poisoning. This is the explosive that caused the disaster in Halifax harbor recently, destroying not only shipping but a large section of the city also. Some cases of T. N. T. poisoning are rapidly fatal but a large per cent are chronic in their course and recover if exposure to the poison is discontinued.

A number of other substances used in the manufacture of explosives are poisonous in varying degrees but these mentioned represent the ones most extensively manufactured and responsible for the greater number of the cases of poisoning.

Another industry in which industrial poisoning may occur is aircraft manufacture. The linen covering of the wings of aeroplanes is coated with a special cellulose varnish and sometimes the liquid used to dissolve this varnish (or "dope", as workmen call it) is intensely poisonous. One of the most dangerous of these solvents is tetrachlormethane, which has caused a great many cases of toxic jaundice and some deaths among laborers in German and English aeroplane factories, but so far has not been extensively used in this country. As the vapor of

this substance is heavier than air, ventilation, to be efficient, should provide downward draft suction when it is applied indoors.

The enormous development of internal combustion engines, with the extensive use of volatile liquids (chiefly gasoline or petrol) as fuel, has developed another danger from industrial poisoning. While gasoline itself is not devoid of danger (aside from danger of explosion), when present in considerable quantities in respired air, the chief danger is from the products of combustion discharged by the exhaust of engines. The accumulation of these exhaust vapors in confined spaces has caused a considerable number of deaths and many instances of unconsciousness in persons breathing it. From what has been said, it must be evident to even the casual reader that the chief precaution for preventing almost all forms of industrial poisoning is making provision for adequate ventilation. By this is meant not merely open windows and doors, but in addition in many cases, the providing for forced draft so as to keep constantly changing the atmosphere into which the poisonous vapor or dust is being discharged.



THE SOAP MYSTERY

*W. J. Nolan, M. D., Ph. G.



ONE day not so long ago, a stranger in Omaha entered an up-to-date pharmacy and approaching the clerk said, "I want to get some soap." "Yes sir, what kind of soap would you like?" "Well, what kind of soap have you got?" To which question the clerk replied, "Hard soap, soft soap, toilet soap, sand soap, shaving soap, liquid soap, laundry soap, tar soap, foot soap, and no less than ninety varieties of medicated soaps." The stranger looked surprised and said, "I did not know there were so many soaps on the market." "Well, neither did I, until I attended the College of Pharmacy at Creighton University," replied the clerk. "You don't mean to tell me that you have to know about the different kinds of soap before you can become a pharmacist," asked the stranger. "Pardon me, sir, but that last question of yours shows how little acquainted the general public is with the amount of knowledge necessary to conduct an up-to-date pharmacy, for the soap question is only one small feature in the average store.

Human beings are certainly an interesting study and no better opportunity is presented for study than a clerkship in a Pharmacy," said the clerk, as he continued his conversation, for the stranger was an interested listener, and interested listeners are always welcome. "Every day I sell soap to about forty customers; do any of them ask me about the soap that they buy? No, not one! Not one person in fifty knows of what the substance called *soap* is composed, and furthermore is not in the least curious to find out; all he knows is that it removes dirt and is on speaking terms with his pocketbook. We, who have made its use a daily habit, soon realize that some soaps have greater

*Professor of Chemistry, College of Pharmacy.

cleansing or detergent action than others, but have we ever paused to consider the reason thereof? I think I am safe in saying no. We buy soap on the recommendation of clerks, friends, or after reading a carefully prepared advertisement in some magazine. The designer invents a catch phrase and the name of the soap is remembered through association with that phrase. Some of the more familiar phrases are—‘Good Morning, Have You Used Pears,’ ‘It Floats,’ ‘99.44% Pure,’ ‘Have You a Little Fairy in Your Home,’ ‘A Skin You Love to Touch,’ ‘The Fragrance of the Pines,’ and a whole host of others too numerous, if not familiar, to mention here.

It has often been said that ‘The man who invented the safety pin was no fool.’ And it can be equally as well said, if not more so, since more of us use soap than safety pins, that ‘The man who invented soap was no fool.’ Whenever a customer says, ‘Oh give me any kind,—soap is soap,’ I always think of the verse which is familiar to most of my readers,

‘A primrose by a river’s brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.’

Soap was unknown to the ancients. Homer was unacquainted with soap for in his time garments were washed only with water, and oil was used to soften the skin after the bath. The various cosmetics used by the fair *Nausicaa* are described by Homer in the *Odyssey*, but soap is not mentioned.

Soap is first mentioned by Pliny who says, ‘*Prodest et sapo; Galliarum hoc inventum rutilandis capillis. Fit ex sebo et cinere. Optimus fagino et caprino; duobus modis, spissus ac liquidus; uterque apud Germanos majore in usu viris quam feminis.*’ Thus it would seem that a soap was prepared from goat tallow and the ashes of the beech tree, and was first employed as a means of beautifying the hair, and that soap was first introduced into Rome for the purpose of imitating the fair hair of the Teutons.

Certain plants were employed for washing in the early days

of Pompeii and at the present time in various country localities are still actively used. The juice of these plants forms a soap-like lather with water probably produced by the saponin which is contained in the plant. Little is known concerning the soap industry up to the seventeenth century. The use of soap had become pretty general and received an important impetus from Chevreul's discovery of decomposition of fats and Le Blanc's discovery of artificial preparation of soda on a large scale.

The quantity of soap consumed by a nation would be no inaccurate measure of its wealth and civilization. Political economists, indeed, will not give it this rank; but whether we regard the matter jokingly or in earnest, it is none the less true, that of two countries with an equal amount of population, we may declare with positive certainty that the wealthiest and most highly civilized is that which consumes the greatest weight of soap. This consumption does not subserve sensual gratification, nor depend upon fashion, but upon the feeling of the beauty, comfort, and welfare attendant upon cleanliness; and a regard to this feeling is coincident with wealth and civilization. It is difficult to give reliable data with regard to all the soap produced, since much of the soft soap is, and has been made independent of soap factories, but the following data with regard to hard soap is deemed fairly accurate for *Ante Bellum* days.

Approximate consumption of soap per head of population.

Russia	3	lbs.
Roumania	5	"
Denmark	8.8	"
Germany	8-10	"
Norway	11	"
Italy	12	"
Sweden	13	"
Belgium	14	"
Holland	15	"
Switzerland	15	"
United States	16	"
France	17	"



J. E. Adams



Geo. Collins



W. J. Robinson



J. J. Jennings



J. J. Kruger



J. Anderson



J. J. Powell



J. J. Dahlberg



A. W. Gracie



Wm. P. Mullen



J. J. Kuch



J. J. Cranny





Now that you have approximate figures before you, you can make your own deductions as to the worth or worthlessness of soap as an estimate of civilization.

Castile soap has been handed down from generation to generation as the purest form of soap to use. When well made from soda and olive oil, it contains no free alkali and for this reason is well adapted for washing wool and colored goods, not to forget that there is nothing better for toilet purposes. There are soaps that cost double and treble the price of castile but are no better and oft' times are not as good. But since they have an agreeable odor, which many times is added to cover up the rancidity of the materials used, the general public buys them readily and thus insure good dividends to the manufacturers.

'There is one born every minute and two to catch him' and under the mask of a fancy label, a classy box, a name that one cannot pronounce, or an uncommon odor, the so-called 'imported soaps' make the customers lose control of their judgment and separate themselves from enough coin to buy six times the quantity they are receiving and ten times the quality.

The floating soaps contain some air and have the popularity aside from the fact that they are, all in all, efficient detergents, in the fact that you cannot lose them in the bath—a saver of temper and time. Being made from hardened, selected materials they are also good laundry soaps for delicate laces, fine silks, etc., as the 'feel' and lustre are not damaged, and they most certainly would be damaged by free alkali soaps.

Primarily a soap is a definite compound formed between a fat or oil and alkali reacting together with the aid of heat. That a new compound is formed there can be no doubt, as the resulting product bears no relation to either of the ingredients with which we started, either in looks, composition, reaction, taste or smell. If the lye used is mostly soda a hard soap results, and if it contains potash a soft soap results. Liquid soaps are soft soaps dissolved in alcohol, glycerine, and water. Shaving soaps are largely made up of cocoanut oil renowned

for its lathering and non-irritating action. Laundry soap depends for its detergent properties on some free alkali. It also contains 25-50% water, depending upon its age, so beware lest you buy water at the rate of 5c a pint. Try to get a soap that is old and thoroughly dried out. Medicated soaps are largely used by dermatologists and during the making have different ingredients incorporated into the substance, and are used for a variety of purposes from '*Acne to the Seven Year Itch.*' One manufacturer has specialized in this phase of soap making and analyses made from time to time show that his products check up under approved methods. Speaking of 'Dog Soap' reminds me of the time a colored child entering an apothecary's shop approached a clerk and asked for a cake of 'Flea Soap.' The clerk, not knowing whether it was to be used on man or beast, and noticing that a dog accompanied the child, asked the child, 'For the dog?' 'No, for the fleas,' said the child."

"Well! Well!" said the stranger looking at his watch "how the time does fly, here I have been for over an hour. Still, all in all, I think the time has been well spent and I know more about the soap game now than I did one hour ago. Say, would you mind changing this bar of imported soap for three pieces of castile?" "Not at all," said the clerk, "and you have a rebate of ten cents coming to you." "Well never mind about the dime, when you go out to lunch smoke a good cigar on me. Good day!" and the stranger was gone. The clerk pulled his tie into place, brushed back his hair, looked at the clock and said to himself, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness, and it is a great life if you don't weaken."



TWO OLD HYMNS

*Scannell O'Neill

There have been few more popular religious poems in the English language than Doctor John Mason Neal's version of the "Rhythm" of Bernard de Morlaix, known as the Monk of Cluny, beginning

"The world is very evil,
The times are waxing late."

Some fragments of the poem have found their way into the hymn-books of almost every religious denomination, in particular those passages whose first lines are respectively,

"For thee, O dear, dear country,"

and

"Jerusalem, the Golden."

There is something in this poem, something in the theme of it, which causes it to thrill the heart beyond ordinary measure :

"Jerusalem, the golden,
With milk and honey blest,
Beneath thy contemplation
Sink heart and voice opprest.
I know not, Oh, I know not
What joys await us there,
What radiancy of glory,
What bliss beyond compare.

They stand, those halls of Sion,
All jubilant with song,

*Arts, 1890. Author of "Wit and Wisdom of John Ayscough," "A Year of Cheer." etc.

And bright with many an Angel,
And all the martyr throng;
The Prince is ever in them,
The daylight is serene;
The pastures of the blessed
Are decked in glorious sheen.

There is the throne of David;
And there, from care released,
The shout of them that triumph,
The song of them that feast;
And they, who with their Leader
Have conquer'd in the fight,
Forever and forever
Are clad in robes of white.

O sweet and blessed Country,
The Home of God's elect!
O sweet and pleasant Country
That eager hearts expect!
Jesu, in mercy bring us
To that dear Land of Rest:
Who art, with God the Father
And Spirit, ever blest!"

Many persons confuse Bernard of Cluny's wonderful rhythm with a somewhat similar poem written in prison by a Jesuit Confessor of the Sixteenth century—Father Anderton, alias John Brerely. This "Song of the Celestial Country," although finding place in almost every non-Catholic hymnal in no one instance ever bears the name of its real author:

"Jerusalem! my happy home!
When shall I come to thee?
When shall my sorrows have an end?
Thy joys when shall I see?

O happy harbour of God's Saints,
O sweet and pleasant soil,
In thee no sorrow can be found,
No grief, no care, no toil.

Thy walls are made of precious stones,
Thy bulwarks diamonds square;
Thy gates are of right Orient pearl,
Exceeding rich and rare.

Thy houses are of ivory,
Thy windows crystal clear,
Thy tiles are made of beaten gold:—
O God, that I were there!

Quiet through the streets with silver sound,
The flood of life doth flow;
Upon whose banks on every side,
The Wood of Life doth grow.

Thy gardens and thy gallant walks
Continually are green;
There grow such sweet and pleasant flowers
As nowhere else are seen.

There trees for evermore bear fruit,
And evermore do spring;
There, evermore the Angels sit,
And evermore do sing.

Jerusalem! my happy Home!
Would God I were in thee!
Would God my woes were at an end,
Thy joys that I might see!"

This hymn was a favorite with saintly Mother Seton, who is sometimes incorrectly styled its author.

Dr. Alfred J. Brown has recently joined the Faculty of the College of Medicine as Professor of Surgery. Dr. Brown graduated at Yale in the class of '99, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1903, receiving the First Harzen Prize, the highest graduation honor in medicine. He was an interne at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York from 1904-6, after which he began practice as a surgeon in Rome, New York.

On removing to New York City, three years later, he became a member of the staff of both the Department of Anatomy and of the Department of Surgery of the Columbia Medical School, continuing to hold appointments in both of these departments until his removal to Omaha. Such double positions in anatomy and surgery are the approved path of advancement for surgeons at Columbia, and have been held by a series of distinguished teachers from McBurney to Blake and Brewer, the last Professor of Surgery, now in service over seas. Dr. Brown has also held appointments at the Vanderbilt Clinic, the New Jersey Orthopedic Hospital, the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Bellevue Hospital, and at the time of his leaving New York, was consulting Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary, Director of the First Surgical Division at Bellevue, and Chairman of the Surgical Section of the Associated Out-Patient Clinics of New York City.

Dr. Brown is a member of the Grolier and Yale Clubs of New York, a member of the American Association of Anatomists, of the American Medical Association, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is the author of numerous articles on anatomical and surgical subjects.

In 1900, as a medical student, he joined the Naval Militia of the State of New York and in 1905 was commissioned a Lieutenant, Junior Grade. Subsequently retiring, he returned on the Reserve List at the entrance of the United States into the war. He taught surgery and anatomy in the Naval Training School established in New York by the Navy Department during the summer of 1917. At the instance of the Surgeon General of the Army, in the autumn of the same year, he became Military Director of a course in war surgery at Bellevue Hospital and resigned the Naval Militia to be commissioned Major M. R. C. He remained in charge of this course until March, 1918, when it was discontinued by the Surgeon General to allow his removal to Omaha.



ALFRED J. BROWN, A. B. Yale; M. D. Columbia.



E. E. Ryger



W. W. Zippert



J. H. Wares



J. W. Greene



T. E. Goodale



W. Warrington



C. F. Carrigan



J. C. Thompson



V. Pettit



W. H. Pullan



J. W. Martin



R. B. Prober



C. Flattery



J. Mallory



W. R. Oker



C. H. Franz



J. J. Wagner



W. F. Eslinger



W. F. Mullin

U. M. C.

Student Body
1917-18

WIN THE WAR

The Chronicle gladly gives space to the following excerpts sent out by the Committee on Public Information:

Edmund Vance Cooke.

So spoke the master militarist of America three and fifty years ago. So say we after viewing the desolation of three and a half years of the worst warfare the earth has ever known. Let us have peace—just as soon as the broken sword of Prussianism is tendered in unconditional surrender. Detesting war, we are forced to believe in a war which became necessary to regain peace for the world. Respecting peace, we protest against pseudo-peace which the enemies of mankind may use as a preparation for renewed war.

If Might is God and Schrecklichkeit is its Prophet, then Prussianism is justified. Welcome peace and welcome the shackles which shall bind the world. But if such a standard is wrong, then Germany is wrong and we dare not submit or quit until her power is no longer a menace. Let us have peace, but let it be a peace between peers. The only peer of democracy is democracy. When Prussianism flouted its own royal bonded word as a “scrap of paper” it forever abjured all right to enter into another treaty with self respecting peoples. When Prussianism speaks now, no matter how fair the words, neither its friends nor its enemies believe. It does not even believe itself. Prussian speech is a mere means of disguising its purpose. How can there be a parley between unfaith on its part and unbelief on ours?

Prussianism's only absolution is restitution. Its only symbol must be “Surrendered.” Either surrender to the forces

of the world which it has outraged or surrender to its subject peoples which it has deceived.

The people of Germany can again rise to the height of credibility in the world by trampling upon the dead body of Autocracy. When the people of Germany cry "Let us have peace," we shall listen. As long as her voice is the voice of Prussianism, we cannot hear.

G. W. Norris.

For the first time in the history of our country, we are engaged in a war in which every citizen, regardless of sex, age, or geographical location, has a patriotic duty to perform. In all prior wars, the number of men engaged in actual fighting, as compared with the entire number of people in the civilized world, was very small, and all that was needed in the way of food, clothing, and munitions, could easily be supplied by those not engaged in active service,—but now practically the whole civilized world is at war. More than twenty-five millions of men have been drawn from the army of producers and have become not only consumers, but members of a mighty army engaged in destroying not only human life, but food and property of all kinds. This means a world-wide shortage of food and all kinds of supplies necessary not only for the fighting man, but for the very existence of human life. Those of us who do not go to the front therefore, have a duty to perform just as plain as is the duty of the soldier fighting in the trenches. To keep our soldiers there, we must **ECONOMIZE** and **SAVE**. We must bend our energies to **PRODUCE**. This is just as important as to fight in the trenches. No citizen performs his duty, who does not **PRODUCE** and **SAVE**. Our work is not so dangerous as the soldiers' but it is just as vitally important, and every individual must realize that he has a duty to perform, and that he lacks in patriotism if he does not perform it. In the broadest patriotic sense, every citizen is drafted in this war. Let our slogan be **PRODUCE** and **SAVE**. The man between the plow handles, and the woman in the kitchen, producing and saving, are just

as important and just as necessary for the success of American arms, as is the soldier in the trenches.

John L. Long

American citizen:

No title the world can bestow is more splendid! And, never has it been as resplendent as now. It stands symbol to the world for peace! Freedom! There is nothing better! The world yearns for it. For ourselves we need not now a "new birth of freedom," as Lincoln said we did in 1863. We then learned again, and finally, its value. But, the rest of the world DOES need a new birth of freedom. And it is for this, and this alone, that we fight and shall continue to fight until it is achieved. For the world's liberty we have armed two millions of beautiful young men—such as Saul said Absalom was. We are sending them over the sea to battle.

We shall send as many millions more as are needed to paralyze autocracy. We have spent twenty billions of money in a few months, and shall spend as much more as is necessary to write Freedom on the gates of the world. Our splendid boys go to this world-battle for Liberty with gay songs on their lips. Many will be mangled. Many will never return to us! Yet they go singing. Their mothers and sisters and wives—yea, the stranger among us!—remain and keep the deserted gates! And they, too, sing. It is all beautiful beyond words. There is, there can be, no more splendid theme than this we are chanting: For the Liberty of the World!

Perhaps we stop sometimes to wonder why a good God makes all this to be. Trust Him. Some time we shall know. It may be that He means this "heaven-rescued land" to strike the finishing blow to the destroyers and proclaim liberty throughout all the world as it once did throughout all this land. That all this horror of blood has been permitted that WE may be made ready for this glorious stroke. For, God cannot have meant the most benignant government his world has ever known, to become the accomplice of monsters who fatten upon the world-

loot. He cannot have meant that a people who ask nothing of the world but to share its priceless peace with it, shall stand idly by while the rest of the peoples are despoiled of theirs. It may be that this is the price we are to pay humanity for a hundred and fifty years of liberty unsullied.

If the destroyers are right and we are wrong, then must we face the conclusion that all of God's creations were made only that the destroyers might sate their gluttony in destruction. Their system or ours must now perish. The two can no longer survive together in this world. I believe this to be the judgment of Almighty God.

American Citizen, which is best for the beleaguered world? Answer. And upon your answer act. Answer with your money, your hands, your head, your heart—with all you have and are! This is being an American Citizen!

Edward Mott Woolley

The crucial test of patriotism is willingness to sacrifice one's own interests for the good of the country.

It is easy enough to be patriotic when one has something to gain by it. If patriotism makes one's business grow, it is no trouble at all to wave a flag and pose as a patriot; but when the nation calls for a sacrifice of business and profits, the test is severe.

I have recently been connected with a campaign to raise money for the War-Camp Community Fund. I have also been associated with Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns. In all of these activities I have had occasion to study the attitude of many people who ostensibly were patriotic and yet were unwilling to make any sacrifices. When analyzed, their patriotism seemed to lie almost altogether in talk.

On one occasion it was necessary to enlist the service of quite a number of men in making a house-to-house canvass, and I was astonished at the unwillingness I encountered on the part of men who had no valid excuse for refusing to do this work. Fully two-thirds of those who were requested to take certain

districts and canvass them, in this patriotic service for our country, refused. When pressed for reasons they could simply say they were too busy, that they were not trained in this sort of work, or that it was displeasing to them.

The result was that a comparatively small number of men shouldered the job and put it through. These men sacrificed their time, comfort, and sometimes expense money. For several weeks they worked at least part of the day and almost every evening. In the course of this canvass they had occasion to call at the homes of the very men who had refused to help, and sometimes they found these men idling away the evening in comfort.

In numerous instances people made promises apparently with no intention of keeping them. Some of them promised to report by telephone and name the amount of their subscriptions, but they were never heard from.

What we need especially in this country today is a great awakening on the part of the people to the fact that we are at war, and that our situation is serious. We need real patriots, not bogus ones. It ought to be comparatively easy to put through the various campaigns necessary to raise the money the government needs, and it would be easy if the people themselves would take hold.

And after all, these sacrifices we make at home are trivial beside the great sacrifices made by the men who go to the front and really fight the war for us.

Crittenden Marriott

Perhaps some still doubt that the German government planned, almost from the first, to make us pay the cost of its war. But even these cannot doubt that, today, it hopes to make us pay them—and not alone in money. If Germany wins she must look to us for indemnity, for in bankrupt Europe no one will be capable of paying, and the German government must have indemnity or face domestic revolution. But it is not this alone that Germany craves. The claws and fangs of the blonde beast are

red; but not yet is the beast gluttoned. Still it longs for pillage, for murder, and for rapine. Beware! The fate of Belgium may yet be ours.

Porter Emerson Brown

It is time for us of America to realize that, in the World War, two alternatives face us, and only two. The one is victory. The other is defeat.

We had thought that Germany had progressed with the other nations in ethics, in morals, in spirit, in spirituality. But we were utterly, hopelessly wrong. The passing decades that had brought to other nations a loftier ideal, a higher purpose, have left Germany convinced that might is right; that decency is weakness; that forbearance is cowardice. Germany still believed that the force of arms over-rides the forces of Christian righteousness. She still preaches that, if you covet your neighbor's ox, it is your just right to take it from him if you can; and, if he object, to kill him in doing it.

Germany has always lusted, and still lusts, for world domination. She wants to see but two classes of human souls on this green footstool of God; and those classes Germans and slaves.

And so it must come about that, if Germany be not beaten, she will have her way; if not in one year, in ten; if not in ten, in fifty; if not in fifty, in a hundred; some day she will have her way.

It is not yet sixty years since Abraham Lincoln said that the nation could not exist half free and half slave.

It is now for us, who love his memory, who worship his fine, rugged manhood, to cry out: "This world may not exist half civilized and half German!"

We are fighting for our freedom; for our liberty; for this great country that is ours. These things were not lightly won for us. They must not, they *shall* not, be lightly lost!

It is victory or defeat that we face. A stalemate, a patched-up truce, would and could settle nothing. It is not nations, but ideas, that now face each other on the blood-drenched fields

of Europe. And there can be no compromise. Right fights wrong; good fights evil; the right of the individual to his own soul and his own body fights against the brazen and bloody mediocrity that one man may draw from all the others their blood to the last drop and their agony to the last pang.

It is time for us of America to realize these things and, moreover, to know that he who, until the victory be won, talks peace, talks treason; he who shows weakness shows cowardice; he who preaches compromise preaches defeat. Our country, our lives, our honor—everything we have, and are, and can ever hope to be—are at stake.

And it can be only that we win, or lose. It can be only victory or defeat.

And which, oh, you of America! shall it be?

The answer is yours to make!

John W. Weeks.

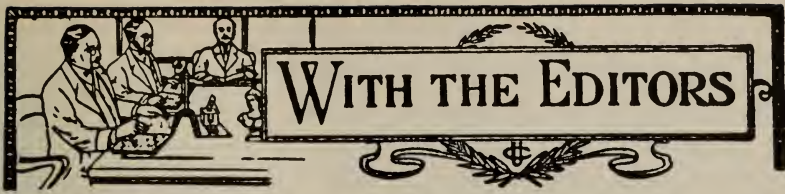
That liberty, the sacred inheritance of the American people, may be perpetuated; that the sacrifices of the Patriots of '76 have not been in vain; that we may continue the conduct of the affairs of our nation in accordance with our own beliefs and desires; that our citizens may travel the highways of the world and sail the seas unmolested, and that we shall not submit to the domination of an ambition-maddened autocracy, the United States has entered the great conflict which is shaking the very foundations of the world. Having taken this step, there can be no turning back until we have fought the war to a finish, to victory, and to a peace-settlement which will insure American posterity against the repetition of such a war. I believe a realization of our dream of universal peace will come with the extermination of the virus which has brought practically the whole world into war—Prussian Militarism. So there can be but one issue before the American people—the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. To that end everything else must be subordinated, and every effort of our boys at the front be sustained by a self-sacrificing and patriotic people at home.

Roland G. Usher

For the present there is scarcely anything so important to the Allied Cause as a little healthy pessimism, a readiness to believe that the best is not inevitably true, and that the worst is a possibility, that the Allies are not necessarily invincible nor the Germans yet willing to admit that they are beaten. The truly important thing is not the opinion of the people about the progress of the war, but the importance which they attach to its objectives, their determination to win them. The gravity of the present crisis will in no way shake the determination of the American people. It will steel their hearts, rouse their courage, deepen their conviction in the necessity of victory. Only one thing can cause an Allied defeat—a failure of conviction on the part of the British, French and American people of the greatness of democracy, of the splendor of the moral crusade upon which they have enlisted, of the necessity of victory to make the world safe for posterity.

J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.

We are in the war to win; and thereby to put an end, we hope for all time, to the horrible threat levelled against civilization by the German Government. We must win; we must have no other thought. Defeat would mean the destruction of everything enlightened statesmen, philanthropists, churchmen and patriots, including our own beloved forefathers, have struggled for down through the ages. Victory in this war will establish liberty and peace on a sure foundation for our descendants. They will not have to suffer as we have suffered. But to win requires something more than mere declarations. It requires long-sustained, co-operative, concentrated effort on the part of all of us. It requires great sacrifices made, not reluctantly and grudgingly, but cheerfully and willingly. It requires loyalty in thought, in word and in deed. Let us send our young men to the battlefield with the firm assurance that behind them is a great nation united in their support. Such an assurance will sustain and inspire them and make them invincible.



Responsive to the urge of the times, the youth of the country have clamored for an opportunity to be helpful. No account has been taken of hardship or danger—the only question has been: “How soon may I have a chance to do something worth while for my country?” The carefully nurtured plans of years have been freely abandoned to answer the call of duty and the schools have ushered their hosts into every branch of national service with a feeling of supreme satisfaction. Not a word of regret has been spoken—congratulations and encouragement have been the keynote of this remarkable episode and even after the boys have marched away, faculty and students alike have felt it a privilege to keep in close touch with them through correspondence and personal association.

This is as it should be, but while felicitating the men in service upon their glorious opportunity, we should not forget that until the Government calls, every consideration of national wisdom insistently demands that the schools be kept running at the highest possible speed. This is peculiarly a war of intellect, of ideals, hence the extraordinary demand made upon the schools. For the most part the Reserve Officers Training Camps have looked to the schoolmen for recruits, and no thoughtful observer can be blind to the fact that the remarkable organization of our army is due in large part to the preliminary work done by the schools.

The present war may be long drawn out, and the need for well-trained leaders and workers may continue unabated, if it does not actually increase. For instance, though the doctors of the country have responded splendidly to the Government's call, word has just been sent out that five thousand additional physicians are wanted at once and that annually during the continuance of the war at least twenty-five hundred trained

medical men will be needed. A moment's consideration of the fact that schools are at present turning out only about thirty-three hundred doctors each year, should convince even the most skeptical observer that there is a very urgent duty calling properly qualified persons to fill the gap which must be left by the removal of such large numbers of highly trained men.

The situation is only a little less critical in the case of the dentists, druggists, engineers, and scientifically trained men generally, who are needed in such large numbers for military service, that thousands of new-comers must prepare to take their places. While the college man and the law graduate may seem less vital to our military success, the fact is that one of the most insistent demands of any army is for efficient officers and in the present crisis there is no reason to feel otherwise than that the Government will continue to look for such material to the output of the colleges and law schools.

However much we are all interested in the triumph of our soldiers, we cannot overlook the fact that the civilian population at home must be cared for and that to this end doctors and dentists and druggists and engineers and lawyers and intellectual leaders generally who have enjoyed the opportunities of the schools must be forthcoming. It is, therefore, not too much to say that there never was a time in the history of our country when the colleges and universities deserved better of the people and neither was there ever a time when there was such an urgent call to the properly qualified young men and young women of the land to enroll in the schools for that training which will enable them to fill the gaps left by the enlistment of those trained, intellectual workers who have been called to the colors.

Therefore, every consideration of duty and of a desire to serve, demands emphatically that the gaps left by the exodus of so many of the country's intellectual workers shall be filled and filled quickly, despite the uncertainties and difficulties of the times. The call to the youth of the land to enroll in the schools at the earliest opportunity is in keeping with the spirit

of the hour and every person who is genuinely interested in the success of the nation should feel that he is discharging a self-evident duty when he encourages those to enlist in the schools who have not yet been called by the Government for service in the ranks.

Bigness fascinates, littleness repels. It is
BIG BUSINESS. the big man, the big idea, the big undertaking, that somehow lays hold of the imagination and stimulates us to admiration, if not to imitation. We are apt to be uninterested in what is little, prone as we are to consider it trifling or petty, and therefore inconsequential.

As a people, we Americans have been especially fond of big things, of the big plan, even the big risk, and we have had little patience with the less spectacular, though none the less vital factors of both individual and national welfare. Thousands of our people have either taken no thought of the morrow, or have crowded out the thought with the easy assurance that present plans cannot be so altered as to permit provision for the inevitable, though unpopular, "rainy day."

The campaign of education undertaken by the Government in the interest of economy, both for the conservation of our resources and to provide the means of financing the war, represents a most helpful contribution not only toward our present national success but toward our individual and national welfare for the future.

Blessed with resources, rich beyond the dreams of Midas, we were extravagant and paid little heed to the morrow. Now, under stress of war with its much needed revival of patriotism, we have suddenly realized that many of our expenditures were not necessary, and that with a little readjustment the margin between income and outgo could be made big enough to provide for systematic saving, to be invested in thrift stamps, liberty bonds or devoted to the use of those organizations which have undertaken to discharge the duty of our people toward soldiers and civilians caught in the crush of war.

Viewed purely from the standpoint of the benefit to the stay-at-homes, the lessons of thrift and economy inculcated by the Government are worth the sacrifices involved, but looked at from the nobler viewpoint of the part which we are thus permitted to play in the tragedy now claiming the attention of a horrified world, the lesson takes on a significance, even a solemnity, which makes us debtors all to the men who conceived and carried out the plan of national conservation through which we are able to help our soldiers at the front, representing us as they do in the biggest undertaking thus far espoused by the nation. But wholly apart from the military aspect of the campaign, we have abundant reason to be grateful for the education we have all received in forced saving, guaranteeing as it does, at least measurably, an improved financial condition not only for the individual but for the nation as well.



A PERENNIAL PROBLEM

*F. X. Reilly, S. J.



HERE may be styles in pedagogy as there are fashions in hats and gowns"; they may come, and go, and come again; but when they return to vogue, they have this in their favor, that they are somewhat modified, if not improved. Not a few teachers are under the impression that in at least one branch of teaching we are making some little headway, though perhaps on a "not very wide front." It were assuredly more than an eighth wonder, if, after the experiments of a half-century in the teaching of English literature, there were not a variety of methods, good, bad and indifferent; if, however, after the lapse of full fifty years of experience, there were not safe and sane and generally accepted views as to just how approved works should be taught or studied or read, the wonder would grow and the severest criticism would not only be in order, but accepted on its mere statement.

In a matter of such importance as the study of literature, important even from the point of view of the time and energy expended, apart from any reference to its educative or cultural value, results, it is insisted, ought to be more certain and more tangible, commensurate with the tax levied upon the precious golden years of American youth. This would seem to imply, as it does imply, that if we may judge by results, and the process is legitimate, students do not measure up to their opportunities, do not, for some reason or other, get enough out of the study of school classics to warrant the expenditure of time and energy devoted to them. Whatever our own private opinion may be, whether we acquiesce in the verdict or transmit it as the baseless

*Professor of Literature, College of Arts.

clamor of the unregenerate, the aesthete or the professional critic, the fact that the criticism is at one with the admission of failure on the part of an alarming percentage of teachers, is ground enough to warrant an investigation into a few of the obvious and probable reasons why.

English in secondary schools is a much-discussed subject. In the college the question is in abeyance. Little is heard about English save the chronic wails over the written products submitted. English in college and university courses is gradually being crowded out as a required subject to make room for other branches more immediately useful or more pointed in their appeal. With regard to English in the larger colleges and universities the number of courses has been multiplied without end, and the subjects have been divided and subdivided to meet the demands of every class and variety of students, so that it looks to some as if it were a race to see which institution can offer the greatest number of courses. A humorist once said that a student is led up to sealed packets and asked what he will take, or, as they used to say in the good old ante-dry days, what he will have. The vast array of courses bewilders him, as it must bewilder even the man who sends the copy to the printer; but the student makes a choice, not very intelligent perhaps, unaware that like his Alma Mater he may be attempting too much. As likely as not he will pick out in successive years subjects not quite articulated or correlated so that, as far as his English education goes, "he is neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring." Still he has had the opportunity of using his freedom, and has taken his electives according to his good pleasure. He feels the expansion that comes with emancipation. "He is the master of his fate, the captain of his soul," and we respect his individuality enough to leave him on his little rock unchallenged.

With regard to the question of the teaching of English, it is reassuring to note that despite the apparent divergence of methods, commentators and editors are at one in theory as to the object of the study of literary masterpieces. They agree that

the purpose of English study is the cultivation of an intelligent appreciation and love of the best literature. This has been insisted upon so much that even the student can repeat the formula readily. He will tell you that intelligent reading, namely, the comprehension not only of the ideas, but of the purpose of the author and his methods is fundamental. So the examination papers have it. Their mentors are agreed in principle that facts regarding an author's life, the history of his time, in a word, all that is implied by the saving word, "background," though important is secondary: that as biographical details are often confusing and as there is danger of wasting valuable time on minutiae, those only should be touched upon which help to explain the work under discussion. There is not an editor who will not urge that allusions of a literary nature ought to be made clear by indicating the point of reference as briefly as possible; that the general purpose of the work and its structure are of first importance, more so than any other single phase save the understanding of the piece as a whole. Is it?

Concerning school and college classics, the kind that find their way into our courses, advertisements of which come in every mail, without a doubt the introductions, suggestions and helps for study, notes, etc., along with the questions, are useful in as far as they help to the elucidation of the text and indicate what is of importance in the author's career. When these "first aids" enable a teacher to fix upon certain notable qualities for emphasis backed by the authority of the editor and with enough "argument" of a kind in the volume itself to give assurance that the student will read it, they serve a useful purpose, as this knowledge is helpful to the understanding of the literary product. In many, if not in the majority of cases, adherence to the editor's program will cause the study to be overdone or underdone. It is too often a case of the tail wagging the dog. The questions, even if they are representative, even if they are not used verbatim, even if they are modified, are too numerous, too difficult, on the supposition, of course, that the student is to give an intelligent answer of his own.

The plain, everyday teacher of English has not the equipment that the editor possesses. He has not the time, nor the talent, nor the inclination to saturate himself in the particular work to the extent that the editor demands. In the texts, as in real life, the burden is thrown on the "skillful" teacher. If he have tact, initiative, etc., etc., he will adjust, he will omit, he will recast, etc., until it comes to this, that it is "up to him" to gather his own material with an eye to the calibre of the class. He must go to Newcastle, if he has not already gone. He is advised to give due consideration to the time available, the ability and character of the class and to correlate the text studied with other elements of the English class. This refers in all likelihood to such little side issues as composition, precepts, the history of English literature to be seen in the three or four hours allotted per week to English.

Except on points that are essential to the elucidation of the text, and then only in so far as they may be necessary to make the author's meaning clear, departures from the work in hand are a source of confusion and are to be condemned. They distract the student by withdrawing his attention from the work in hand; they break the continuity of thought and snap the thread of interest. In every work there are occasions for comment without going far afield, without seeking or seizing opportunities for a course on things in general. Historical, biographical, literary data and criticism may be brought to bear upon the work, as also verbal, textual and aesthetic criticism, but not as such, nor under these formidable names, and only when the text demands it. This must be done incidentally, casually, briefly, (I had almost said apologetically), with a view to bringing home the message of the author. The opposite course is sure to lead to failure and is the direct and immediate cause of the regrettable neglect into which literature has fallen.

In the same ratio as we inject other ideas or follow clues that, owing to the merest association of ideas stir the subconscious, we are drawing away from the line of interest, and are leaving the author for the sake of ideas he may have had at

the time he wrote, but which he did not see fit to incorporate. He made a selection and put his message clearly and to a large extent in so many words. If we are inclined to fly off at a tangent at every reference, allusion, every date, proper name, every figure, we might just as well inflict upon the pupils a volume of "facts for ready reference," a dictionary of biography, an encyclopedia or two, and take a long vacation. If the apparatus and paraphernalia alluded to are necessary to the understanding of the text, drop the text and take up something intelligible in itself, interesting for its own sake, with a message that shines through the language.

When viewed merely as indicating lines of possible research or as pointing the way to a variety of quiz-matter to meet every contingency, the "helps" are not an unmitigated evil. As affording material from which topics for emphasis may be selected, and questions may be formulated to insure essentials in the understanding of the text and in stimulating appreciative reading, the "helps" may well be of service. Since the student limits his search to the confines of his personal copy and seeks his information from the facts crammed between the covers of his little classic, his answers can scarcely be proportionate to the magniloquence of the queries. Visualize the plain American youth or maiden talking fluently or coherently or intelligibly about the style of a poem, the organization of a particular line of argument, the characterization of such a play, the plot of this or that novel. The more intelligent, the more thoughtful may have something to say, something gleaned somewhere. Many may be able to give a fair idea of the piece read or studied, but the idea will be general, based for the most part on the thread of the narrative and without value from a technical point of view. In every case the disproportion between their answer and the high-sounding questions is simply appalling.

It is argued that without the aid of introduction and notes the students would never be able to begin to answer the questions. On the other hand it is averred that with them they fill their minds with all sorts of odds and ends, shreds and patches

that have little to do with literature. The eternal hunt for facts, the searching for answers to every conceivable question, besides wasting valuable time, dissipates energy and begets a habit of mind that is the very opposite of what even a remote chance of appreciating literature demands. Absorption will never be the outcome of certain methods now in vogue. If our youth were taught to fix their attention, their whole attention, upon the story, essay, poem or play, to see it from the author's viewpoint, to try to catch his mood, we would be in the way of more satisfactory results.

The men and women who are the writers of our day, even the editors of school editions of the classics were not taught according to the modern method of vivisection; neither were their fathers and mothers. It is not to be inferred that the older method is perfect or the only one; that it is to be followed because it is old and approved. Anyone is at liberty, however, to conclude that now-a-days there is too much read into the text, too much said about dozens of things that are either not there, or there only remotely and of so little consequence that it is folly to drag them to light.

On the assumption that students are to master the particular classic they are studying, we are sometimes inclined to think that the assistance offered is the veriest jumble on any and every subject, strung together at random with no visible connection save that they may have been suggested by ideas found on successive pages of the text. Many a teacher doubts whether the normal student can answer the questions; he has the greatest misgivings as to the student's ability to write the themes. As to the questions, answers after a fashion may be gleaned from the introduction, biographical notes, etc., but for such an array of questions the amount of information is meagre, besides being rather brief, cursory and dogmatic. The student usually takes it for granted and wisely; for otherwise he would have to expend too much precious time in research far afield. Besides, he may catch the spirit and message of the author without all the implied labor. If there are students in secondary schools

who can give intelligent and adequate answers to the questions propounded it is to be regretted that they do not continue their education and come up to college to leaven the mass of the unenlightened. True, they have all that a college or university could ever give them and more, but colleges and universities might see their way to providing scholarships for these young men and women in the hope that they would set the pace and show students and professors alike how it is done.

In school texts the "classic" can always be found. In the variety of methods of approach thereto and in the number of points of departure therefrom the ingenuity displayed is commendable. They are not only numerous, they are divergent. Edition differs from edition as star from star. What is not said about the author and about everything save the work itself in crisp, pithy statements and with an assurance that reminds one of the only Hoyle, is not worth the saying. Every phase of criticism is exhausted upon the work in a series of findings. If all the time, energy and ingenuity in editing the copy had been expended in making the work clear, or if the time and energy required to study or read the book as submitted were given to reading and rereading it, the real flavor, the real purpose of the author, the purpose of all reading of literature would be more surely compassed. The tendency is to get away from the story, the essay, the poem, the play. If the text requires so much elucidation, explanation, paraphrase, interpretation and analysis the chances are that it is over the head and beyond the powers of the students. It is not an uncommon occurrence that a class is short on precept, knowledge of technique or the laws of structure and form, to say nothing of the wide reaches of general information that are required if a great work is to be understood. If a class has to be halted in the reading or study until these various points are cleared up, until precept can be hammered in far enough to make it capable of sustaining the weight of illustration to be gathered from the literary product, the human interest in the classic is killed, "murdered ere its prime."

Students are driven too fast, far too fast. Not only is the number of so-called master-pieces to be seen in class or assigned for collateral reading far too large, but the variety is too extensive, i. e., the literary forms are too varied for any one term or year. To study or read a genuine classic of any length, even according to the more sane and accepted methods, takes a great many hours, more than any one not acquainted with classroom study imagines. If the class *as a whole* is to be taught, as presumably it is, and if the purpose of the study or reading of a prescribed text is the orthodox purpose usually granted by all parties, namely, "to give light to the mind and solace to the heart," the process in the nature of things is slow, slower than many teachers are prepared to admit. When, as is only too often the case, the *reading* is taken for granted, and the text or manual is used merely as a basis for recitations or quizzes, when assignments are made at the rate of a fact, or topic, per student per hour, master-pieces are touched upon at the rate of one per period or mayhap three a week.

The intelligent and appreciative public reading of a classic under the guidance of a competent teacher who realizes that his first duty as a teacher of English literature is to make the work intelligible, without departing from the text, is, and is admitted to be, the fundamental object of the study of the texts assigned for a particular course, class or grade. We say "public reading," for the teacher is to assure himself that the work has been read or heard by all, and to demonstrate how a master piece should be read, what a student ought to get out of it, what he should know as the result of his reading, viz., mastery of the thought in its original and *prima facie* bearings, and all this from the viewpoint of an inexperienced, unsophisticated youth. "The text is the thing." It is first, last and all the time. It must be made clear to the average mind, the normal student of the grade. More may and ought to be done, within well-defined limits for the sake of the keener students, and incidentally to beckon on the souls that are awakened. These latter usually

forge ahead once the path is pointed out and they are made to see whither the road leads.

Because a teacher has awakened in mature life to the beauty, the sublimity, the power, the pathos of an acknowledged master-piece, from the mere fact that it is the most superb specimen known, that it is a source of inspiration and uplift, is no very cogent reason for feeding it forcibly to "intellectual infants." We try to work students or work with them as if they were of our years and experience, with our outlook upon life and with our own individual variety of taste, unmindful that perhaps our own colleagues do not agree with us in our effusive and laudatory criticism of the piece in question. With the knowledge of life at which we have arrived after years of close study, observation and wide reading and in our prime or just beyond, we are, and are reckoned by the law as grown-ups, though the heyday of youth may still cast a glamor over our present day activities, and though our horizon may not have widened perceptibly save in one direction. If we rate youth other than it *is* naturally and necessarily, we are taking too much for granted, we are building on sand, we are courting defeat, drinking of our own volition the hemlock of delusion and death.

The claim is made that the texts used in secondary schools and colleges, as also the so-called manuals for the study of the classics are edited by teachers and "the result of class-room work and experience." Some notable books there are, very few in number, which may lay claim to consideration. Many a live teacher, who awakens enthusiasm and imparts a love of the best literature through a power of masterly interpretation has not the time or inclination to jump into print. Other excellent teachers utterly fail when they try to show in cold type how it is done. For the most part, texts are edited by what is known as the specialist or the hack. The specialist so-called gives us the results of wide scholarship and profound. He writes at his best, but his work has too little human interest for the average student, and though the selections are notable and real

literature, the critical notes are beyond and beside the development of the minds to which they are assigned.

To question the why, we might ask as has been done before, whether professors, or instructors in their teaching and editors in their editing are interested in evolving or trying out new or novel methods, in illustrating little schemes of their own, in viewing quiz-matter and compiling text-books from an altogether new angle, merely from the desire to produce something different. The wish to make a stir, or to stand well in their immediate circle and its environs can scarcely be the ultimate answer to the query that rises like the ghost of Banquo when we glance over the plan and try to seize the purpose of the book. True, schools and colleges have their "exhibits," men who write books, learned, obscure, difficult, impossible books. The more profound and inscrutable the book, the rarer the bird. Departures from rational and accepted methods and points of view are at times so inexplicable, so illogical and unwarranted that despite assurance given in preface or introduction, the work is enigmatical—unintelligible and unexplained.

There is a simple, natural way that many have found and followed in theory and practice. It is not learned, it is not profound; in fact, it is plain, obvious, the most obvious thing in the world—the veriest commonplace. This point might be illustrated from the text-books on other subjects taught in the same grade or class. For the most part the books used in classes of mathematics, history, civics, physics, chemistry, follow the same order or plan. They have a very definite purpose and confine themselves to the capacity of the students. There is the same temptation and more reason to go more deeply into the subject, but good sense prevails. Each of the manuals takes a student just so far. It may open the doors and show the vista, but only after the course is run and after the student upon mastering fundamentals and essentials is prepared for the march onward.

If students can answer intelligently and intelligibly the questions propounded, there is absolutely no show of reason for

complaint on the score of general knowledge or on the grounds of historical, biographical or literary proficiency. If they cannot, and they cannot, we may well ask ourselves whether we are expecting or demanding too much. This we must answer before we can say whether results are satisfactory or even commensurate with the time and labor (for such it is and must be) expended on the classics.

Where failure can be brought to the door of the teacher, not from lack of remote preparation or general scholarship, and apart from the fitness of the classic itself, it can often be traced, as was said above, to the line of approach or the points of departure taken by the teacher. In too many instances the inadequacy of results is directly traceable to the absence of immediate preparation on the part of the teacher, in this far at least, that he has not taken into consideration the ability, the development, the reach of the class as such; in a word, because he has not fitted the burden to the back. Nothing is easier for a grown person when dealing with the younger set than to overwhelm them with a fluency of speech on things in general and on nothing in particular.

Few are willing to give to the teaching of the classics the time demanded for what is styled immediate preparation for the particular period, the mapping out of the work for himself and his class with an eye to the understanding of the author as far as it is in the power or ability of the class to grasp the meaning and message. All preparation worthy of the name keeps constantly in view not merely the purpose of the study or reading, but chiefly the particular class for which the study and planning is being done. Clear concept as to purpose is paramount, but knowledge and mastery of ways and means, and a definite method are almost as essential. Not that there may not and must not be variety, but the shifting of methods, a bit of this today and a bit of that tomorrow, with no very clear notion of what is to be done and how, is at the bottom of the failure to attain results.

A NEW BOOK ON HAMLET

Thos. J. Livingstone, S. J.



THE recent tercentenary of Shakespeare has had the effect of awakening a new interest in the life and works of the great dramatic poet, and of stimulating the production of many works dealing with these subjects. Probably the most important critical work that this revival has given birth to, is the volume on Hamlet by the Reverend Simon A. Blackmore, S. J.

All serious students of Shakespeare are wont to experience the presence of a subtile charm in the personality of Hamlet which leads them eventually to accord him the first place in their esteem. What the poet himself said of Cleopatra, they find verified in the case of Hamlet—"age cannot wither him or custom stale his infinite variety."

What adds piquancy to this charm of Hamlet's personality is the fact that the play contains a number of psychological problems or paradoxes. Most of the great minds in literature have recognized these paradoxes and have attempted their solution with very diverse results. Theory after theory has been propounded to account for these anomalies and to harmonize them with the character of the hero; but as yet no theory has been so convincing as to satisfy later writers or deter them from proposing solutions and theories of their own.

The latest author to enter this disputed field is the Rev. Simon A. Blackmore, S. J. Besides a thorough knowledge of philosophy and theology, the work shows him to possess an intimate acquaintance with the history, customs, and religion of the Elizabethan period and a complete familiarity with all that previous commentators have written on the subject.

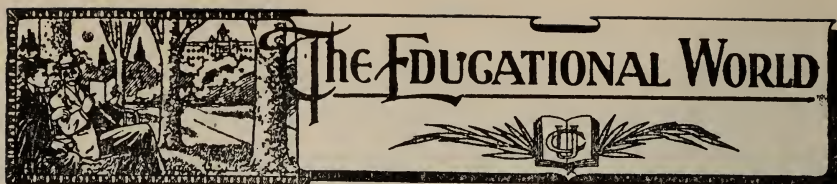
Thus equipped, it is not suprising to find that he has evolved a theory of Hamlet that is not only original but one that is broader and loftier in its scope than any proposed by previous writers in this field.

He finds the key to the solution of the many anomalies of character displayed by Hamlet, in the restraining influence exercised on his conscience by the moral precepts of the Catholic religion, which he practices. According to this view, the tragedy of Hamlet depicts the varying conflict in the soul of the hero—a struggle between nature and grace.

This moral combat takes place in the soul of a Prince of high and noble character, whose natural talent and acumen have been sharpened by study and reflection, so that he has no difficulty in fathoming the motives of the shallow characters by whom he is surrounded at Court and in detecting the various means and petty artifices used by them to entrap him. In all that corrupt court there is only one person in whom his heart can trust and find repose—his friend and fellow student, Horatio.

The author subjects this spiritual conflict to a searching analysis and points out clearly what share the moral precepts of Christianity have had in influencing the conduct and actions of Hamlet. The book is interesting and highly instructive and opens up new paths in the study of this masterpiece of the great poet and should be read by all who are desirous of gaining a fuller insight into the genius of Shakespeare.





The St. Louis University is attempting to help meet the demand for an increased number of nurses for war service by enriching its course in nursing, under the direction of the American Red Cross Society.

The Catholic Big Brothers of Bronx County, New York, have decided to erect a new building at an estimated cost of about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars upon a forty thousand dollar site, which was recently donated for this purpose. The building is to contain recreation rooms, swimming pool, gymnasium, class rooms, reading rooms, sleeping quarters for two hundred and fifty boys, and a large auditorium.

The University of Notre Dame has announced that it will offer summer courses this year. This is the first time since the foundation of the University in 1842 that summer courses have been offered and it is also the first time that women students have been admitted.

The corner stone of Newman Hall, the Catholic home for women attending the Texas State University, was laid on March 7th.

At the University of Oregon a war garden of an acre and a quarter is being cared for by the co-educational residents of Hendricks Hall, who expect to sell the produce to the house director for table use, the proceeds to be devoted to the Red Cross.

Colonel Homer Baxter Sprague, President of the University of North Dakota from 1887 to 1891, died on March 23rd at his home in Newton, Massachusetts.



M.L. Attwood.



J.H. Anderson.



J.C. Vetter.



D.W. Hall.



W.J. Rorer.



F.M. Gowan.



H. Engardt.



C.A. Bjorson.



J.L. Gilbert.



F.A. Voncke.



J.N. Gashline.



F.J. Tobin.



F.K. Best.



C.F. Little.



A recent writer on the subject of "Education in the Philippines" says:

"Of late years education is going ahead in the Philippines with great rapidity. At the end of the year 1916 there were 4,496 government schools scattered through the Islands, an increase of 110 over the year 1915, and 295 over 1914. The total annual enrollment to December, 1916, (I am quoting the Bureau of Education report) was 647,256, an increase of 40,659 over 1915, and 58,046 over 1914. The average daily attendance for December 1916, was 494,587, an increase of 39,270 over 1915, and 61,550 over 1914. There is besides a government University in Manila with an attendance this year of 2,385 students. By a curious arrangement this university is not under the control of the Bureau of Education, although all other government schools are. These other schools are of various classes, and include elementary schools, secondary schools, and such special education establishments as agricultural and industrial schools. Elementary schools are subdivided into primary (I, II, III and IV grades) and intermediate (V, VI and VII grades).

English is the only language taught in these schools, and it is a fine triumph for American language-teaching methods that young Filipinos are led on step by step with no other language but English used as a medium of teaching; and English is of course a foreign language to every Filipino. There are indeed many American teachers in the Philippines who would be a credit to any profession in the world. With salaries modest enough they work here through the sweltering heat, and often in remote villages cut off altogether from intercourse with people of their own nationality and race. If they teach under a system with which thoughtful men amongst them must disagree the fault is certainly not theirs."

The following list of opportunities in war work for women has been issued by the Government Committee on Public Information: Americanization, canteen, chauffeurs, clerks, dieticians, entertainers, factory and other industrial workers, farm-

ers, librarians, matrons, nurses, physicians, publicity experts, reconstructional aids, registrars, scientists, secret service, secretaries, social welfare work, speakers, stenographers, teachers, telegraph operators, translators, yeomen.

The University of California has recently dismissed two faculty members for "action inimical" to the United States Government. The Board of Regents at its last meeting passed the following resolution:

"That the Board of Regents in confirming the actions of the executive and Finance Committees in summarily dismissing alien enemies from the faculty of the University of California for cause, explicitly expresses its approval of that action and confirms it as the sentiment of the entire Board, which Board urgently desires that the University continue its activities in aiding the prosecution of the war."

There are 769 fewer students enrolled at the University of California this year than last. Where last year there were 650 men enrolled in the senior class, there are now only 150.

The University of California has just received a gift of one thousand dollars from Mr. George Bruce Douglas of Santa Barbara, as the first of five similar payments in support of the astronomical research of the University of Santiago, Chile.

The University of Oregon has just announced that it will be glad to furnish speakers for high school commencements in that state. No charge will be made for the speakers' services but necessary traveling and hotel expenses must be paid by the school which extends the invitation.

The Government has recently issued a very interesting pamphlet on war work of women in colleges. The pamphlet shows in detail what is being done by the various women's colleges of the country.

The United States Food Administration has recently addressed to the presidents of the colleges and normal schools of the country a letter accompanied by a speech made by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor of the Food Administration at the meeting of hotel men, when most of the large hotels pledged themselves to serve absolutely no wheat until the next harvest. The Food Administration's letter asks the presidents to bring before their students the question of abstaining from wheat for the rest of the college year. In part Dr. Taylor said:

"We have all to decide whether we will serve the Allies, who need help the most, or whether we will serve ourselves who need it less. We had better begin serving the Allies now.

The second point that I wish to emphasize, and this is based upon European experience in the art of rationing, is the enormous positive example, the worth of example, of the highest grade hotels and restaurants. Gentlemen, there is no such thing as enforcing a food conservation program in public eating houses unless the very best hotels and restaurants lend the positive example in every way and in the most punctilious fashion. The greatest diet difficulties in Germany today are due to the fact that the poor man realizes that the big hotels don't play the game. A rich man today in Germany can buy anything he has the price to pay for—hams at \$60 to \$70 a piece, butter at \$5 a pound. Any delicacy outside of the regulations can be bought by a man of wealth in Germany today, and this has honeycombed that nation with graft. And it started with the very best hotels, the Adlon, the Esplanade, and they are today responsible for the disorganization of the rationing system in public eating places. Each manager or owner of the high grade hotel and eating house has a positive influence and example that cannot be measured, as judged by European experience. Each one of you has the chance to be a big brother to a Boy Scout, and how the boy scout acts will depend very largely upon not only your example but your positive working influence with the institutions and establishments that are smaller, simpler and in no way as influential as your own.

We have just sent over two of the food experts of the United States to Europe, and what is the striking thing contained in their letters from London and Paris? The thing that struck them the most was the scarcity of food in the best hotels of those two cities.

Thirdly and lastly, you have a very important field of negative example. It isn't possible to maintain a conservation program in the home, if the husband can leave and go to a hotel and escape it. It is thus impossible for a home program to be successful, so long as hotels, restaurants, public eating houses and clubs will give the spoiled man those things to eat which the housewife is trying to keep him from having.

Now, this is not a theory, gentlemen; it is an absolute fact. We hear it from every state, we hear it from all classes, we hear it from women of larger means and from women of little means, that they who are trying to play the game, who are conscientious, are frustrated in their efforts at conservation by the selfishness of men who will not play the game with them, because they know that they can find some public eating places in which the policy of conservation is violated. In this negative manner, by making it impossible for selfish men to break the rules which their wives are trying to follow, you can contribute enormously to the effectiveness of a food conservation program.

Go to England today and compare it with England of a year or two years ago, and what is the striking conviction that comes home? That the intensity with which England is fighting this war is due as much as anything else to the example, force and ability of her upper classes, so-called, the classes of means. They deny themselves the most, they take the heaviest burdens, they reduce the most from their accustomed standards; and the poorer classes, the working classes and the union labor groups of England have become convinced that the British classes of wealth and station are absolutely in this war to the end, are willing to risk everything and will stand every deprivation that they ask everybody else to stand, and more. And when this spirit comes over this country, we will all have a much greater

intensity in the carrying on of the war than we at present possess.

I wish every man in this room could go to the battlefield of France, could go to the front, not merely to see what the front looks like, with its trenches, its men and all of the paraphernalia, but to get the reaction of the French common soldier toward the American visitor. These men who have faced death for three and a half years for you and me, fighting a battle in which we have just as much at stake as they have—these men salute an American civilian with an expression of respect, reverence and trust that is absolutely past description by human words.

Why do these French soldiers who have struggled with death for freedom for three and a half years salute the American? Because in that salute they express their trust in America in the war; they express the trust in our assuming our share of this struggle from every point of view, not merely by governmental participation in a military program, but also by the reconstruction of our entire lives from the point of view of saving and sacrifice, by supporting them in the same sense that the American boy who fights beside them, supports them, and is supported by them.

Now, we, gentlemen, must be worthy of this trust, and when a French soldier salutes an American civilian and he knows that that American is merely one typical of a hundred and five million, he expects us to do our duty as an ally, and he knows we will do it. The people of France know that the American people are being asked to undergo food conservation and they know that the man who asks them to undergo it is the man best qualified in the world to lay out a program—the Hoover of Northern France and Belgium and now the Hoover of the United States.”

The following item from War Correspondent Julius B. Wood is timely:

“With the American Army In France, March 5.—Thousands of young men in the United States eager to get away from books

and take an active part in life, thousands of parents ready to offer their sons to the nation, and thousands of others helping in this crisis have asked: 'When shall the young man join the army?' A college professor asked this question of a friend of his, Coloney George V. H. Mosley, an officer on General Pershing's staff. His reply, far-sighted and broadminded, not only on this question but on the fundamentals which go to make a perfect officer or soldier, carries a message equally valuable to the man who hopes to be leader in civic life.

The letter was as follows:

'Professor F. W. Hinitt, President Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.:

My Dear Sir: Your letter followed me to France, where I have been serving for a number of months. I am glad you have given me the opportunity of making a statement in reference to the course to be followed by college students below the draft age. This is a most important problem for the young man and a still more important question for the nation.

As the law stands today there is no question but that these young men should not only continue their college courses, but do so with redoubled energy and with a concentration of mind and effort which will enable them to study through these trying days without being disturbed by the unsettled conditions that surround them.

There is a very mistaken idea as to just what are the most important qualities of a soldier. There is a general opinion that strength to wield some particular weapon is all that is necessary. On the contrary, strength of character, discipline and education are the fundamentals upon which a good army must be built today.

There are many days of barrack life, camping and maneuvering to one day of active field duty. During these days of preparation every good quality which a young man may possess serves as a valuable asset. Military operations today include activities of every description, and every hour of the boy's work at college is better fitting him for the army, if he should be called.

Impress upon them the seriousness of it all with a view to building up that character which will stand the stress of camp and active service. It is such character that will take the young man forward over the top when the brute with only his brute strength and his troubled conscience skulks behind the cover of the trenches.

Personally, I hope that from all we must finally suffer in this war we will gain for our nation a rational and practical system of universal service which will knit the nation together, establish a kindly and loyal feeling between men of all classes, improve standards of living, of business, and in addition, make us a nation capable of doing promptly our full duty in any war our national policies require us to enter.

We must deeply regret now that no such system exists to enable us to form our armies of trained young men, but let the correction of this defect be a benefit we are to reap from the war. Our people have no idea of order and economy. It is often reflected in the army itself. But these things will come as a result of the lessons we are now learning.

I have digressed far from your question, but perhaps what I have written may be of interest to your young men, written here among the influences of this war. But professional soldier though I am, my thoughts always turn to a system of preparedness for us that will not be a regular army system, not a standing army system, but a system of national defense on a national basis, and I hope it will be an accomplished fact in time to train my two boys. Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE VAN HORN MOSLEY,
Colonel, General Staff'."



THE REALM OF SCIENCE

THE VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKES

*Wm. F. Rigge, S. J.



THE most wonderful and unique geographical wonder of the world in its own line has lately been discovered in Alaska. It is called the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, because from innumerable vents of all sizes and in all directions dense clouds of white smoke are issuing at all times. This white smoke is mostly very hot steam mixed with volcanic gases. The valley is about fifteen miles long and about five miles wide, and is very near the Katmai volcano, the largest in the world, which had such a terrific eruption six years ago.

The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes was explored last year by an expedition under the command of Robert F. Griggs, financed by the National Geographic Society and described in the February number of its magazine. There were ten members of the party and they included three botanists, one topographer, one photographer, zoologist, chemist, entomologist and two packers. The account they published of their discoveries reads like a story from another world, totally different from the one we are living in. And their forty-seven fine illustrations give very vivid pictures of what they saw.

The white smoke issuing from the crevices everywhere was so hot that its temperature was above the reach of the thermometers the party carried. Food could be cooked with the greatest facility over any vent, large or small, and it was very dangerous to expose oneself to the scalding vapor as it came out of the ground. The heat was so intense that except for frying bacon and flapjacks, it had all the convenience of a stove. And at night when the men prepared to sleep, they put their blankets under

*Professor of Physics, College of Arts. Director of the Observatory.

them to protect themselves against the heat of the ground in order to make sleep at all possible.

And alongside of the steaming hot vapor were masses of ice from glaciers, so that food that was to be kept cool and food that was cooking were often only a few feet apart. The steam melted the ice and formed lakes and rivers. Some of the water was so hot that if it had contained fish they might have been cooked in it before being taken off the hook. And often it required only a waive of the hand in the water to pass from an ice-cold to a scalding-hot temperature.

Treading on such hot ground with steam all about, was like walking on a live volcano, which it most probably was. There was no telling at what moment a terrific eruption or a tremendous blast of vapor might take place. Often when a foot was placed accidentally on a thin crust, steam came spouting out of the hole. The force with which the gases rushed out of the larger vents was often so great that stones tossed into them were held up for quite a while.

Except for insects that had ventured too near the escaping gases or had been suddenly overtaken by them, there was no sign of life anywhere in the great valley. There was not even wood wherewith to build a fire.

The gases were mostly steam mixed with odors of hydrochloric acid and hydrogen sulphide. They were not dangerous except when one ventured too near the escaping jets. There was, of course, much sulphur everywhere, and there was a great play of colors in some places, although the greater part of the ground was mostly hot mud.

This Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes has nothing in the world that can be compared to it. Nothing approaching it has ever been seen by the eye of man.



On Sunday evening, May 5th, the new Patriotic Lecture Club gave its first presentation of "The Ruined Churches of France" before a select audience of three hundred. The success of the lecture was due to the encouragement and co-operation of the well-known Jean of Arc Club. Messrs. Abboud, Camel and Humphrey are now booking engagements for this lecture.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 24th, the Cadet Battalion and a large number of students pulled Nebraska's Liberty Loan Tank to the twenty million dollar stage on its journey down Farnam street.

President Francis X. McMenamy spoke briefly as follows:

"My dear Friends:

It is in no boastful spirit that speakers from this platform have been detailing to you day after day what our state and our city have been doing, or what the organizations to which the speakers belong, or what they personally have done to promote the sale of liberty bonds and to further other patriotic movements. Boastfulness would be altogether out of place at present. However, there is inspiration in learning what others are doing. Publicity here creates an atmosphere of gener-

osity. To this end, and not to win applause, I have accepted the invitation to give a brief recital of Creighton University's contribution to our country's cause.

On the negative side, as head of the institution, I can honestly affirm that I have not heard one word or seen one action on the part of a single professor or of a single student that could be interpreted even inferentially as disloyal. For that I thank God. Nearly seven hundred of the University's young men are now in the army or navy, or in other departments of national service. Of these, four whom we know of, have already made the supreme sacrifice of their young lives. Some fifteen of her professors are likewise in the national service. Of the present student body, all members of the medical and dental colleges, who are qualified, have enlisted in their respective reserve corps. Those of the College of Arts and of the Academy have taken on military training to be the better prepared when their call comes. The students of all departments and their professors have generously responded in the various campaigns for liberty bonds, for the Red Cross, for the Knights of Columbus, and for other relief funds. Four of her professors are

giving their services in the present campaign for subscriptions to the third liberty loan. She has offered her physical equipment to the Government and from her own funds has invested between fifty and sixty thousand dollars in liberty bonds.

I am not ringing a bell to attract notice, for I realize that much as we people of Nebraska have done, it is all too little and poor when we measure it by the magnitude and the justice and the fearful urgency of the demand on our generosity. The fact that the destroying sword of war has not as yet fallen heavily upon our youth, and the further fact that we are far remote from the brutal scenes of blood and battle and desolation, make it difficult for us to realize the greatness of that urgency. If we could but visualize the whole horrible affair as it really is, if we could see for but four minutes what the stricken people of France and Belgium have been gazing upon for four long years, and what our young men are now just beginning to gaze upon, I am sure that there is not one man or woman in this street who would not be made heroic by that scene—heroic in generosity and self-sacrifice; who would not gladly surrender the savings of years to the last cent, every comfort in life, yes, and even life itself, if he or she could have any assurance that by this sacrifice they could bring the ap-

palling slaughter to an early end, and to a permanent and just end. Now, we have that assurance, but only one assurance, for there is only one way for us to make that end early and just and permanent, and that is our Government's way. There is the way—those figures on that banner hanging above you must go up. Those figures are the index of our generosity and patriotism. They tell the world how Nebraska stands for an early and permanent and just peace through an early victory.

From across the waters come a million voices to us, voices of the breadless and homeless, voices of the fighting and bleeding and dying, pleading to know what we are doing to end the agony of their sufferings. What will be our response? Our Government tells us what the response must be, and what our response so far has been is measured by the figures on that banner. Are you satisfied with those figures? Can any Nebraskan be satisfied until he is able to say in honesty, 'I have drained my resources to the last; I can do no more'."

Rev. Damien Kennedy, O. P., was ordained in Washington on May 10th. He was a member of the Class of 1913 of the College of Arts. We earnestly congratulate Father Kennedy.

Monsignor Daniel Gorman, President of Dubuque College, has

been created Bishop of Boise, Idaho. While we congratulate Bishop Gorman on his elevation, we sympathize with the faculty and students of Dubuque College in the great loss they have suffered. Just before leaving the presidency of the college, Bishop Gorman made a campaign for endowment funds for the institution with splendid success, securing well over one million dollars. He thus leaves Dubuque College on a strong financial basis for its future development. We wish him the same splendid success in the administration of his great diocese, which extends over the whole state of Idaho.

The Annual Elocution Contest of the University High School was held in the auditorium on Wednesday evening, May 1st. The first prize was won by Oda F. Sully. Lee R. Aitchison won first place in the third division and John D. Beacom first place in the first division.

Final examinations at the College of Arts will begin on May 27th. The Arts College will close on June 1st and the High School on June 4th.

Mr. George Ritchie, the well-known impersonator, entertained the pupils of the College and High School on April 26th. During the program, which lasted about an hour, Mr. Ritchie recited, sermon-

ized, amused and entertained in a wholesome and enjoyable manner.

Anthony M. Easterling, a former law student, has been recommended for scout service in the aviation corps. The scouts are the "live wires" who are sent out in front to do the fighting. They go high up to protect the bomb droppers in heavier machines.

Dr. Wm. J. Busch, D. D. S. 1917, was one of the drafted army who left Omaha on May 3rd for Fort Logan, Colorado. Dr. Busch has been practicing at Elgin, Nebraska, since graduation. Bruce Young, Law 1917, also accompanied the men to Fort Logan. Mr. Young has been assigned to the headquarters band at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

The Creighton Oratorical Association held its second annual public debate Wednesday evening, April 24th, in the Auditorium. The affair was a distinct success in every respect and reflects great credit upon the participants and upon the Society which has given them in its weekly sessions the skill which they evidenced on this occasion. The large and representative audience manifested its interest by close and sustained attention and its appreciation by prolonged applause at the close of each speech, as well as by the hearty congratulations

showered upon the debaters at the close of the exercises.

The question in debate was: "Resolved, that in the United States all railroads be owned and operated by the Federal Government,—constitutionality waived." The chairman, Mr. James P. Russell, in a neat and interesting address explained the importance of the question and defined its limits. The first affirmative, Mr. James W. McGan, contended that the abuses in our railway system are inherent in private ownership, and that a monopoly such as railroad ownership must be, can be safely entrusted to the government alone, as the proper guardian of the public welfare. The first negative, Mr. Neary, opposed an argument from the topic of justice to Mr. McGan's argument from expediency, and contended that the introduction of government ownership would work an injustice to our form of government through the socialistic and bureaucratic character of the measure, as well as to the railroad interests, who are susceptible to milder measures of regulation. The second affirmative, Mr. Edward H. Kranz, attacked Mr. Neary's exceptions by classifying the railroads as public rather than private utilities, and arguing that as such they can be secured against subordination to private gain only by government assumption. The second negative, Mr. Brendan Brown contended that the alleged abuses in our railroad sys-

tem are due to different causes than those pointed out by the affirmative, that the abuses can be removed by adequate legislation which can be substituted for hitherto inadequate efforts at regulation, and that difficulties will be increased by the introduction of government ownership. The third affirmative, Mr. Emmett H. Randolph, in a neat, logical and well delivered speech, contended for the practicability of the measure under discussion. His arguments were met by the last negative, Mr. Thomas J. McGovern, who in a speech full of information and clever argument, made the working of government ownership appear a very questionable and momentous experiment to undertake at any reasonably near future period.

Much the same order of argument and refutation was followed in the rebuttals, which were spirited, pointed and unusually thorough for a student discussion of a question that reaches so far down into the principles of Political Economy as government ownership of railroads. It was, indeed, their grasp of economic principles as well as their general information upon the railroad situation at home and abroad that won for the debaters the heartiest compliments from the audience and from the board of judges.

By a vote of two to one the decision was awarded to the negative side, and by an unanimous

vote Mr. McGovern was declared the best speaker of the evening. Second and third places were awarded to Messrs. McGan and Neary, respectively. Of the Mrs. John Schultz prize, \$15 were divided amongst the members of the winning side, \$10 were awarded to Mr. McGovern and \$5 to Mr. McGan. The success of the debate will tend to rouse keen rivalry among the members of the C. O. A. for places in a similar event next academic year.

Clinton Brome, LL. B. 1908, who has been stationed at Camp Cody, New Mexico, since last fall, was recently commissioned a major. Major Brome was commissioned captain when the "Dandy Sixth" was recruited last summer, and in shifting of commands which took place after the arrival of the troops at Deming, he was placed in command of Company A of the mounted police at the camp. Previous to entering the service of the Government, Major Brome was a member of the law firm of Brome & Brome, in Omaha.

Ralph W. Wilson, Arts 1919, and Charles Morearty, a freshman in the Arts College, have recently been commissioned lieutenants at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, where they have been stationed for some time. Thomas F. Tobin, Law 1918, was commissioned lieutenant at the conclusion of the Officers Training Camp at Leon

Springs, Texas, and William P. Kelley, LL. B. 1916, was made lieutenant at the conclusion of the training school at Camp Funston. Lieutenant Kelly recently spent a two weeks furlough with friends in Omaha.

Among the Creighton men who left Omaha with the second draft contingent recently were David L. Crimmins, Law 1919; Robert J. Craren, Law 1919; Joseph J. Houlton, a former Arts student, and James W. McGan, Arts 1918. Fred J. Dahlberg, Law 1919, has left the college to enter the naval training station at Great Lakes, Illinois.

Francis E. Sheehan, LL. B. 1916, who since graduation has been associated with the firm of Smyth & Schall, left on Tuesday, April 30th, to spend a few days at Butte, Montana, his former home, before going to Berkeley, California, where he has been ordered to enter the University of California as a student in the aviation school.

William W. Patton, Law 1918, has gone to Austin, Texas, to enter the aviation corps at the University of Texas.

D. M. Nigro, of the 1918 Class of the College of Medicine, was in Kansas City a few days early in May as a delegate to the annual national conference of the Phi Beta Pi fraternity. Fraternal

members of forty prominent medical colleges of the United States were present at the convention.

Dr. E. C. Henry, M. D. 1895, has recently been commissioned a Major in the United States Army, and left Omaha on April 28th for New York, where he will take special training. Prior to his departure a dinner was given in his honor at the Hotel Fontenelle by a number of his medical friends, most of whom are also graduates of the College of Medicine. Those in attendance were: Doctors A. S. Tyler, A. D. Dunn, A. E. Mack, S. McCleneghan, H. C. Sumney, A. G. Young, Newell Jones, Adolph Sachs, J. E. Pulver, J. M. Shramek, Ernest Kelly, H. A. Waggener, F. J. Wearne, C. H. Newell, A. P. Condon, J. S. Foote, J. W. Hellwig, C. F. Crowley, A. S. Pinto, H. A. Wahl, and D. T. Quigley.

A recent letter from Edwin S. Murphy, M. D. 1916, who is now a First Lieutenant stationed with Field Hospital No. 39, at Camp Baker, El Paso, Texas, was accompanied by his check covering the current year's subscription to the class gift. Among other things the Doctor's letter says: "Another year has rolled around and my endowment money is due, so I am enclosing a check to cover the same. I have also made provision in the event of my not coming through the war to have my pledge kept up, so that even if

I am far away from Alma Mater I still think of her quite often."

Lieutenant Murphy was stationed at Fort Houston for about two weeks when he was transferred to the 18th Field Artillery for four months. He was then given his present assignment with the Sanitary Train for the 15th Cavalry Division. The Doctor writes: "Life here on the border has been quite monotonous except for occasional Mexican raids, which do not amount to much. I have seen nearly all the old Spanish Missions, both around San Antonio and here. They are very remarkable. The carving and stone work are beautiful beyond description and most of them are in good repair, services being held daily in them. * * * Field Hospital work is very interesting and I think I am very fortunate to get the kind of work I wanted. We are having a course of intensive training for our enlisted personnel at present and it keeps us all on the jump. Next week we expect to go on manoeuvres for about five days. The climate here is great except for the sandstorms."

Mr. Joseph Burke Egan, A. B. 1899, has just announced a new volume entitled. "The Beaten Path." An advertisement for the book describes it as a "thrilling story of the great woods of the state of Washington; a story full of dramatic action in which real men battle for great ideals and

social reform." The prologue is as follows: "Where the gray-green waters of the Skagit swirl the youth of the everlasting mountains in their flow; where the air is sweet with cedar, and the giant firs, dark as the dusk, stand heedless of the centuries on the purple-misted hills, there, truly, is the land of dreams, where dwells the spirit of Eternal Youth."

On Wednesday, April 17th, the College of Arts celebrated the closing of the third quarter of the year's work by a program in the college auditorium.

Father McMenamy, in an address to students, urged them to spend the summer doing farm work. He praised the boys' working reserve and urged students to join. Emmet Randolph, president of the Senior Class, made a short talk.

Grades for the quarter were announced by Dean Robert M. Kelley. The University Orchestra, directed by Professor Bock, furnished music. Matthew Severin sang a solo.

The last assembly of the year will be held June 4. At that time medals will be awarded to those having highest averages for the year, and to winners in the oratory, elocution and debating contests.

Class leaders announced by Dean Kelley were:

Sophomore—Highest honors, Walter V. Raynor; first honors,

Harold Kelly, Ralph Neary, Ralph Kastner, Charles Kearney and Joseph Feiler; second honors, Lyle Doran and Paul Kennebeck.

Sophomore Pre-medic—Highest, Francis Duffy; first, Elias Camel and Kenneth Roper; second, Paul Kubitschek, William Schmitz and Joseph Homan.

Freshman—Highest, William Barry; first, Brendan Brown, Ralph Svoboda, Patrick Darcy and Joseph McGovern; second, Harry Burkley, Charles Maxwell, Irvin Lounsberry and Donald Easley.

Freshman Pre-medic—Highest, Harold Dwyer, Michael Welbes; first, Charles Murphy, Charles Koehler and Bera Sedlacek; second, Matthew Severin, Francis Shovlain, Marcus Manley, Philip Abboud, Albert Danielson, Ben Ewing, Cyril Nalty, Milton Beitman, Joseph Grace, Frank Mnuk and Harry Robinson.

Freshman Pre-legal—Highest, George Rogers; first, Will Gartland and Arthur Burbridge; second, Harold Murphy and Gerald Barrett.

High School leaders are as follows:

Fourth A—Highest, George Hennen; first, Leo Homan and George Marsh.

Fourth B—Highest, Jerry Burns.

Third A—Highest, Carl Kruger; first, Louis Meyer and James Fenton.

Third B—Highest, Frank Kas-tel; first Robert Burkely, Herman



THE PHI CHI MEDICAL FRATERNITY—Back Row—Messrs. Dumas, Corrigan, O'Connor, Torpy, Landgraf, Hebenstreit, Malloy, Armstrong.
 Middle Row—Messrs. Connolly, McDonough, Houlton, Kirschman, Marshall, Haverly, Giever, Mounsey, Mulholland. First Row—
 Messrs. Kildee, Tipton, Hartje, McGovern, Howard, Lovely, Zelazowski, King.



A. Ched



G. H. Heth



M. B. Hudlin

President
of the
Fraternity



J. S. Gable



C. Randolph



E. B. Gabe



J. S. Gable



J. S. Gable



E. S. Gable



J. S. Gable



S. Parker



G. H. Heth



J. S. Gable

Kaup, Joseph Vojir and Edgar Norris.

Second A—Highest, Jerome Runa; first, Thomas Russell and Fred Wachtler.

Second B—Highest, Clarence Roach; first, Richard Hopkins.

Second C—Highest, Robert Lowry; first Gerald Maloney.

First A—Highest, James Paul; first, Cecil Kelley, John McGuigan, John McCarten, Herbert Miley, Edward Welch, James Fogarty, Bernard Jaccoberger, Leonard O'Dee, James Smith and Miles Doran.

First C—Highest, Leonard Deiter; first, Joseph VanAckeren.

First D—Highest, Anthony Thomas.

The Junior Class of the College of Pharmacy entertained the Seniors at an Orpheum party on Tuesday evening, April 23rd. After the performance, an informal supper was served at one of the local hotels. Following short patriotic speeches by the faculty, resolutions were formulated, to be sent to the boys of the College who are in the military service. The College service flag now has 57 stars.

It is estimated that fully fifteen per cent of the entering class at the College of Pharmacy next September will be women. The demand, and consequently the opportunities for women in pharmacy, is becoming greater each day.

George F. Masengarb, Ph. G. '17, has been called for military duty and is located at Camp Nicholls, with Co. 15, C. A. C., in Louisiana.

Clement Maloney, of the Senior Pharmacy Class, received orders to report for duty on April 26th. He is the first of the Senior Class to be called during the present semester.

Frank Garman, Ph. G. '16, formerly manager of a pharmacy in Sutherland, is now located at Fort Riley, Kansas, with the Medical Corps.

Proprietors of pharmacies desiring clerks should notify the Dean before May 25th, as there is a great scarcity of competent clerks and the College can only supply a limited number.

Senior Surgeon M. M. Ames of the United States naval hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo., gave an examination to twelve members of the Senior Class of the Medical College on April 17th. All were passed and will become members of the naval coast defense reserve. They will rank as lieutenants, junior grade.

Those taking the naval examination were C. C. Coady, E. A. Connolly, A. J. Gallagher, L. J. De Backer, N. J. Haverly, P. M. McCrann, R. F. Mullin, D. M. Nigro, J. O'Connell, H. T. Sullivan, J.

N. Gehlen and J. B. Williams. Four remaining members of the class expect to enter the army upon the completion of their school duties.

Dr. Ames told members of the class they would undoubtedly be called into active service in June.

Daniel F. Leary, Arts 1918, and John Little, Arts 1919, have enlisted in the military service for work in the Chemical units.

Milton E. Beitenman, freshman in the College of Arts, and Jay M. Cook, a sophomore, left the College to spend a few days at their homes before going to Camp Dodge with the first contingent of the second draft, on April 26th.

Edward E. O'Neill, Arts 1919, and Edward E. Lowry, a former High School student, have been ordered to report at the University of Illinois for instruction in aeronautics, preparatory to appointments in the aviation section of the signal corps.

John J. Cobry, a former Arts student, now a member of the 25th aero squadron, has been in Ayr, Scotland, since the latter part of January. Writing under date of March 30th, Mr. Cobry says in part:

"This is just like a vacation. The country is beautiful and the weather is delightfully mild. Send some smoking tobacco, as I

can't use the kind they sell here. No complaint, however, as the Scottish people have put forth their best efforts to entertain us and see that we have 'all the comforts of home.' We were the first American soldiers to visit this section of the country. During my stay here I have formed the opinion that Scotland is a nation of wonderful people."

Hugh H. McCulloch, LL. B. 1915, and Mrs. McCulloch announce the birth of a little son. Mr. McCulloch is practicing law on the Southside.

Captain Clarence S. Molseed, M. D. 1915, and Miss Marie Claire Carmody were married on Thursday, April 18th, at St. Peter's Church, Omaha, by Rev. Father McCarthy. After a short wedding trip Captain and Mrs. Molseed will be at home at Manhattan, Kansas, the groom being stationed at Camp Funston.

Captain and Mrs. W. J. Leary announce the birth of a baby girl on March 18th. Captain Leary is stationed at Camp Sevier, North Carolina, and the family are making their home at Greenville, near the camp. Captain Leary is a member of the Class of 1905 of the College of Medicine.

Lieutenant Clarence M. Hyland, M. D. 1915, and Miss Margaret Foley of Omaha, were married at

St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, on Saturday, April 20th. Lieutenant Hyland is doing research work at the Rockefeller Institute. They will make their home in New York until the groom is ordered to France, when Mrs. Hyland will return to Omaha.

Plans are being perfected for the 1918 Summer Session. The announcements are now being distributed. The classes will open on Wednesday, June 19th, and will close on Friday, August 2nd. The work will be given this year, as last, at the Arts College and in the main will be in charge of the same faculty as heretofore. The staff will consist of the following: Francis X. McMenamy, S. J., President; William P. Whelan, S. J., Director and Professor of Latin; Paul L. Martin, A. M., LL. B., Dean; Francis S. Betten, S. J., Professor of History; Mark A. Cain, S. J., Professor of Pedagogy; Eben Carey, B. S., Professor of Biology; Francis Cassilly, S. J., Professor of Pedagogy; Walter G. Cornell, S. J., Professor of Mathematics; Francis P. Donnelly, S. J., Professor of Pedagogy; John Francis Duehren, A. B., L. T., Professor of French; Lillian Fitch, Professor of Elocution and Dramatic Art; Arnold J. Garvy, S. J., Professor of English; Julius J. Hettwer, Professor of German; Alfred Kaufmann, S. J., Professor of History; John E. Kenney, A. M., Professor of Span-

ish; Frederick A. Meyer, S. J., Professor of Philosophy; William P. Quinlan, S. J., Professor of Mathematics; Francis X. Reilly, S. J., Professor of English; William F. Rigge, S. J., Professor of Physics; Thomas F. Wallace, S. J., Professor of Philosophy; Mary P. Hinchey, Secretary to the Dean.

One of the new-comers, Reverend Francis P. Donnelly, the well-known writer of "Aids to English Composition," will give one of the pedagogical courses, devoted particularly to methods of teaching pupils how to write English. At present he is teaching at Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts. Francis S. Betten, S. J., author of "The Ancient World," will again offer two courses in History, one of them, a new one, being devoted to Church History. Alfred Kaufmann, S. J., a collaborator with Father Betten along historical lines, will also offer work in History. John F. Duehren, who has been teaching in the Arts College during the past year, and who for some years taught in India, will have charge of the work in French. Miss Lillian Fitch of the Anne Morgan School, Chicago, will again offer work in Elocution and Dramatic Art. She will cover a larger field than last year and will give instruction in Dramatic Reading, Repertoire, Normal Work, Pageantry, Pantomime, Public Speaking, Physical Culture and Voice Building. The work in Pedagogy this year will

be considerably enriched, one of the new courses being devoted to the History of Education. This will be in charge of Mark A. Cain, S. J. Arnold J. Garvy, S. J., of Chicago, who taught courses on the Drama and on Literary Aesthetics at the last session will offer courses this year on poetry and on the History of English Literature. He will also have charge of the Conference work in Literature for those students who are working for a Master's degree along English lines.

Through the kindness of Archbishop Harty, the religious attending the Summer Session this year from out of the city will have an opportunity to live at O'Connor Hall, a new dormitory opened last September, within a block of the Arts College, under the direction of Rev. Julius Hettwer, who, in addition to having charge of the Hall, will offer instruction in both Elementary and Advanced German during the Summer Session.

Major Karl J. Connell, a former student at the College of Medicine, enjoys the distinction of having been personally summoned to France by General Pershing. The Doctor first came into notice in connection with the war when, in 1915, he established a first-aid unit for wounded soldiers at the request and under the patronage of Mrs. W. C. Whitney of New York City, who gave five hundred thousand dollars for the work.

After establishing this unit Dr. Connell was for four months in charge of the American hospital in Paris during the absence of Dr. Baker, a well-known American surgeon.

Dr. Connell came into prominence early in the war because of his invention of an improved gas mask and a chemical compound neutralizing the effect of the gas. Thousands of soldiers at the front are now using the Connell mask, and the United States government has appropriated a large amount of money to be used for making the device.

Mrs. John B. Furay, a niece of Count John A. Creighton, died on Wednesday, April 24th, and was buried from St. John's Church on Saturday morning, April 27th. The funeral Mass was sung by her son, Rev. John B. Furay, S. J., President of Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois. Bishop McGovern of Cheyenne, Wyoming, a special friend of the family, gave the blessing at the end of the Mass. Rev. J. F. McCarthy of St. Peter's Church was deacon of the Mass and Rev. Wm. T. Kinsella, S. J., was sub-deacon. At the close of the services Mr. John McCreary sang "Thy Will be Done." The pall bearers were Frank J. Burkley, Thomas P. Redmond, J. A. C. Kennedy, Charles D. Beaton, E. H. Barrett, James I. Woodard, F. J. McArdle, and Maurice Hussie. Interment was in Holy

Sepulchre cemetery. Mrs. Furay is survived by five sons and two daughters. Two other sons, Frank and Clarence, died some years ago.

Mrs. Furay and her husband, the late John B. Furay, were pioneers of Omaha and saw both the city and University grow from very small beginnings. Both Mrs. Furay and her husband always took a keen interest in the University, not only because of their close association with Count Creighton, one of the founders, but also because their seven sons were graduates of the institution.

Speaking of the departure of Major McGan of the University Cadet Battalion, the World-Herald of April 30th said:

"When Major McGan of the Creighton battalion led his cadets down Farnam street last Wednesday, April 24, to move the state liberty loan tank, it was his last military act as major of the cadet battalion. He left Saturday for his home in Albion, Neb., to await his call to the national army. McGan's successor as major of the Creighton battalion will be designated by competitive examinations to be held in the near future.

The members of the University Bachelor's Club, a new organization in the College of Arts, gave a dancing party on Thursday evening, May 9th, at Turpin's Acade-

my. The committee on arrangements included Lyle Doran, William Adams and Emmett Randolph.

Omaha friends of Lieutenant J. Clyde Travis, Law 1915, have been advised that he has lately been made judge advocate of the general courtmartial at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

An elaborate May Day party was given by the University Mixer Club at Keep's Dancing Academy. About one hundred and fifty couples were present, and the affair is reported as one of the most delightful of the season.

The Acolythical Society held its last monthly session of the scholastic year on Monday, May 6. Under the direction of Professor A. Zamara, S. J., the society is completing a very successful year. Its members took a prominent part in all the solemn services in the College Church and the students' chapel; served daily at the early and students' Masses as well as at the regular chapel exercises. During Holy Week it furnished acolytes for the Sacred Heart Convent, the Poor Clares, Creighton Home, and Good Shepherd Convent. During the vacation months its members, scattered through many of the outlying towns, will give edification in their own parishes by their exemplary and thor-

oughly rubrical deportment in the sanctuary.

Of its forty members, one, Mr. Chicoine, left early in the year to join the army of our country; another, Mr. La Stein, entered the St. Francis Seminary, St. Francis, Wisconsin, to fight for Christ in the sacred ministry. Both were faithful and self-sacrificing members, and the Society extends to each of them its most heartfelt, "God Speed."

Among the actual members the following deserve special commendation for their devotedness and fidelity in spite of considerable difficulties, particularly in the depth of winter: Messrs. Julius Humphrey, Burton Fraser, Charles Maxwell, John Leahy, Harry Burkley and Robert Burkley.

It has been proposed that, during the next year, a series of lectures be given at the regular meetings on the history and meaning of the manifold beautiful ceremonies of the Holy Sacrifice.

The students of the First High classes have shown much lively enthusiasm for the national sport, baseball. So on May 3rd, Professor A. Zamara called a meeting of the captains of the four First Highs and organized the "First High Baseball League." The lineup of the teams is as follows:

I A—Pitcher, C. Smith; catcher, Daly; first base, McGuiggan; second base, Paul; third base, Hildinger; shortstop, O'Neill; left field, Hautzinger; center field, Hughes;

right field, Fitzgerald; utility, Lichtenberger, Glica.

I B—Pitcher, Chapuran; catcher, DeVoe; first base, Watterson; third base, Geary; shortstop, O'Connell; left field, McAuliffe; center field, Doran; right field, Fitzgerald; utility, Marsh, Zaporowski, Ludington.

I C—Pitcher, Mead; catcher, Manning; first base, Prosecoil; second base, Hanson; third base, Dieter; shortstop, McArdle; left field, Gebson; center field, Mahoney; right field, Herman; utility, Tharnish, O'Leary.

On May 4, the first league game was played between I B and I D. Excellent teamwork and expert handling of the stick won the game for I B by a score of 13 to 4. On May 6, the Midgets of I A thoroughly humiliated the Giants of I C by holding them to a single score for five innings while they themselves tallied 13. The final score, however, was not quite as humiliating, for I C lost by only two points, 13 to 15.

On May 22 an All First High team will play an All Second High team.

Rev. Michael A. Quinn, A. B. 1912, was ordained to the holy priesthood on April 7th, by Archbishop Harty at St. Cecilia's Cathedral, Omaha. Father Quinn's home is in Jackson, Nebraska. During the past six years he has been a student at Kenrick Seminary, St. Louis. As yet he has not received his assignment from the Archbishop.

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June 20, 1918.

The



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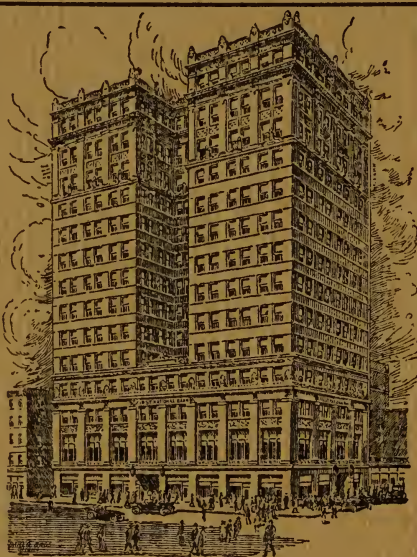
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No. 9

THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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1918

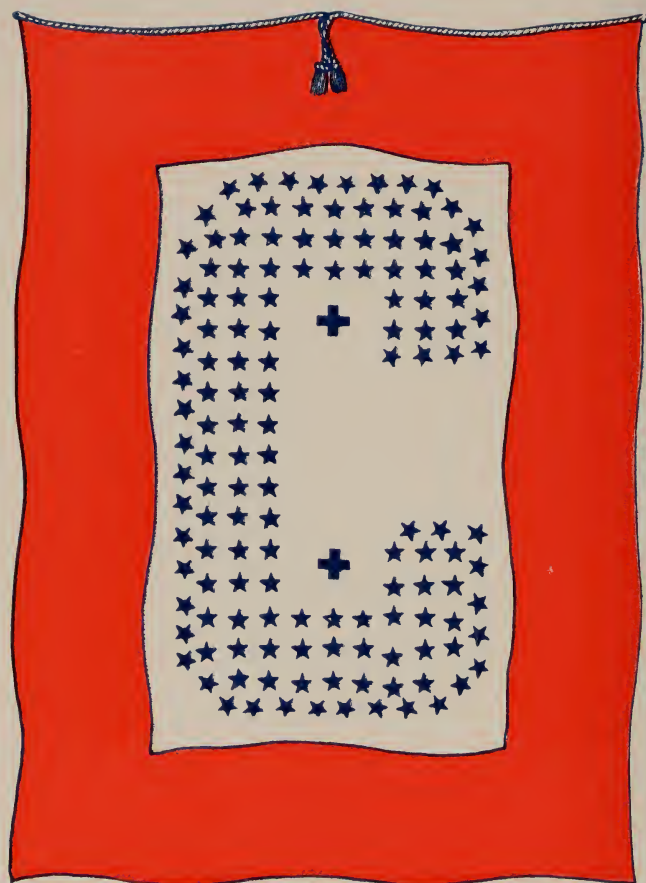
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This magazine is devoted to the interests of The Creighton University. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Omaha, Nebraska, under the Act of March 3, 1879. All communications should be addressed to The Creighton Chronicle, 210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

To those of her sons who have responded to their country's call, and in particular to the memory of those who, in the discharge of duty have made the supreme sacrifice, this issue of The Creighton Chronicle is most lovingly dedicated by the University.



Vol. IX
No. 9

THE
CREIGHTON
CHRONICLE

June 20,
1918



OUR HONORED DEAD

*"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."*

BOUCHER, ARTHUR, D. D. S. 1912; killed in action in France, 1917.

FLANNERY, JOHN, High School 1917; died in service, 1918.

HOLBROOK, CYRIL, Arts 1917; died in service, Honolulu, H. I., 1917.

KELLY, HAROLD C., Arts 1922, Lieutenant; killed in training, San Antonio, Texas, 1918.

MULLER, JULIUS F., Law 1917; killed in action in France, 1918.

NEARY, CHARLES, Arts 1918; died in service, 1918.

ROSENWALD, JOHN P., M. D. 1910; died of wounds received in action in France, after having been decorated for bravery, 1918.

TILLMAN, CORNELIUS H., High School 1914; died in service, 1917.



OUR HONOR ROLL

- Adams, Chas., D. D. S. 1915; Lieutenant, Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.
- Adams, Joseph, High School, 1913; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Akers, W. O., M. D. 1902; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Akin, Henry L., M. D. 1901; Major, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Albrecht, Delphine G., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Alney, Victor, High School 1914; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Amende, Carl W., Law 1917; Lieutenant.
- Arehart, Arthur, Arts 1915; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Anderson, Charles A., D. D. S.; Enlisted Naval Reserve.
- Anderson, John V., Law 1919; Base Hospital Unit No. 41, Fort Crook.
- Anderson, M. H., D. D. S. 1912; Captain, Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.
- Anthony, J. T., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant; Kansas City, Missouri.
- Armstrong, Frederick C., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Armstrong, LeRoy, Ph. G. 1916; U. S. Base Hospital No. 101, France.
- Babington, Melville C., D. D. S. 1917; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve. Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
- Baldwin, Grove, M. D. 1917; Junior Lieutenant, Navy.
- Baker, Walter, Ph. G. 1910.
- Barnard, Samuel, LL. B. 1915; 1st Squadron Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Nebraska.
- Barr, Elmer L., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Barrett, David Dean, Arts 1916; Navy.
- Barrett, Edwin, Law 1916; Washington, D. C.
- Barrett, Frank A., A. B. 1913; LL. B. 1916; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Barstow, Louis C., Dentistry, 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Barstow, Richard, Law 1915; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Batthey, Percy B., M. D. 1911; Lieutenant, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Beaton, Paul, Arts; Captain, 4th Balloon Squadron.
- Becker, Walter W., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Beitenman, Milton E., Arts 1918; Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Belford, Daniel, Arts 1917; Great Lakes Station, Illinois.
- Bellinger, Sidney, M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Bellinger, F. E., M. D. 1900; Captain, M. R. C.
- Belman, Charles, High School; Sergeant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Bengsston, Harry E., D. D. S. 1915; Lieutenant, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
- Benjamin, H. B., M. D. 1909; Lieutenant; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Bergman, Elmer, O., Arts; San Antonio, Texas.
- Bering, Walter B., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Beveridge, Leo R., Arts 1918; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.
- Beveridge, John V., Ph. B. 1913; LL. B. 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
- Bierbower, Harry C., M. D. 1910; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Bindewald, Godfrey, D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Birmingham, Hugh, Arts; Lieutenant, 4th Squadron, Transportation Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Bisenius, Raphael, High School 1919; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Black, Victor, High School, 1913.
- Bloedhorn, Wm. A., M. D. 1909; Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. S. Kentucky.
- Boehler, G. M., D. D. S. 1908; Lieutenant, Nebraska Base Hospital, No. 49, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
- Boland, Paul J., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Boler, T. D.; Lieutenant, Medical Faculty.
- Bongardt, Charles F., Arts 1918; Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Bongardt, Henry F., Medicine 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.

- Boucher, A., D. D. S. 1912; killed in France.
- Bourke, Norman, Arts 1917.
- Bouza, F. E., M. D. 1911; Captain, 308th Ammunition Train, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
- Boyne, Henry, D. D. S. 1913; Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Breetzke, O. F., Ph. G. 1915; U. S. N. A.
- Brehm, John J., High School; Marines.
- Brennan, John P., Arts 1914; Goat Island, California.
- Brennan, Wm. E., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Brennan, Wm. J., Dentistry 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Brennan, Wm. J., Arts; Navy.
- Brome, Clinton, LL. B. 1908; Major, Company A, Military Police, Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.
- Brossard, Matthew V., LL. B. 1915; Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.
- Brown, A. J., Medical Faculty; Major, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Brown, F. H., M. D. 1901; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Brown, A. C., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Brown, Cyril, Arts; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Bryan, Harry R., Ph. B. 1917; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Bryner, Carl Holland, Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Burke, Donald J., LL. B. 1912; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Burke, Paul A., A. B. 1914; Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Burke, Raymond L., Arts; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Burke, Ralph W., Law 1917; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Burkhard, Francis J., High School 1918; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Burns, Carl E., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Burns, Chas. J., High School 1914; Sergeant, 59th Depot Brigade, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Burns, Raymond, High School 1918; Musician, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Burns, W. J. Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Busch, William J., D. D. S. 1917; Fort Logan, Colorado.
- Buscher, John J., High School 1918; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Bushman, Geo. F., A. B. 1907, LL. B. 1916; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Bushman, Lawrence, Ph. B. 1914; Aviation Section, Dallas, Texas.
- Byrne, J. Raymond, M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Navy.
- Byrne, Leo, High School 1911.
- Cahill, Edward, Arts 1909; University of Nebraska.
- Cain, Vincent, Ph. B. 1917; Sergeant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Caldwell, John H., LL. B. 1915; Lieutenant Quartermaster Dept., Jacksonville, Florida.
- Caldwell, S. D., D. D. S. 1907; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- Callaghan, A. J., M. D. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Callan, Byron J., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Campbell, Walter M., Law 1916; Nebraska Base Hospital No. 49, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
- Campbell, George B., Arts 1917; Medical Department, Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.
- Carey, F., M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Carlow, Richard, Arts 1911; Navy.
- Carney, Ralph B., D. D. S. 1915; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Carroll, Charles J., Arts 1918; Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Carroll, George P., D. D. S. 1914; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Carroll, J. J., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Carroll, Raymond, Medicine 1920; Enlisted, Dental Reserve.
- Case, Clyde, Arts; Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Casey, Francis, Arts 1920; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Casey, Thos., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps.
- Caughlin, G. V., M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Chamberlain, Fred N., Dentistry 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Chicoine, Cyril, Arts 1918; Palo Alto, California.
- Chock, K. C., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Christensen, Henry, Ph. G. 1915.
- Clark, Blanchard, High School 1914; Quartermaster on U. S. S. Chattahoochee.
- Clennon, Eugene M., Law 1919; Sergeant-Major, Aviation Corps, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
- Cline, Edgar, M. D. 1913; Captain, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Cline, Wm., High School, 1911; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Coad, Paul A., Arts; Lieutenant, Company C, 126th Machine Gun Company, Camp Cody, N. M.

- Coakley, Walter, Arts 1916; Lieutenant.
- Costello, Edward, A. B. 1912; Quartermaster Corps, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Coy, Herbert D., D. D. S. 1914; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Coady, Cromer C., M. D. 1918; Navy.
- Cobry, Charles, A. B. 1905; Aviation Corps.
- Cobry, John, Arts; England, Aviation Section.
- Cobry, Otto G., High School 1917; 36th Engineers, Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.
- Cogan, John, High School 1918; U. S. S. Wabash.
- Collopy, Thomas B., Arts 1919; Coast Artillery.
- Conley, D. E., D. D. S. 1917; Lieutenant Dental Reserve.
- Connell, Robert, A. B. 1912; Aviation Section, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Connolly, Earl A., M. D. 1918; Medical Reserve Corps.
- Connolly, James J., LL. B. 1913; Lieutenant, Battery A, 127th Field Artillery, Camp Cody, N. M.
- Connolly, J. J., Law 1919; Nebraska Base Hospital Unit No. 49.
- Connolly, James P., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Connor, Edward J., High School 1911; Hospital Corps, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Converse, Luke A., Dentistry 1918; Co. C, Camp Fremont, California.
- Conway, Frank T., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Conwell, Linus, Arts 1915; Sergeant-Major, Camp Grant, Illinois.
- Corboy, W. J., S. J., Arts Faculty; Lieutenant-Chaplain, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Corfman, Leslie L., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Corrigan, George F., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Cox, Lloyd, Pharmacy 1918.
- Cox, Ralph M., High School 1917; Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Craren, Robert, J., Law 1919; Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Crawford, Wm. J., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Crawford, Thomas, High School 1919; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Crimmins, David L., Law 1920; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Criss, Neil, M. D. 1912; Lieutenant M. R. C.
- Crofoot, Edward, Arts; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Cronin, Julius D., LL. B. 1916; Aviation Section, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
- Crook, Roy, M. D. 1905; Lieutenant, M. R. C., Fort Omaha.
- Crozier, Charles R., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Cullen, J. A., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, 6th Illinois Heavy Artillery, Camp Logan, Texas.
- Cullen, J. B., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Cullen, William, A. B. 1908; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Cummings, C. A., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana.
- Curran, John J., D. D. S. 1913; Lieutenant, Camp Cody, N. M.
- Dahlberg, Fred J., Law 1919; Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Dailey, Arthur A., Arts 1916; formerly American Ambulance Driver France.
- Darrow, Geo. E., M. D. 1907; Major, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California.
- Davey, R. W., M. D. 1911; Lieutenant M. R. C.
- Davis, C. E., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Logan, Texas.
- DeBacker, L. J., M. D. 1918; Naval Reserve.
- DeLanney, E. L., M. D. 1905; Captain, Fort Crook, Nebraska.
- DeLanney, W., M. D. 1910; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Delehoy, Frank M., LL. B. 1918; University of Nebraska.
- Delitala, Claudio, Law 1919; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- De May, George H., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C., Fort Riley, Kansas.
- DeWitt, Chas. H., M. D. 1910; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Dierringer, S. F., A. B. 1913.
- Dillon, Edward M., Law 1919; Nebraska Base Hospital Unit No. 49.
- Dindinger, John W., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Dineen, Frank M., Law 1919; Quartermaster's Corps, Omaha.
- Dineen, Joseph, High School 1915; Cavalry.
- Dineen, J. J., Arts.
- Dineen, Thomas, High School 1913; U. S. S. Chicago.
- Dishong, G. W., M. D. 1907; Captain, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Dodd, C. Q., M. D. 1910; Lieutenant, Cavalry.

- Dolan, Edward J., Law 1918; Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island.
- Dolezol, Louis, Ph. G. 1908; Hospital Department, Fort Omaha.
- Donahoe, John, High School 1916; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Donnelly, Thomas S., A. M. 1912; Assistant Judge Advocate, Camp Logan, Texas.
- Dorsey, Dan, High School 1915; Quartermaster's Department, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Dougherty, M. E., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Doyle, A. A., D. D. S. 1912; Lieutenant Dental Reserve.
- Drew, H. O., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Dreyer, Everett L., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Driscoll, Walter E., Arts 1917; Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Duffy, Gerald V., Arts; Lieutenant, Camp Cody, N. M.
- Dugan, Bernard, D. D. S. 1917; Lieutenant Dental Reserve.
- Dugdale, John, High School 1916; Navy.
- Dumas, Alexander G., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Duncan, J. W., M. D. 1912; Lieutenant, M. R. C., Camp Johnston, Florida.
- Dunn, Chas. V., LL. B. 1915.
- Dunn, Herbert J., Dentistry 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Dutcher, John E., M. D. 1917; Junior Lieutenant, Navy.
- Easterling, A. M., Law; Aviation, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Eastman, George W., High School 1915; U. S. S. Alabama.
- Eckhart, Frank E., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Edwards, C. B., M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Edson, Wendell H., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Egen, L. F., M. D. 1916; Captain, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Ellenburger, Frank P., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Elmore, S. Q., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Fort Robinson, Nebraska.
- Elsasser, Albert W., LL. B. 1916; Lieutenant, Fort Crook, Nebraska.
- Emery, Prairie W., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- English, Joseph, Ph. G., 1914.
- Ensor, R. R., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, 59th Depot Brigade, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Erickson, Oliver L., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Everitt, N. J., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Farley, Earl S., Law 1917; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Fast, Wm. K., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Fetter, W. E., M. D. 1909; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Fetterman, A. D., LL. B. 1910; Major, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- Fickbohm, Louis, Arts; Fort Snelling, Minnesota.
- Finley, W. G., M. D. 1913; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Fitzgerald, E. T., M. D. 1907; Lieutenant, Infantry, No. 5, 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas.
- Fitzgerald, John E., Law 1917.
- Fitzgibbon, H. M., M. D. 1908; Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Flaherty, Will J., A. B. 1914; Marines, Paris Island, South Carolina.
- Flannigan, Cyril J., High School 1913; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Flannagan, Michael, High School 1914; Military Police, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Flannery, Jack F., High School 1917; died in service.
- Fletcher, A. G., Ph. G. 1912; Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Fletcher, C. D., LL. B. 1913; Captain, Co. C, 126th M. G. Battalion, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Flood, Charles P., LL. B. 1916; Officers training School, Quantico, Virginia.
- Flood, Richard J., Law 1915; Mess Sergeant, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
- Fluhr, Frederick, Arts 1918; 334th Field Artillery. Camp Pike Arkansas.
- Fochtman, L. H., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Foley, John H., Law 1918; Aviation School, Austin, Texas.
- Foote, E. C., M. D. 1905; Captain, M. R. C.
- Franklin, Daniel F., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Fraser, Joseph J., Law 1917; Captain, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Frew, Vincent, Arts, 1917; Hospital Unit No. 11, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
- Freyman, John J., M. D. 1917; Senior Lieutenant, U. S. S. Caldwell.
- Friman, Claude, Arts 1920; Coast Guard, California.
- Fritzler, Glen, Arts; National Army.

- Gadbois, A. E., M. D. 1903; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Gallagher, Ben, Arts; Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps.
- Galligan, John J., M. D. 1912; Lieutenant, Fort Douglas, Utah.
- Gambree, Eric, M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Fort Stevens, Oregon.
- Garman, Frank R., Ph. G. 1916; Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Garrison, F. B., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Garver, Harvie A., Law 1917; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Gaule, E. T., M. D.; Lieutenant, Army Medical School.
- Gauvreau, Albert, Ph. G. 1915; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Gehlen, J. N., M. D. 1918; Naval Reserve.
- Gentlemen, Thomas P. Arts; Diplomatic Service, U. S. A., Paris.
- Geist, Oscar E., Ph. G. 1917; U. S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, California.
- Giest, Wm., Arts; Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Gibbs, B. F., D. D. S. 1911.
- Giever, John C., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Gill, Charles L., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Gillespie, F. B., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant M. R. C., Roosevelt Hospital, New York.
- Gillespie, Joseph J., A. B. 1909; University of Nebraska.
- Gillespie, Paul B., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Gillespie, Robert R., Dentistry 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Gilmore, William F., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Gilshannon, J., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Golden, T. V., M. D. 1910; Captain, 343rd F. A. N. A., Camp Travis, Texas.
- Goll, Carl O., Pharmacy 1918; Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Grier, M. E., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Gross, J. F., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Gross, Daniel J., LL. B. 1916; Chief Petty Officer, Navy Yards, Seattle, Washington.
- Gross, Wm. A., Medicine 1918; National Army.
- Growney, Lawrence, Arts 1918; Naval Hospital, Goat Island, California.
- Guggenmos, Ben, High School 1918; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
- Gzantner, A. C., D. D. S. 1904; Lieutenant Dental Reserve.
- Hahn, H. J., Arts 1915; Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Hale, John K., Law 1916; 355 Infantry, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Hall, R. E., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Halpine, John, Arts; Corporal, Riverside, California.
- Hamilton, Chas W., Ph. B. 1913; Captain Adjutant, 127th F. A., Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Hanley, Leo J., LL. B. 1917; Lieutenant, Camp Upton, New York.
- Hannon, Emmett F., LL. B. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
- Hansen, Hans, M. D. 1905; Captain, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Hanson, Harold, Arts 1918; Officers Training Camp, Camp Grant, Illinois.
- Hardlannert, Elmer K., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Harmon, Loyal F., Dentistry 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Harrington, Geo. M., High School 1910; Commissary Department, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Harrington, Frank, High School 1915; Marines, Paris Island, South Carolina.
- Harris, Squire O., M. D. 1910; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Hartje, Harry F., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Hartnett, J. C., A. B. 1916; 346th Motor Train, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Haverly, Norman J., M. D. 1918; Naval Reserve.
- Hawes, Fred, M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Hawkins, E. L., M. D. 1912; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Heacock, Francis M., M. D. 1917; Senior Lieutenant, U. S. S. Arizona.
- Heafey, Morgan J., Arts; Quartermaster Department, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
- Hebenstreit, Austin J., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Corps.
- Hedelund, A. E., M. D. 1908; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Hefling, Lloyd, Arts 1918; Quartermaster Department, Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Heim, Lawrence J., Law 1917; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Hemphill, W. F., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant Dental Reserve.

- Henrickson, A. J., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Henry, E. C., M. D. 1895; Major, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Henry, R. W., M. D. 1901; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Hertert, E. G., Ph. G. 1914.
- Hess, John J., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Hibbard, D., M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Higgins, Thomas J., M. D. 1906; Captain, American Lake, Washington.
- Higgins, Wm. P., D. D. S. 1913; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Hodek, Frank, Pharmacy; 343rd Infantry Band, Camp Grant, Illinois.
- Hoffman, Fred I., Ph. G., 1917; Hospital Corps, Naval Training Station, San Francisco.
- Hoffman, Herbert J., Law 1912; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Holbrook, Cyril, Arts 1918; died in service.
- Holbrook, Martin, Law 1919; Company 10, U. S. Navy-Aviation, Pensacola, Florida.
- Holland, John J., D. D. S. 1915; Lieutenant, Camp Logan, Texas.
- Holst, John, M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Hombach, F. P., M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Hopkins, John H., LL. B. 1913; Lieutenant, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
- Houlton, Joseph J., Arts; Fort Logan, Colorado.
- Houlton, Thomas L., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Howard, Maurice C., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Hoye, Walter W., LL. B. 1912; Aviation Section, Berkeley, California.
- Hubert, Laurent C., Dentistry 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Hughes, Ambrose I., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Hughes, Mark, Ph. G.
- Hull, Walter L., Dentistry 1919. Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Husted, E. L., M. D. 1912; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Hyland, Clarence M., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Pike, Arkansas.
- Jack, Wm. A., A. B. 1908, Major, Medical Corps, France.
- Jamieson, Alexander W., A. B. 1913 Fort McKinley, Portland, Maine.
- Jaquith, Arthur B., LL. B. 1913; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Jay, C., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Jellison, R. T., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Jenkins, H. J., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Jensen, C., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Jewett, L. B., Ph. G., 1914; Nebraska Hospital Unit No. 49.
- Johnson, C. C., M. D. 1907; Major, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Johnson, Emanuel, Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Johnson, Frank, Ph. G. 1914.
- Johnson, H. A., M. D. 1914, Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Johnson, H. A., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Johnson, Leland, Pharmacy Faculty; Nebraska Base Hospital Unit No. 49.
- Jones, Harold K., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Jones, Irving E., Arts, Engineer Corps.
- Jones, James C., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Jones, R. T., M. D. 1911; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Jones, Vincent L., Medical Faculty; Signal Corps, Aviation School, Memphis, Tennessee.
- Junglaus, Wm. N., Law 1918; Nebraska Base Hospital Unit No. 49.
- Kamanski, Paul C., Law 1918; Lieutenant, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Kane, Emmett, High School 1912; Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois.
- Kane, M. P., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, Dental Corps, Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Kane, W. T., S. J., Arts Faculty; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Karlovsky, J. W., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Karolevitz, Frank, High School 1910; South Dakota National Guard.
- Karrer, Leo H., D. D. S. 1909; Lieutenant, 127th F. A., Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Kascht, Lawrence B., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Kastner, Norman, High School 1912; U. S. Marines, Quantico, Virginia.
- Kehoe, Will D., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Kelley, William P., LL. B. 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Kelly, James F., M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, Cornell University, New York City.
- Kelly, John G., D. D. S. 1915; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve Corps.
- Kelly, Harold C., Arts; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.

- Kelly, Lawrence, High School 1917; Naval Station, Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Kelly, Wm. J., Arts 1913.
- Kennebeck, John, Arts 1920; Navy.
- Kennebeck, Lambert, Arts; Quartermasters Train, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida.
- Kennedy, Charles, High School; Marines.
- Kennedy, Joseph A., Arts; Navy.
- Kennedy, Patrick F., A. B. 1904; Battery A, 60th Regimental C. A. Company, Fort Dupont, Delaware.
- Kerns, John, Arts; Sergeant, 109th Engineers, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Keyes, Cornelius, A. B. 1917; Forestry Division, Washington.
- Keyser, George A., A. M. 1912, LL. B. 1914; Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Killoren, Francis P., Arts; Sergeant, 115th Regimental Engineers, Camp Kearney, California.
- King, Glenn S., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- King, H. E., M. D. 1903; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- King, H. T., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Kirchman, R. C., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Kinney, Eugene L., Law 1916; Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Klaseus, John R., Law 1919; Columbia, South Carolina.
- Kleyla, J. R., M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, San Antonio, Texas.
- Kline, Abe H., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Kline, Charles H., Arts; A. S. S. C., Vancouver, Washington.
- Kline, Edgar, Arts; Captain.
- Kline, David, Ph. G. 1916; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Koewler, Henry Leo, Arts; University of Nebraska.
- Kohler, D. W., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Konigmacher, A. H., M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Korb, Charles R., Law 1920; Regular Army.
- Korbel, William J., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Kratovich, Chas. D., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Krause, Leroy J., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Kubitschek, Frank J., D. D. S. 1913; Dental Faculty; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Kucera, Frank H., M. D. 1904; Lieutenant, Base Hospital, Roumania.
- Kully, Barney, M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Kurth, Edwin, Arts; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Laird, C. R., M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Lancaster, Joseph L., A. B., 1914; Captain, Fort Crook, Nebraska.
- Landgraf, Ernest W., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Langdon, James, Arts; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.
- Langdon, John, Arts; 159th Infantry, Camp Kearney, California.
- Langdon, Ames, Arts; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.
- Langin, James J., Arts 1915; Aviation, Camp Dix, Dallas, Texas.
- Lanphier, Thos. G., Arts; Captain, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Lanphier, Vernard A., M. D. 1908; Lieutenant, M. R. C., Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Larkin, Aloysius, High School, Great Lakes Station, Illinois.
- Larkin, John H., Arts.
- Leahy, Wm. R., M. D. 1916; Junior Lieutenant, Navy.
- Leary, Daniel F., Arts 1918; 36th Co., 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Illinois.
- Leary, Wm. J., M. D. 1905; Captain, M. R. C. Camp Green, North Carolina.
- Lee, George A., LL. B. 1916; Hospital Corps, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Leonard F. J., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Jordon, Minnesota.
- Levy, Ike, Ph. G. 1907; Base Hospital No. 49, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
- Levy, Philip, M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, U. S. N. R.
- Levy, Simon, M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, U. S. N. R.
- Libert, John N., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Field Hospital No. 1, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Liddy, John, Arts; 127th F. A., Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Limperich, Arthur P., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Linahan, Harold C., Arts 1918; Signal Corps, France.
- Little, Charles F., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Little, Ralph B., High School; Nebraska Base Hospital Unit No. 49.
- Loftus, Claude, Arts; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Lombard, M. S., M. D. 1910; Lieutenant, M. R. C.

- Loneragan, James A., Dentistry 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Loney, W. E., M. D. 1912; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Long, Clifford, Arts 1917; Navy, University of Minnesota.
- Long, W. E., M. D. 1912; Lieutenant, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
- Loosbrock, J. T., M. D. 1911; Lieutenant, M. R. C., American Expeditionary Forces.
- Looschen, Paul, High School; Camp Vail, Little Silver, New Jersey.
- Lovely, F. T., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Lowry, Edward, High School; Aviation Section, University of Illinois.
- Lowry, James T., Law 1914; Lieutenant, Charlotte, North Carolina.
- Lucas, Arch R., D. D. S. 1915; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Lynch E. G., M. D. 1906; Captain, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Lyons, J. A., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- McAllister, J. J., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- McArdle, Charles, Arts 1918; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- McAtee, John, M. D. 1910; Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.
- McAvin, James, M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- McAvoy, John C., High School 1915; 10th Aviation Section, Camp Sevier, North Carolina.
- McAvoy, Preston, T., A. B. 1913, LL. B. 1917; Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
- McCarl, J. J., M. D. 1907; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- McCarthy, Alphonsus, Arts 1917; Fort Logan, Colorado.
- McCarthy, Cyril, Arts 1916; Marines.
- McCarthy, Edwin H., LL. B. 1913; Sergeant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McCarthy, Edward M., Arts; Marines.
- McCarthy, Emerson, Arts 1917; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.
- McCarthy, J. M., Medical Faculty, Lieutenant, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- McCarthy, J. S., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- McCarthy, Steve, High School 1916; American Expeditionary Forces.
- McConnell, Harold A., Arts; Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.
- McCann, P. M., M. D. 1918; U. S. N. R.
- McCreary, Leo, Arts; 126th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- McDermott, B. V., M. D. 1910; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- McDermott, Edward C., Law 1917.
- McDermott, Edward P., LL. B. 1910; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McDermott, J. Francis, A. B. 1913, Law 1919; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- McDermott, J. Raymond, Law 1918; Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- McDermott, J. Vincent, LL. B. 1916, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McDonald, Edward P., LL. B. 1916; Corporal, 341st Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McDonald, Frank, High School, 1918.
- McDonald, Fred, Ph. G. 1909; Sergeant, Hospital Corps, Fort Omaha.
- McElroy, Roger, Ph. G. 1914.
- McGan, James W., A. B. 1918; 8th Military Police, Camp Fremont, California.
- McGovern, B. E., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- McGovern, M. J., LL. B. 1916; Navy.
- McGowan, Patrick E., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- McGuire, Harry, Arts; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McGuire, L. D., M. D. 1917, Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- McGuire, Thos, J., LL. B. 1914.
- McGrath, Everett, Medicine 1917.
- McGreevy, Daniel, High School 1918; Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
- McGuckin, James T. LL. B. 1913; Navy.
- McGuiggan, Robert F., LL. B. 1917; Lieutenant, 89th Division, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McHale, William H., LL. B. 1917; American Expeditionary Forces.
- McHugh, William D., Jr., Law; Lieutenant, Military Police, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- McKee, Neal P., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- McKercher, Robert D., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- McLaughlin, Joseph, Ph. G. 1915; Navy.
- McLean, E. H., Medical Faculty; Rockefeller Institute, New York City.
- McMahon, Byron C., Law 1916; Base Hospital, Camp Travis, Texas.
- McMahon, E. E., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- McNamara, Raymond, A. B. 1912; M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

- McQuiston, Morgan, Arts; Ordinance Department, 342nd F. A., Camp Funston, Kansas.
- McShane, Arthur, Arts 1904; First Aid to Colonel, 127th F. A., Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- McShane, George, Arts; American Ambulance Co., Chillicothe, Ohio.
- McShane, John A., A.B. 1907; Marines.
- McShane, Thomas, A. B. 1909; Lieutenant, Camp Cody, N. M.
- McVeigh, J. Gerald, LL. B. 1912; Corporal, 341st Machine Gun Co., Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Maher, Thomas, High School; Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida.
- Mahlin, Eugent F., LL. B. 1915.
- Mahoney, T. E., Law 1919; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Malee, Thomas, Arts 1920; 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington.
- Malm, Frank O., LL. B. 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Maloney, Clement, Ph. G. 1918.
- Maloney, Frank, A. B. 1910; 340th F. A., Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Mannion, J. E., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Marshall, George R., Medicine, 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Martin, James W., A. B. 1917; Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Masengarb, George F., Ph. G. 1917; Fort St. Phillips, Louisiana.
- Mason, William, Arts 1918.
- Mason, Charles H., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Massey, Robert L., High School 1914; Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Waco, Texas.
- Matteson, Foster M., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Mattison, George, M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Meany, Francis P., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Meehan, John W., M. D. 1908; Major, U. S. M. C.
- Messmore, Frederick W., LL. B. 1912; Lieutenant, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Meyen, Bert, Arts 1919; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.
- Meyer, O., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Micek, Joseph F., Law 1916; Nebraska Base Hospital Unit No. 49.
- Mick, W. H., M. D. 1903; Captain, 2nd Evacuation Hospital, France.
- Miller, Edward, Arts, 1906; Marines, Mare Island, California.
- Miller, Howard Carl, D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Navy, Great Lakes, Station, Illinois.
- Miller, Howard L. Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Miller, Mark A., Law 1920; Navy.
- Miller, Maurice R., A. B. 1912, Ph. G. 1914; Medical Corps, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Miller, I. W., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Mitchell, W. Erskine, Law 1919; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Mogan, W. E., M. D. 1912; Lieutenant, Fort Omaha.
- Molseed, Clarence, M. D. 1916; Captain, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Monahan, Anselm P., Law 1918; 109th Ammunition Train, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Monahan, F. J., Ph. G. 1916; Medical Department, 23rd M. G. Battalion, Camp Fremont, California.
- Moore, C. O., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Moore, D. V., M. D. 1905; Captain, Fort McKenzie, Wyoming.
- Moore, Joseph Leo, Arts; Musician, U. S. S. Wisconsin.
- Moran, John O., LL. B. 1914; Marine Barracks, Vallejo, California.
- Morearty, Charles, Arts 1921; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Moreton, L. J., D. D. S. 1917; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Morehouse, Rex H., Arts; Captain, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
- Morgan, Chester L., LL. B. 1917; Lieutenant, Camp Upton, New York.
- Morgan, V. A., LL. B. 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Morgan, Vincent L., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Morganthaler, O. P., M. D. 1915; Captain, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Morrissey, Albert F., High School, 1918; Radio Division, Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Morrissey, David L., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Morrissey, Horace J., High School; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Morrison, John, High School 1917; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Morton, Robert, High School 1916; Great Lakes Station, Illinois.
- Mostyn, Thomas, Arts; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Mulac, Jaroslav, Ph. G. 1916; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Mulholland, Edward J., Medicine 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.

- Mullen, Raymond, M. D. 1902; Captain, M. R. C., San Antonio, Texas.
- Mullin, Richard F., M. D. 1918; U. S. N. R.
- Muller, Julius F., Law 1917; killed in France, 1917.
- Murphy, E. S., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, San Antonio, Texas.
- Murphy, Frank P., M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Murphy, Gordon A., Arts; Ammunition Train, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Murphy, Humphry E., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Murphy, J. H., M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, San Antonio, Texas.
- Mulroney, John M., Arts 1918; Rainbow Division, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Murray, M. B., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Rockefeller Institute, New York.
- Myers, O. B., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Neary, Charles, Arts 1897; killed in France.
- Needham, C. T., M. D. 1912; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Negley, John I., LL. B. 1906; Lieutenant, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan.
- Nelson, Theodore E., A. B. 1913; Aviation Section, Fort Omaha.
- Newman, P. F., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Nichols, Harry, M. D. 1911; Lieutenant, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- Nigro, D. M., M. D. 1918; M. R. C.
- Noll, Henry, Ph. G. 1914.
- Nolette, Eli J., Arts 1918; Marines, Paris Island, South Carolina.
- Nolette, John, Arts 1918; Coast Artillery, Los Angeles, California.
- Norris, Thos. J., Arts; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.
- O'Brien, Thomas J., Arts; 127th F. A., Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- O'Connell, John T., M. D. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- O'Connor, J. J., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- O'Connor, Thos. P., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Camp Crane, Allentown, Pennsylvania.
- O'Donnell, M. Frank, A. B. 1916, Law 1919; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- O'Donnell, William Raymond, A. B. 1915; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Offerman, A. J., M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- O'Hearn, J. J., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.
- O'Keefe, Everett, Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- O'Neill, Edward, Arts 1919; Aviation School, University of Illinois.
- O'Neill, Marshall, Arts; Navy.
- Ormsby, John J., Arts; Lieutenant, Bayonne, New Jersey.
- O'Rourke, Frank, A. B. 1916; 109th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Ostrum, Henry T., D. D. S. 1917; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Palen, Howard, Ph. G. 1911.
- Palmer, C. D., D. D. S. 1908.
- Parker, Joseph S., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Patterson, R. C., M. D. 1910; Captain, M. R. C.
- Patton, William W., LL. B. 1918; University of Texas, Aviation School.
- Pecony, J. W., M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, M. R. C., Rockefeller Institute, New York City.
- Person, R. C., M. D. 1912; Lieutenant, Mayo Brothers, Rochester, Minnesota.
- Peterson, Alvin, Ph. G. 1916.
- Peterson, Fred A., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Peterson, Robert L., High School 1915; Radio Operator, Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Pfaff, Leo, Arts 1917; Lieutenant, Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Pfasterer, Ralph, Ph. G. 1914; Hospital Corps, Navy, San Francisco, California.
- Philbrick, Guy, M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Rockefeller Institute, New York.
- Pinard, C. J., M. D. 1911, Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Pitts, Donald J., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, San Antonio, Texas.
- Pilihal, James, Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Polian, Harold, Law 1919; Radio School, Harvard University.
- Pollack, F. A., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Prince, Norman, Medical Faculty; Captain, M. R. C.
- Proctor, A. W., LL. B. 1911; Captain, Medical Department, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Pugsley, George W., M. D. 1907; Captain, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Quade, Frank, Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Quigley, George, Pharmacy 1916; Camp Funston, Kansas.

- Quinn, Robert J., M. D. 1911; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Quinn, Robert S., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Rance, Ralph R., Medicine, 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Rapp, Frank W., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Ratchford, Jesse A., Law 1917; Headquarters Band, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Redmond, Thomas, High School; 136th Ambulance Company, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Reed, W., Arts; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Reeder, W. J., M. D. 1917; Hospital Corps, Fort Logan, Colorado.
- Reeder, William, Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Reel, John W., LL. B. 1915; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Regan, John H., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Reid, Raymond, D. D. S. 1917; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Rieth, G. Raymond, M. D. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Reynolds, Malcolm, Arts 1911; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Riley, Leo, Arts; Omaha Ambulance Co., Chillicothe, Ohio.
- Ritter, Max C., Pharmacy; Hospital Department, Fort Omaha.
- Rivers, Andrew B., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Roberston, Hugh C., LL. B. 1911; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Robins, Edward J., LL. B. 1915; Flying Cadet, Camp Dick, Texas.
- Roach, Thomas, E., High School, 1913; University of Nebraska.
- Roche, Riley, M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Camp Travis, Texas.
- Roche, Roy, Arts; 314th Ammunition Train, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Roche, Val., Arts; 332nd Remount, Palo Alto, California.
- Rock, Anthony, Arts 1921.
- Rock, Edmund, Arts 1916; Camp Dodge Iowa.
- Rohde, Frank J., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Rohwen, John H., High School, 1914; Coast Artillery, Fortress Monroe, Virginia.
- Rohlf, Oscar, Arts 1918; Nebraska Base Hospital Unit No. 49, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
- Romanek, P., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Romans, Guy E., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Root, F. K., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Rosenau, Albin B., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Rosenwald John P., M. D. 1910; killed in action in France.
- Ross, W. R., LL. B. 1913; Camp Hancock, Georgia.
- Rossiter, Frank K.; Co. F, 8th Div. Motor Supply Train.
- Roynane, Robert, Arts; Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Rubertus, Roland C., High School 1917; Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, Louisiana.
- Runyan, Orville A., D. D. S. 1914; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Russum, Carl B., M. D. 1916; Captain, Replacement Hospital, Camp Crane, Allentown, Pennsylvania.
- Rutherford, Charles, Ph. G. 1916.
- Russell, Charles H., Law 1919; Aviation Section, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Russell, Henry, Arts 1921.
- Ryan, Leonard L., LL. B. 1915; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Ryan, Leo J., Arts Faculty; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.
- Ryan, Leo M., Arts; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Ryan, Leo R., A. B. 1913; Radio Division, Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Ryan, Mark J., LL. B. 1915.
- Ryder, Frank M., M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Salerno, John, High School 1919; Great Lakes Station, Illinois.
- Sample, Charles B., Ph. G. 1915; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Savage, Frank M., High School 1909; 110th Engineers Regiment, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
- Sawicki, Aloysius, High School 1919.
- Scanlan, John, A. B. 1916; Navy.
- Schaefer, Robert O., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Schall, Hillman, High School; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Schall, J. Sidney, D. D. S. 1915; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Schaller, Fred W., M. D. 1918; M. R. C.
- Schmidt, Jos. H., Arts; Radio School, Harvard University.
- Schlick, E. H., Dentistry 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Schroeder, Clarence H., Dentistry 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Schwedhelm, Albert, Arts 1918; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Schwertley, Fred, M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.

- Scott, Allen M., Dentistry 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Scott, Arthur, Dentistry 1919; Regular Army.
- Scott, Thomas B., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Scott, Winans, Arts; Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Sears, J. D., M. D. 1909, Lieutenant, Camp Travis, Texas.
- Setz, Louis W., LL. B. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Crook, Nebraska.
- Shackleford, Henry W., LL. B. 1910; Aviation Section, San Antonio, Texas.
- Sheehan, Francis E., LL. B. 1916; Squadron 51, Aviation Barracks, Berkeley, California.
- Sheehy, Cyril, High School; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Sheehy, John P., M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Shields, Roland D., LL. B. 1912.
- Shillington, Waldo E., Law 1918; Aviation Section.
- Shimerda, Fred, Ph. G. 1913; Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Shook, C. F., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
- Short, Walter W., Law 1917; Regular Army.
- Showalter, Paul W., Law 1915; Sergeant, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Sigler, Marion F., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Simm, F. R., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Simmons, Ernest, A. B. 1913; Lieutenant, Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Silver, Francis, A., LL. B. 1916; Co. G., Ordnance Supply School, Camp Hancock, Georgia.
- Sindelar, Adolph G., Dentistry 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Slepicka, Robert, Dentistry 1918; Fort Warden, Washington.
- Sly, Earl, Ph. G. 1917; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Smeal, Jos. S., M. D. 1907; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Smyth, Bernard, Arts; Lieutenant, Fort Washington, Maryland.
- Smyth, Edward, Arts 1917; Tank Service.
- Soat, Raymond, High School; Marines.
- Sobolik, Charles F., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Sorenson, Walter, D. D. S. 1914; Captain, Fort Henry, Maryland.
- Souders, Harry M., Dentistry 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Soukup, Emil L., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Spearman, Ralston, Arts 1919; Sergeant, Medical Department, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Spence, A. W., Law 1916; Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Spirek, Joseph P., Arts 1917; 24th Co., Fort McKinley, Portland, Maine.
- Spittler, Felix, Ph. G. 1917; Hospital Department, Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Squires, Harold, Arts; Lieutenant, Leon Springs, Texas.
- Srb., John J., M. D. 1915; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Standevan, John F., M. D. 1911; Lieutenant, 165th Depot Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas.
- Stanko, Joseph, Arts 1918; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Stapleton, Harvey B., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C., Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Stapenhorst, T. H., Law 1917; Camp Joseph E. Johnson, Florida.
- Stark, Lucien, M. D. 1903; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Stava, Ralph A., Dentistry, 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Stejskal, Frank J., M. D. 1906; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Stevens, Paul T., Law 1918; Radio-School, Harvard University.
- Stevens, George, M. D. 1909; Captain, M. R. C., American Expeditionary Forces.
- Stewart, Francis, M. D. 1908; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Stillman, Walter, Law 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Stoddard, Glenn, E., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Stodden, Francis J., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, M. R. C., American Expeditionary Forces.
- Storkan, Louis J., M. D. 1913; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Straetton, Renier, M. D. 1915; Lieutenant-Commander, Washington, D. C.
- Stuart, Cecil, High School 1915; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Stuart, Francis, M. D. 1908; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Suber, Elmer, Arts.
- Sucha, W. L., M. D. 1908; Lieutenant, M. R. C., Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Sugarman, George F., LL. B. 1915; Lieutenant, Camp Custer, Battle-Creek, Michigan.
- Sullivan, Harry T., M. D. 1918; U. S. N. R.
- Stewart, Ralph, Ph. G., 1917.

- Sullivan, John J., Law; Leon Springs, Texas.
- Supe, Thomas R., High School 1915; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Swab, Charles M., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Swoboda, Joseph P., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Sylvester, Thomas J., Arts 1920; Camp Pike, Arkansas.
- Tamisea, John P., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, France.
- Tancock, Montagu A., Law 1919; Flight Lieutenant, England.
- Taylor, Frank A., Dentistry, 1914; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Thompson, Andrew, Dentistry 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Thompson, Lloyd G., LL. B. 1915 Aviation Section, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Thoms, Albert N., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Thornton, John W., M. D. 1899; Major, Little Rock, Arkansas.
- Thrane, Walter, High School, 1915; Aviation, Long Island, New York.
- Ticknor, Earl V., Law 1918; Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Tillman, Cornelius M., High School 1914; died in service.
- Tobin, Frank J., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Tobin, Thomas F., Law 1918; Lieutenant, Leon Springs, Texas.
- Torpy, Thomas W., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Travis, J. Clyde, Law 1915; Lieutenant, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
- Traxler, F. J., M. D. 1917; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Traynor, Raymond L., Medicine 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Tuttle, Frank E., Dentistry 1920; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Uebelacker, William M., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Uren, Claude T., Medical Faculty; Lieutenant, Mineola, Long Island, New York.
- Vandas, George, Ph. G. 1916.
- Vandiver, H. A., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Van Dusen, Dana B., Law; Lieutenant, Camp Dodge, Iowa.
- Van Scoyac, Guy, M. D. 1914; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Vasko, R. Frank, D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Viner, Frank J., D. D. S. 1918; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Vetter, James G., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Voigt, Frank, D. D. S. 1915; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Vosika, F. G., M. D. 1918; M. R. C.
- Wachter, Joseph H., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Wadley, Melvin, Ph. G. 1917; Trenton, New Jersey.
- Walsh, Edmund, High School 1918; Aviation Section.
- Walling, Robert J., Arts; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Walsh, Louis C., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Walters, D. B., D. D. S. 1916; Lieutenant, Camp Logan, Texas.
- Walzem, W. A., D. D. S. 1912; Captain, Camp Logan, Texas.
- Warshowsky, Morris, Arts; Nebraska Base Hospital Unit No. 49.
- Waters, Leland R., Law 1918; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Waters, Wm., Arts; Deming, New Mexico.
- Webb, Robert J., LL. B. 1914; Bandmaster, 59th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.
- Weber, Francis, Arts 1918; Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
- Weber, L. C., Ph. G. 1914; Fort Omaha.
- Weigel, B. J., M. D. 1917, Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Weisel, Ben O., Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Weisenhorn, Paul G., LL. B. 1916; Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.
- Wells, H. L., M. D. 1902; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Welsh, Edward, High School 1915; Lieutenant, Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Whalen, Edward, Arts; Marines.
- Whalen, Frank J., A. B. 1906; American Expeditionary Forces.
- Whalen, George L. Arts 1904; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.
- White, Ambrose, High School; Great Lakes, Illinois.
- Whalen, John, Arts 1916; Lieutenant, Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Whitcomb, Glenn D., M. D. 1916; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Whitehead, C. E., M. D. 1908; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Wilkinson, J. P., Medicine 1921; Enlisted Medical Reserve.
- Williams, J. B., M. D. 1918; U. S. N. R.
- Williams, Harry, Arts; Sergeant, Camp Cody, New Mexico.

- Wilson, Bert, Pharmacy 1918; Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Wilson, E. O., M. D. 1909; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Wilson, Ralph T., Arts 1920; Ohio State University Balloon School, U. S. N. C.
- Wise, Earl E., D. D. S. 1917; Lieutenant, Dental Reserve.
- Woolard, Wm. R., Arts; Balloon School, Fort Omaha.
- Yates, F. C., A. B. 1908; Lieutenant, Camp Cody, New Mexico.
- Yocum, Reuben, High School, 1915; Lieutenant, Camp Dix, Texas.
- Young, Bruce G., Law 1917; Regimental Band, Camp Dix, New Jersey.
- Young, Clare F., Law 1919; Lieutenant, Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma.
- Young, J. J., M. D. 1911; Lieutenant, M. R. C.
- Young, J. M., M. D. 1898; Lieutenant, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Zehnpfennig, Fred, Dentistry 1919; Enlisted Medical Reserve.



COMMENCEMENT INTRODUCTORY

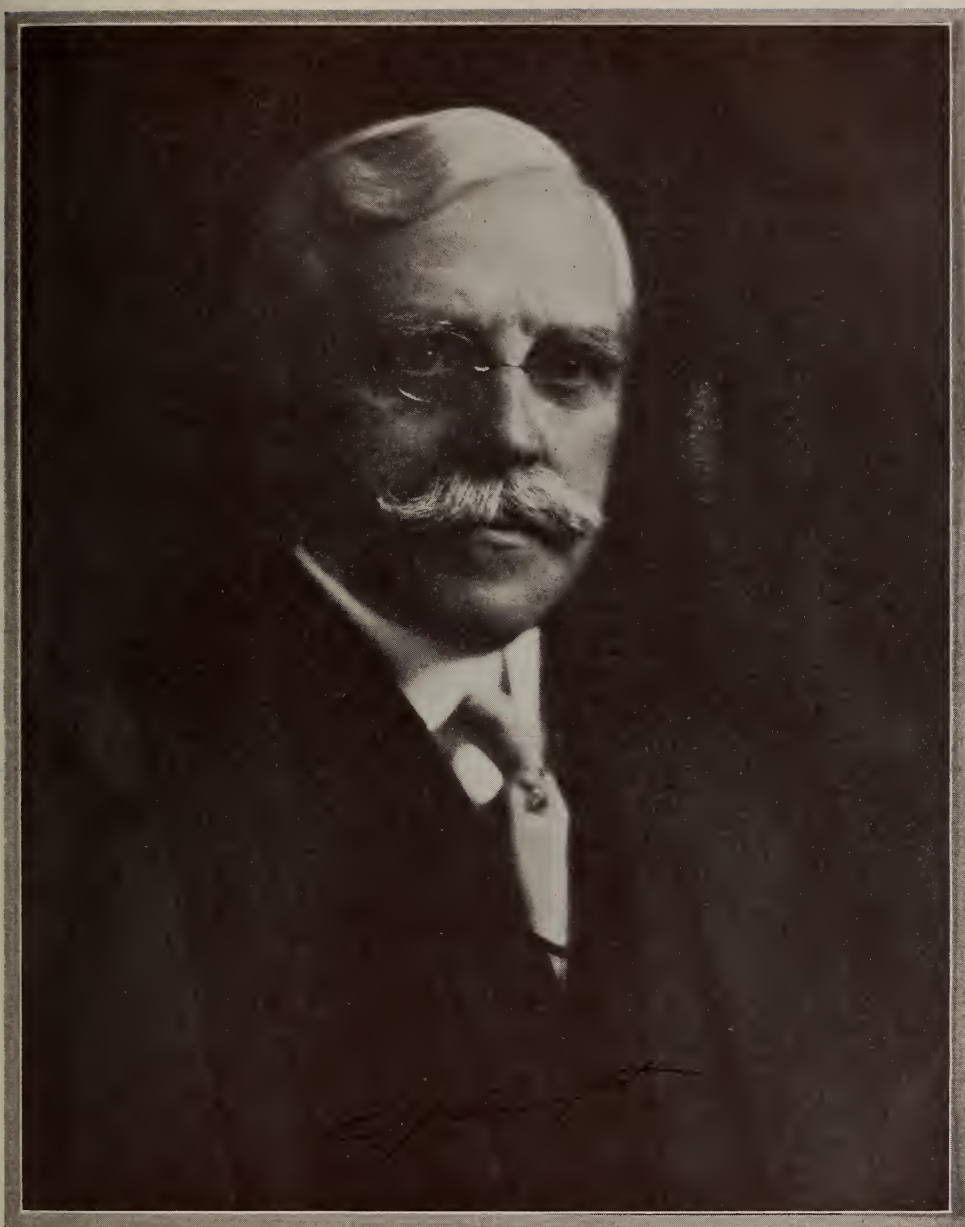
President Francis X. McMenamy, S. J.



THIS morning the University is holding its twenty-eighth Annual Exercises of Graduation. There are eighty candidates for degrees, forming the smallest class that has been presented in a number of years. Enlistments and the draft have made heavy demands on the membership of the senior classes in nearly all departments but particularly of that in the college of Liberal Arts where the numbers have dwindled almost to depletion. This of course was expected and the University has no regrets to express.

However, the year has been a trying one not because of the decline in the enrollment (about 35 per cent for the University and nigh on to 60 per cent for the College of Law), but because of the uncertainty that prevailed in the minds of the authorities and of the student body and especially because of the withdrawal of a number of instructors and professors who thought it their duty to give their services to the Government. The vacancies thus created could be filled only in a few instances, and many readjustments had to be made to meet emergencies. Withal, we have come through the year quite successfully, without impairing the continuity and the efficiency of the courses. This happy issue has been due in great part to the splendid spirit of generosity on the part of the professors who remained in undertaking added burdens. To them I wish to express the profound gratitude of the University.

It will be in place, I believe, to give here a brief statement of the University's practical attitude toward the war, and to this end I shall repeat almost verbatim a report I was asked to make on the subject some months ago. In the first place, the professors and student body have uniformly shown



HON. C. J. SMYTH, Chief Justice, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia.
Commencement Orator.



CHIEF JUSTICE ANDREW M. MORRISSEY, who administered the oath of office to the law graduates at the recent Commencement Exercises.

a spirit of whole-hearted loyalty to our country's cause. As head of the institution, I can honestly state that I have not heard one word or seen one action on the part of a single professor or student which could be construed as disloyal. Although negative, this point is very gratifying when we consider the numbers involved. Some eight hundred of the University's young men, students and alumni, are now in the army or navy or other departments of national service. Of these, nine, whose names we have, have made the supreme sacrifice of their young lives. Nearly all the members of the present senior classes are to be in that service very soon. Some fifteen of our professors are likewise serving under the national colors. Of the present student body, practically all the members of the medical and dental colleges, who are qualified for service, have enlisted in their respective Reserve Corps. Those of the College of Arts and the High School have been under military training during the year to be the better prepared when their call comes. There has been a generous response on the part of professors and students in promoting the various campaigns for liberty bonds, for the Red Cross, for the Knights of Columbus, and other war funds. Last summer the University offered her physical equipment to the Government and during the year she has invested nearly sixty thousand dollars in liberty bonds. In a word, I feel that we have tried to put our resources at the disposal of the Government. For this, of course, the University does not expect any special encomium—for just now, both individuals and institutions must realize that the best they can do is all too little when measured by the magnitude of the issue and the pressing urgency of the hour.

The future for us, of course, is veiled in uncertainty; but the University is facing that uncertainty with confidence and resolution. Should the war last long and take away the last young man from her class rooms, she is ready to make the sacrifice as only mere duty and not generosity, and to look upon it as a contribution justly expected of her, toward final victory.

After the conferring of degrees, President McMenemy spoke as follows:

“Felicitations to the Class of 1918, I am to leave to another who will offer them more gracefully than I; but I am very eager to speak a word of gratitude to the members of this class. They have just donated to the University as their class gift, twenty-five Endowment Insurance Policies, each valued at one thousand dollars, and have pledged themselves to maintain the premium. In this they are following the lead of the Classes of 1916 and 1917. However, the gift is noteworthy in face of the fact that their numbers are small when compared with the numbers of the preceding classes, and that during the past year a heavy drain has been made upon their purse by reason of the patriotic drives for money. Their gift, therefore, is a splendid and substantial expression of appreciation for what the University has done for them. As indicative of the fine spirit in which these gifts have been made during the past years, I am proud to announce that a number of the boys of the preceding classes who are gone to France have taken the trouble to inform the University that they had made arrangements for the annual payment of their premium in the event that they would lose their lives in battle.”

In conferring the degree, Doctor of Laws, upon Chief Justice Smyth, the President referred to him as:

“A Jurist, who has merited the esteem of the people of this city and state, and a place in the forefront of his profession by his gifts of heart and brain, and by his single-minded search for justice.

“A Federal Attorney, who by his splendid success in rescuing millions of public money from certain interests strongly protected, has attracted the attention of America and won her applause.

“A Chief Justice, whose understanding of the law and its application and whose uprightness give to America and to the world renewed faith in the integrity of our high courts of justice.”

CONGRATULATIONS

Archbishop Jeremiah J. Harty, D. D.



I have no theological technicalities to elaborate, no religion to glorify this morning. I have no abstraction to offer you, but I feel, looking into the faces of this audience, that I will voice my own sentiments, my own thoughts and their thoughts when I tell you, the graduating class of this year, that we are intensely interested in you, first for yourselves, secondly for the University, and thirdly, for our beloved country over which the Stars and Stripes gloriously float. This morning I can only say to you a word of congratulation, and hold up before your minds an ideal. Men say that the world is ruled by ideas. That is only partially correct. The idea is a stationary thing, a lifeless thing, but the idea put into the concrete makes the ideal, and to the graduation class of 1918 I would say, hold up the ideal of Him who was the way, the truth and the light. Can you get any better? I think not.

Second thought—because I am down for only a word: Be progressive, be thorough. If you plan a house twenty by thirty feet you are going to have a small house, because you have a small foundation. If you plan for one hundred by one hundred you will have a larger structure. Make your foundation deep and broad and wide, and in doing so you will only carry out the principles that Creighton has given you; rectitude of the individual life, sanctity of the family, civic virtue!

We in this country may differ in creed, but we may work and do work in harmony for the common interests of our country, than which there is none other under God's blessed sky, no other country, so great as ours.

I am thinking of the words of Holy Writ. What could I have done more for my vineyard than I have done? God, looking down upon this world might say: "What could I have done

for any land more than I have done for the land of the Stars and Stripes, in its vastness, in its fertility, in its wondrous freedom, in its supreme devotion to education, in its respect for personal rights, in its regard for the home?" No, no country! Some may not agree with me on that, but it doesn't make any difference, it is my opinion, and I think in a thesis I could prove it.

Love this country, be loyal to this country, as the graduates of Creighton in the past have been loyal. We are proud of Creighton, we revere the graduates of past years. I have met them in many walks of life. I have noticed that the badge of Creighton has stood for personal integrity, has stood for thoroughness, has stood for consecration to high ideals, and I say today in the presence of this vast assembly gathered here to honor you of the graduating class, let us consecrate ourselves and you to Creighton, this product of the busy, genuine, thorough-going West. Let us, and particularly you to whom the responsibility will be given today—let it be your aim, as I know it will be, to be loyal to everything that Creighton stands for, and we, your friends, who look proudly into your faces and wish you so many congratulations, will be proud of the class of 1918. Creighton will be proud of the class, and our own beloved country, at the present in so tense a situation, our country will stand up and bless you and give thanks to God that on this day was put into your hands the diploma of the great university of Creighton.



A SOUND EDUCATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO CERTAIN PROBLEMS

*Hon. Constantine J. Smyth, A. M., LL. D.

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HERE are many things about which we have imperfect notions, albeit they seem familiar. Education is one of them. Its activities are many, widely different in their nature and producing results radically antagonistic. When we speak of it, we usually think of a school, college or university, as if that was the only place where it could be obtained. This, of course, is a mistake. Education is ubiquitous. It com-

mences its work almost with the moment of our birth and continues it down to the grave. We are being educated during every conscious moment of our lives. Whether we work or play, whether we are in the shop or on the farm, in the office or on the ball field, we are being educated. Education may be good or bad. The place, the circumstances, the principles or ideals which it teaches, determine its character. It attends upon the thief as it does upon the divinity student. It may lead to moral destruction or to eminence and splendor. Give a man a bad education and he may become an embezzler, a murderer, an enemy of virtue, a curse to society. By a good education the path to probity, exemplary citizenship and purity of thought and action is opened wide. It has been said that the mind of a youth might be compared to a block of newly quarried marble. Put the block in the hands of an unskilled man and it remains an ugly thing, fit only for an obscure place in some great structure, but let a Phidias or a Borglum deal with it and it becomes a breathing statue whose beauty challenges the admiration of men. So with the mind, the heart, the soul of man; improperly educated, they lead to a state of vulgarity, if not

*Chief Justice, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. This address was delivered at the Commencement Exercises of the University, June 1, 1918.

to deeds of depravity and dishonor. Sienkiewicz's Petronius was a man of distorted attributes. Under the guidance of a proper education he might have ascended to heights where men would say of him: "How like a god! The beauty of the world! The paragon of animals!" Germany through a perverted education led her sons to believe that to them belonged the hegemony of the world, and taught them that frightfulness and savagery were proper means by which to attain it. As a consequence the greater part of the Christian world is ablaze with war. Rivers of human blood have been shed. Miseries unspeakable accumulated. The art and beauty of ages destroyed. The lands of many nations drenched with the tears of widows and orphans, and Christian civilization itself threatened. The character then of the education which we receive is all important and nothing overtops it in the affairs of men. Man is a many-sided creation. If you develop one side and neglect the other, you produce a lop-sided man. Each side must be given proper attention if you are to have an harmonious, well-balanced achievement. With truth it has been said that we in this country only too often sacrifice "philosophy, art and literature to requirements of a merely practical and civic education, and this seems to be the trend of our present times. But it is a retrograde tendency. Men argue as if we live for factories, banking houses and other institutions. This is a mistake. These things are for us." "We have to learn that what makes a millionaire spoils a man." "That people who think trade and commerce the only thing needful have no permanent place in history, because they have no influence in the spiritual, which is the real life of man." Balzac says: "Religious education is the great principle of the life of society. The moral dynamics of a people lies in its religion."

You, my friends, are fortunate to be the pupils of an institution that neglects not the heart while giving absorbing thought to the brain. It looks to the production of a man in whom all the great checks and balances of his nature are duly cultivated—where the moral element is trained to keep con-

stant watch over the intellectual, and to admonish it without ceasing that it must confine its activities to the field of right-doing. Every man, no matter where educated, has standards of conduct, ideals. By them he judges, consciously or sub-consciously, of every act he does. Whether a boy punches another boy in the nose for the reason that he has offended him, or visits his companion when sick, his course is determined by some standard. He indulges in the punch because by his standard that is the course which a manly boy should take in view of the other boy's conduct, and he visits the sick in compliance with the dictates of his sympathy.

When this blighting war is over and men return to the avocations of peace, great problems, economic, social and political, will present themselves for solution. Then as never before will there be supreme need for men well grounded in correct fundamentals. The putterer, the quack, the wild dreamer of Godless dreams, must not be allowed to seize control. Time-tried principles should not be cast aside until we are sure the new ones proposed are workable. The wisdom of ages must not be treated as a negligible thing.

“What man would be wise let him drink of the river

That bears on its waters the record of time.

A message to him every wave can deliver

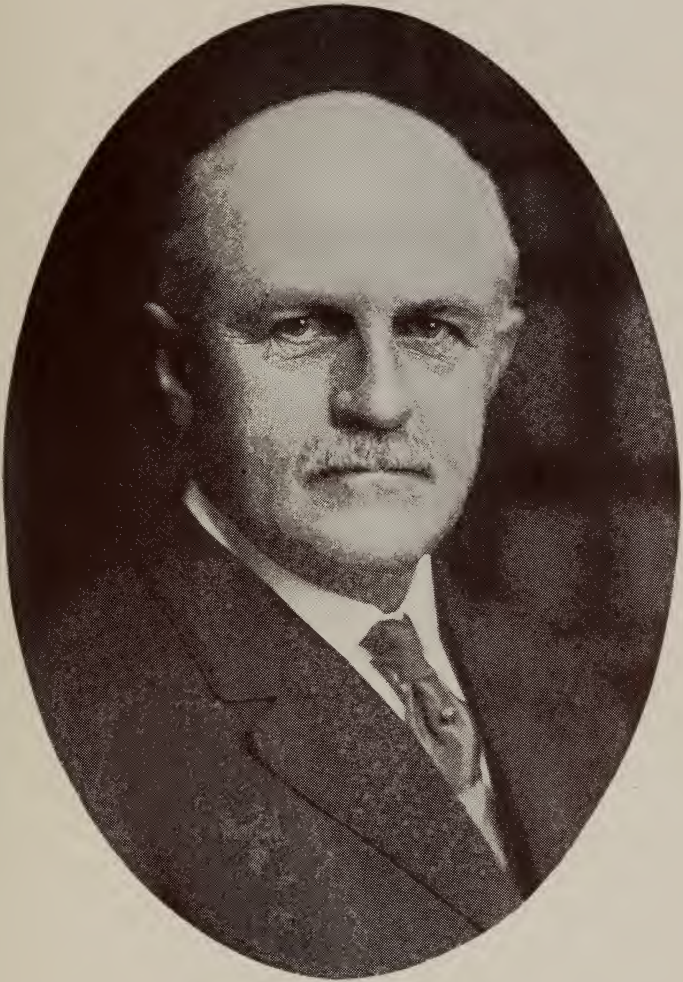
To teach him to creep till he knows how to climb.”

One of these problems will be the correct treatment of the relations between capital and labor.

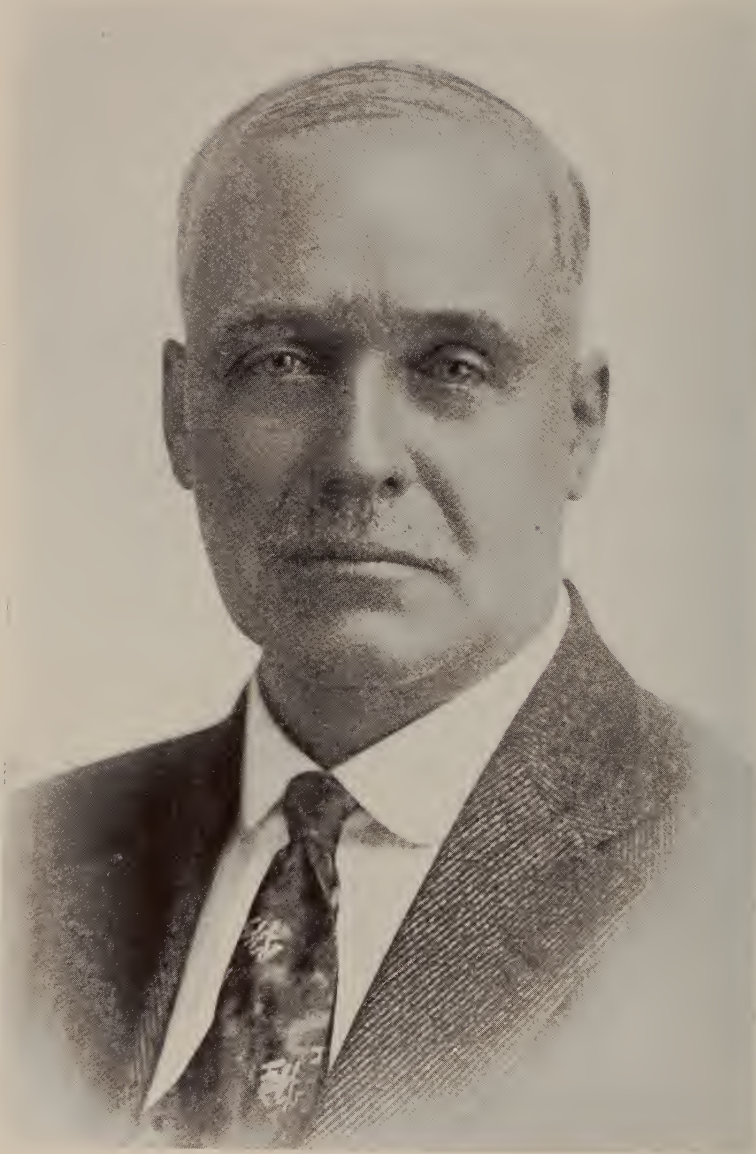
There comes to us across the water sounds that are strange. They indicate that men antagonistic to the very foundations upon which just governments must rest, unless the experience of all ages is cast to the winds, are making themselves heard in the world. These men have had a chance in Russia to demonstrate that their dreams could be realized, but they produced only a debacle. Not only that, but they made it clear that they were capable of base ingratitude and treachery. The entente allies had helped to break the chains

which bound their people for centuries, unbarred their prison doors and dispelled the darkness of unspeakable tyranny which enveloped them. In return for this, those leaders basely deserted the benefactors of their nation, spurned their cause and did what they could to aid their enemies—enemies that represented a barbarism and ruthlessness the equal of that from which the Russian people had just been rescued. None the less, the vicious doctrine of the cult to which these leaders belong has its advocates here. How far honest laboring men of this country have been impregnated with it, no one can tell at this time, but whether much or little, it is the duty of every right-thinking and patriotic soul to do everything possible to prevent its further spread and eradicate what has taken hold.

In order that this may be done, however, there must be a new alignment between employers and employees. Justice has not sufficiently characterized their relations in the past. Capital can do nothing without labor, nor can labor without capital. One is the complement of the other. Each supplies the instrumentalities necessary to the production of wealth. It is the joint output of the two, and should be fairly distributed between them—the producing factors. Labor is not a commodity like hogs or wheat. When you engage the service of a human being you secure not only the strength of his arm but also that of his brain. For this he is entitled not merely to the lowest compensation for which, under the law of competition, he can be secured, but to a just remuneration. Society and religion impose upon every man certain duties of the highest importance with respect to himself and his family, and any social condition, whether the outcome of government or custom, which denies him the opportunity to earn sufficient to discharge properly these duties, is wrong. In the past when an attempt was made to diagnose the condition of our industrial system, the plight of the millions working for a mere pittance was shut out of vision by the dazzling light that came from favored places and gave to the whole scene the sheen of prosperity. Great



CHARLES B. LETTON, Judge of the Supreme Court, who participated in the recent Commencement Exercises.



JAMES R. DEAN, Judge of the Supreme Court, who participated in the recent Commencement Exercises.

wealth and much poverty do not presage a healthy state. No nation can be happy "where wealth accumulates and men decay." It may be true that sometimes "poverty is the north wind that lashes us into Vikings" but it fails oftener, far oftener, than it succeeds. Even if it were otherwise it would be intolerance when it proceeds from wrong. Poverty, says an ancient writer, is no disgrace, but it is a disgrace not to attempt to escape from it when we can. An employer who, because he has the power by reason of the law of compensation or otherwise, appropriates more than a fair part of the wealth which labor produces, takes that which in justice does not belong to him. His act gains no sanctity from the fact that he takes it by virtue of a contract, if that contract was coerced by necessity. Our standards of respectability must be recast. The skilled mechanic should be as honored in the community as the skilled lawyer. He is as useful and his avocation should be no less attractive: But it is; custom and education have made it so.

But what shall be the remedy? Not sabotage or other vicious practices on the part of labor. Laboring men must learn that the law of justice binds them as it does their employers—that they must keep their contracts voluntarily entered into and give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. And employers must cease to think of the employee as a chattel fit to be accorded only disdain or contempt. We have far too much of that already. Neither the I. W. W. nor the National Manufacturers' Association has principles capable of solving the difficulty. It will require more toleration than either possesses. We have made provision for the settlement of every dispute which arises between citizens, except those affecting capital and labor. Those we refer to the arbitrament of economic war with all its inconveniences, losses and sufferings. This is a dark blot on our civilization and redounds to our disgrace. No, this great problem, if solved correctly, must be solved by the application of sound principles of justice and economics such as are taught here and in like institutions.

Whatever is done must be accomplished through the thing called government. There are also very misleading ideas about this thing. Some, like Hobbs and Rousseau, held that society is the result of agreement between men. They profess to believe that there was a period in man's history when there was no such thing as government; that men at one time roamed the hillside and the forest, traveled over river and sea without government of any kind to restrain or protect them. These teachers, however, fail to give the time or country in which this state existed. History knows nothing about it. There never was a period when man was not subject to government, whether of the family, the tribe or the nation. He was never free to do as he pleased in all things; the law of justice bound him from the beginning. When persons speak to you about a time when man had what is called natural rights unrestrained, some of which, they say, he surrendered to form a government, they talk of what never existed. Government results from a law of man's nature which impels him to live in the company of his fellow beings. He cannot live alone. To compel him to do so would be to inflict upon him great punishment. Living together, men must have rules of conduct to which obedience is imperative. Without such rules there would be chaos. The power which makes these rules and enforces them is called government. Man has the right to choose his own form of government, but he cannot live without some form. Against this his nature would protest. Since government is by man's nature necessary, obedience to its dictates is equally necessary and therefore there rests upon every man the moral duty to obey just laws made by government.

This requires that of which we possess but little in our country, namely, respect for authority. It is too often thought the proper thing to flout authority and hold in disregard, if not contempt, those who exercise it. Yet without it there is no protection for our homes, our business, our persons or our families. Destroy authority and you have lost the thing

which gives property and liberty value. Of what account would be that home, that farm, that mighty factory, if it were not for authority? Men strive to accumulate property for themselves and their children. Some acquire much and some little, but much or little, it would be of small value unless protected by authority. In every other sphere of action that we know anything about, whether we look into the heavens or delve into the earth, we find order the result of regnant authority. It is a part of the divine scheme that authority should be everywhere, and he who seeks to destroy it rebels against that plan and must pay the price. No state can live without authority, respected and enforced. We see a tragic example of the denial of this in Russia. A great army fighting in the cause of broadest liberty that ever challenged man to combat, robbed of authority, faded like chaff before the wind. Freedom, which came out of the cellars, the dungeons and subterranean ways of Russia, moved in the sunshine for a little while, brought gladness to the hearts of millions, broke the locks of Siberia and gave back life to countless thousands of that unhappy country, has been seized and crushed by a cruel monster. This is all the consequence of her having rejected authority.

No phrase has been more misunderstood than the one in our Declaration of Independence which says that all men are created equal—not free and equal as it is sometimes written. Of course, if all men are equal in every respect, there can be no authority, for authority implies superiority in one or more, at least for a time. The phrase in the great Declaration does not have such a meaning. It refers to equality before the law and equality of opportunity. Thus understood it enunciates a tenet of true liberty. The false conception must be destroyed and the true one substituted. Unless there is instilled into our youth respect for properly constituted authority, danger must continue to menace our liberties. They must be taught, as they are being taught here, that to obey whole-heartedly those whom the people have vested with their

authority, for it comes immediately from the people, is not belittling but a virtue which wins the sanction of patriotism. The times call for men who think according to standards that ring true. Men are breaking away from the old moorings without knowing where to find new ones. Wild theories of economics, morals and statecraft are being pushed forward by persons who leave God out of the reckoning and bow at the shrine of materialism. We must get God back into our affairs and re-establish the empire of His justice. The scholar, the man who has been properly educated, is going to have a heavy task to perform in the near future if liberty is to be preserved. And what is the world bereft of liberty?

“Tis liberty alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its luster and perfume,
And we are weeds without it.”

But there is another problem which strikes closer if possible to the vitals of our nation than those which I have just been discussing. Hatred of our institutions stalks the land. It must be suppressed. Who are these men who burn down elevators, blow up our factories, poison our soldiers, breed discord among our laboring men, spit upon our flag, teach governmental theories antagonistic to ours? Who, I ask, are the men who slink along in the darkness and work disaster to the means provided by the nation for the support of our armies, fighting in the cause of the enfranchisement of men everywhere. They desire the slaughter of your brothers, your sons and my sons, the destruction of our form of government and the establishment in its place of a brutal autocracy which knows no pity, outrages pure womanhood with impunity, laughs to scorn plighted faith, attacks in the dark with cowardly cunning, bayonets innocent babes Cromwell-like, and blasphemes the Most High by claiming a special partnership with God in all this hellish work. I say who are these men? Whence did they come and why are they here? They came because the nation, prepared from the beginning by a benign

providence as an asylum for the oppressed of the world, bid them come. Promised them freedom, opportunity and redeemed the promise! They came, I say, and accepted everything we had to give. We asked in return only respect, admiration and love for our institutions. This they refuse and in the hour of our distress seek to cripple us and bring misery unspeakable to our homes in the death of our sons and our brothers. We have generously given them the franchise, and permitted them to sit in our city councils, state and national legislatures. All this we have done on the theory that when they formally renounced allegiance to all foreign princes and potentates they meant it; that there was no mental reservation. This power which we gave them upon those assumptions is now being used or threatened against men who are every day fearlessly proving their patriotism. Economic injury, political destruction, are threatened. Intimidation of every kind is resorted to whenever it can be done with safety to those who engage in it. They have used the franchise with which we clothed them to enter our schools and, with astonishing effrontery, there antagonize the genius of our institutions and attempt to tear down the ideals of Washington, Lincoln and Wilson, and substitute therefor the liberty-destroying and immoral theories of Potsdam.

Shall you permit these enemies of our nation to retain the franchise? Or shall you wrest it from them and keep it away until they have proven incontestably that they are worthy of it? To recall it will require sturdy characters guided by inflexible ideals. Are you ready for this service to your country, necessary, absolutely necessary, to her continued existence. Byron said: "When falls the Coliseum Rome shall fall; when Rome falls—the world." And may we not say, when falls this government, liberty shall fall; when liberty falls—the pillar of man's earthly hopes. But remember always, and be encouraged by the thought, "That God stands within the shadow keeping watch above his own."

Timorous politicians stand in awe of the vote of these

men after the war is over. They fear its effects even while the war rages. For a miserable office or a contemptible party advantage, they keep strict guard over their conduct so that they will not appear too harsh in dealing with these enemies of their country. As men cannot serve God and Mammon, neither can they serve country and disloyalty. Let the men who traffic with treason be marked for political destruction by every true American.

Do not misunderstand me, I would not close the door of opportunity to any of the oppressed of the world. I would still have Columbia invite all to come as of old. But I would erect on our shores an altar of consecration and no one would be permitted to pass beyond until he had on bended knees before that altar pledged his heart, his soul and all his being in everlasting loyalty to our institutions. We want the industry, the art, the literature, the science, the philosophy, of the old world, if it comes under proper conditions. But we will have none of it whether it comes from exchange professors, obsequious Americans or otherwise, if we must take with it the poison which would corrode our ideals. Their integrity must be preserved untarnished, no matter what the cost. And to this splendid work of preservation the college men of the country must dedicate themselves as did the knights of old to chivalry. Remember you cannot be loyal to the ideals of Prussia and of America. Between Potsdam and Washington there is an eternal conflict.

Men may come here and work for the liberty of the country which they left. Liberty everywhere is the same. It is not inconsistent with good citizenship in this country to strive for the establishment of liberty wherever man has a habitat, nor is it objectionable that men teach their children here the glory of their race, its achievements in commerce, art, learning, religion—things that ennoble. All such matters, proper in themselves, may be taught here, but those theories which are out of joint with our institutions, with the genius of our liberty, whether they be the cult of Marx or the Kultur

of Prussia, must cease their propaganda in this country, and never resume it.

We want, however, genuine patriots, men whose love of country is based on an intelligent conception of what our country is. Spurious patriots must be tabooed. In the years gone by, even down to the recent past, we have been cursed with a cult that made patriotism its shibboleth. Their minds were too small to grasp the exalted spirit of the freedom which permeates the nation, created by Washington and saved by Lincoln. They impudently lifted themselves into the judgment seat and from there uttered edicts of condemnation against a large body of their fellow citizens, branding them as dangerous Americans. Today the men thus stigmatized are proving the baseness of the charge by their striking devotion to the nation in the hour of peril. Constituting about 14 per cent of the population of the country, they have ungrudgingly contributed almost 40 per cent of the entire force that has rallied to the support of the colors. This kind of patriotism rings true, while the patriotism of their traducers was false. It was not patriotism but malignant bigotry. And what a hateful thing is bigotry. As Charles Phillips, that noted son of Erin, once said: "She has no head, and can not think; she has no heart, and can not feel; when she moves it is in wrath; when she pauses, it is amid ruin; her prayers are curses, her communion is death, her vengeance is eternity, her decalogue is written in the blood of her victims." She does not belong in these United States. True Americanism is not measured by her obnoxious standard. He who loves his country next to his God is a patriot no matter at what shrine he worships.

To you graduates, a special word, for after all this occasion is yours. You are to leave this institution today, but not forever. You will come back occasionally to revive old memories and renew your college spirit. It will do you good. Dr. Johnson tells us that no man can stand on the plains of Marathon without having his patriotism aroused, or wander

over the islands of Iona without feeling his piety intensified. And who that has read it will ever forget that beautiful apostrophe to Louvain by the rarely gifted Bishop Spaulding? He said: "O solemn groves that lie close to Louvain * * * whose air is balm and whose murmuring winds sound like the voice of saints and sages whispering down the galleries of time. How many a one, heavy and despondent in the narrow, lonesome path of duty, has remembered you, and moved again in unseen worlds upheld by faith and hope!" Poor, unoffending Louvain, innocent victim of the heartless Kultur of Prussia.

Never quite forget your Alma Mater. She will not forget you. Her guiding hand, though invisible, will be with you all through life. You should always respond to its touch. If you do, the sound principles you have learned at her feet will never cease to influence you. She has shown you the way that leads to the eminence of knowledge. You must advance or retrograde; you can not stand still. But remember that there is no progress without labor. I care not what your aptness, your genius, may be, if you are lazy you will fail. This is the testimony of all experience. It matters not that appearances may indicate otherwise. There is but one path that leads to success and that is the path of labor. Some, because of natural gifts, may travel more rapidly than others, but all must travel it. The divine sentence that in the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread, is as applicable to the man who works with his brains as to the one who labors with his hands.

Be men and women of high principle. Whether in your business relations or in the performance of your civic duties never depart from those principles which you imbibed here, but broaden them with the increasing years as much as you can. Do not desert your books; renew their acquaintance at least for a short time every day. They will repay your efforts a thousandfold, for "the world holds nothing more precious or more beautiful than a cultivated intellect." You have

learned nothing here but what is intensely American. In your respective communities be apostles preaching that Americanism wherever opportunity permits. You have been trained to be leaders; do not through indifference prove recreant to your duty. If you do not lead, some one else will, and the result may be disastrous to your community. Do not forget that, in the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, "The foundation of a Republic is in the virtue of its citizens. They are at once sovereigns and subjects. As the foundation is undermined, the structure is weakened. When it is destroyed, the fabric must fall. Such is the voice of universal history." (21 Wall. 450.) Truer words were never spoken. Who shall preserve the virtue of our citizenship if not persons educated as you have been? The work before you is a splendid one. I know you will perform it faithfully and well.



AMERICAN BUSINESS AND THE CHINESE MARKET

*Joseph J. Gilmore



THE opportunities for very profitable business now within the grasp of the American manufacturers are large, in fact too large to be adequately treated in a short article. However, some good may come from a sketch picture of business conditions past and present in this vast new republic.

The American business man has figured prominently in affairs from the beginning of contact between the Oriental and Western civilization along the coast of China. For a number of years the American was a strong competitor for first place commercially, but during the past three decades he has lost footing steadily. This condition of affairs was becoming more acute at the time of the outbreak of the world war. The swift advance of both the Japanese and the German business combined relegated the Americans to an unenviable position.

The explanation of this retrograde movement on the part of Americans is more or less satisfactory, as an explanation, from two causes. The American Government's policy in the past and today is to assist any company or individual in obtaining his or its rights once the business has been secured. Under the treaty system no one but an official of the diplomatic service may call upon a Chinese official unless the official may wish to forego his political rights. Some governments in dealing with China instruct their diplomatic representatives to see that their business men obtain interviews where business may be obtained. In other words a consular agent is sent with the business man to the various offices of the Chinese government to make sure

*A. B. 1898. Since graduation Mr. Gilmore has been engaged in business in the Orient and is now an importer and exporter at Tientsin.

that he gets an audience. This barrier is almost insurmountable without government aid and such aid is not forthcoming for Americans. This state of affairs is of course a hindrance to government business only; however it is needless to say that the Chinese government business in buying materials and making loans is worthy of the best attention of our largest manufacturers and financiers.

As for commercial relations between the Chinese business man and the American importer and exporter we find that a vast majority of our large concerns leave their agencies in the hands of European establishments. The European places orders or accepts orders for the benefit of the American when it is impossible to serve his own nationals first. Aside from this self-imposed obstacle, the American is slow to learn how to pack goods for export. The writer has had experience in the import of goods from America, England and Germany. Could the American manufacturer see his cargo arrive in China he might reform but letter writing seems to have no effect upon him.

The European extends to the Chinese business man a liberal credit where large business is done. This credit is guaranteed to the foreigner by the "compradore" and it is rarely that losses occur. Interest is added to the charges for the time allowed but such charges are never at so high a rate as the Chinese is able to obtain on loans made locally. The American on the other hand asks for his money at sight or at most 60 to 90 days after sight. Allowing for two months voyage the real credit extended is 30 days. This credit is a very large item in the Chinese trade and the Europeans use it to gain and hold the largest part of the trade in imports. Since the war started the Europeans have been unable to supply the markets and the Americans have done little to take their place in the commercial field. True we have a large number of traveling salesmen and a few companies have opened offices in Shanghai. We have seen clerks in established concerns go to America during the past two years and return as the managing directors of companies advertised to supply anything from a cake of soap to a

our liberty, whether they be the cult of Marks or the Kultur. When the world war closes these companies will close also and at a loss to the financial backers.

We have seen offices opened in China by American concerns with a staff sent from home to take charge. The staff labors at a terrible disadvantage because they have never done business with the Chinese. Without this experience the chances of profitable business are poor and on the other hand where orders are taken the losses may be heavy. A knowledge of Chinese business methods is essential to success.

Equally essential is a knowledge of money exchange. China has undoubtedly the most complicated monetary system in the world. The unit of money has not the same value in the various provinces, nor has the bank note issued by the foreign banks a universal value. A ten dollar note issued by a foreign bank in Shanghai is not worth face value in a branch of that bank in Tientsin or Hankow. Silver dollars are coined by many provinces and have face value only in the province where minted. The paper notes issued by the native banks are fluctuating in value at all times and at the present time we have the notes of the Bank of China head office in Peking being taken at 65 per cent face value. Added to this we have the rise and fall in the price of silver wired to China every day from London.

The American exporter to succeed quickly should send his representative to China, establish an office, put in a stock of goods suitable for the markets and replenish the stock in hand and add other lines as fast as requested by his trusted agent. The firm able to supply from stock is sure to get the business and at a higher figure than the firm which must indent and wait from three to six months for stock arrival. This is true of course in lines which are constantly in demand in the Chinese markets.

Several American companies started their business in the right way and they are now reaping the benefits of their efforts. Yet the number of American companies in China as compared with those of other nations is regrettable. At the same time you will find every English and German company advertising

from one to ten American agencies. It would seem that such conditions are to continue after war as, so far as we know, no move of importance in the way of a remedy has been undertaken by Americans.

The Japanese are taking every advantage of the present disturbed condition and the European is being treated to the methods learned in the school of cruel experience by Japan. Commercially the Japanese can never do large injury because of lack of resources and finances. Their efforts to have some control in the handling of American investments in China is a danger to be guarded against. Attempts have been made to gain such power and it is to be regretted that some individual Americans of high standing were hoodwinked into supporting these advances.

At the present time we have a civil war going on in China and considering the number of armed men on each side the bloodshed and fighting has been very small. The cause of the conflict between the north and the south is based in the selfishness of officialdom and the divergent views as to how a republic can be run successfully. One out of a thousand of the Chinese officials may have some knowledge of republics and it is difficult to prophesy what style of government will be finally established firmly in the Orient. It is evident that there will be no peace in China before the European war is over and foreign governments are able to give more attention to Chinese affairs.

The Chinese are well disposed toward Americans and they are in the habit of leaning on the American Government for support when some less scrupulous neighbors take undue advantages. Golden opportunities are slipping through the fingers of the American manufacturers. The traveling salesman is doing well but with his head office in Shanghai instead of New York he would be able to treble his orders. Efforts are being made by Americans in China to benefit by the present conditions but to what extent the business men in America are reaching out to assist we do not know. The Chinese market is one "war baby" which so far has received only orphan-home attention.

While every American in China is praying for the success of the American Army he is also praying that the American Government and American business men will work together to secure our commercial supremacy among a people anxious to reciprocate in every way.



THE HONOR SYSTEM IN COLLEGES

*B. P. Costello, S. J.



UCH has been written of late, especially in scholastic circles, on the question of the Honor System in Colleges. What a few years ago had been a topic of student speculation has evolved into a practical problem for faculty legislation. Such proportions, in fact, has this question assumed in the public mind during the past few years as to invest it with the honors of a modern educational discovery. Of course the underlying idea is not at all new, although it has been furnished up a bit to attract public attention. A few words regarding the origin of the honor system will reveal the truth of this statement.

The word "origin" is not a very happy choice. Strictly speaking the honor system had no origin, at least as something distinct from existing social conditions. It was rather a manifestation of these conditions, an heirloom of a once existing social fabric, a very salient feature of which it still in part emphasizes. I refer to social conditions existing in the southern states, and in particular to the code of honor there accepted, previous to the Civil War.

It is in the South, then, that we first find anything like a formal honor system. The University of Virginia claims the distinction of being the first to inaugurate such a system. From this university it was gradually introduced into other southern colleges. Only later on did it make its way across the Mason-Dixon Line. Prominent among northern colleges to adopt the system was Princeton. Today some one hundred and twenty-five institutions of learning have a formal honor system. Of these about forty-five are situated east of the Mississippi and south

*Instructor, Creighton University High School.

of the Mason-Dixon Line. In New England there are five or six institutions having a formal honor system. The remaining institutions, which have adopted it, are scattered more or less evenly throughout the United States.

Before discussing the reasons usually advanced in favor of the adoption of the honor system, a hurried glance over what might be called the "externals" of the system will no doubt be of interest to our readers. Making due allowance for peculiar conditions inherent in respective educational institutions, these externals are more or less the same in all. Three main features stand out rather prominently in practically all the colleges where the system has been adopted. These are, first, the absence of faculty supervision while the examinations are going on; second, the written pledge certifying that the student has made use of no unfair means in writing the examination; third, the trial by the student body in the case of such students as have been found guilty of cheating during the examinations.

For five out of every seven days during the scholastic year the teacher's presence during class recitations, tests and the like, is the accepted rule. On the final examination day this rule must not hold. The professor must be absent either physically or at least morally. He is an unwelcome element. In certain colleges, it is true, the professors preside during the examination, but only to lend dignity to the occasion. This, however, is the exception, which as the old dictum has it, but proves the rule.

The really distinctive element of the honor system is what is known as the written pledge. At the beginning of examination a statement somewhat like the following is given to each student: "This is to certify that I, the undersigned, have neither received from nor given assistance to any student in the course of this examination." At the end of the examination the pledge is signed and handed in together with the examination. The above given formula is the usual one. In some colleges however, the clause "nor given assistance to another student," is frequently omitted, since a correct interpretation of the underlying idea of



A. J. CORNISH, Judge of the Supreme Court, who participated in the recent Commencement Exercises.



CLASS OF 1918, COLLEGE OF LAW—Top row: Wm. W. Patton, Chas. E. Lafferty, Emmett L. Murphy, Gladys J. Shamp, Bart J. Kruger,
 Mona H. Cowell, Thos. J. Griffin, Thos. W. Powell. Bottom row: James A. Griffin, Ambrose L. Bisenais, Frank M. Delehoy, Donald
 J. Robinson, George J. Cleary, Arvid W. Anderson, Bertram, L. Dickason, Frank L. Hays.

Photo by Rinehart-Steffens.

the honor system precludes any assistance being given to another student.

A third feature of the honor system is the student trial board. Five members selected from the higher classes constitute this board. Let me illustrate its purpose. One of the students has been accused of cheating. The president of the student board to whom the information has been given, summons his four members and together they carefully investigate the whole affair. If, after this investigation they are satisfied as to the student's guilt they refer the matter to the president of the college, telling him at the same time to what conclusion they came. If in his judgment the evidence is sufficiently conclusive as to warrant dismissal the culprit is quietly dismissed from the college.

The prominence which this system now enjoys precludes any necessity of dwelling further on its externals. These, as I have said elsewhere, are more or less the same in all colleges. The important point for consideration is rather the reason for its introduction and patronage. To make as clear as I possibly can this important point, I shall select two prominent universities in which the system seems to have proven a success, namely: Princeton and the University of Virginia. I have selected these because of the influence they have brought to bear on other institutions which have adopted the system. By a careful study of the reasons which have influenced the respective faculties of these universities we can no doubt get a fairly good grasp of the real purpose of the honor system.

Princeton introduced the honor system some thirty years ago. The reason assigned was to do away with cheating during examination. Hence, in the minds of the legislative body of the university the honor system is but a moral stimulus made use of for the purpose of eliminating a recognized college evil. Whether this system or any such system can accomplish of itself this desired result we shall discuss later on. For the present it is sufficient to state that Princeton claims the system to be a success. Furthermore the criterion by which it judges of the

success of the system is the elimination, at least in great measure, of the practice of cheating during examinations. Let us now contrast Princeton's attitude with that of Virginia.

Virginia takes for granted "in an overwhelming majority of students," namely, honesty during examinations, what Princeton pretends to take for granted yet strives to bring about. What Princeton considers the main purpose of the honor system, Virginia deems a mere by-product. In fact, Virginia rejects the implication that in its honor system it even gives thought to the evil of cheating. Of course it does not deny the possible existence of that evil within its walls, but simply makes no account of it in its honor system. By this I do not mean to imply that Virginia's attitude anent cheating is at all lax. On the contrary, Virginia's conception of its students' honesty is so exalted that it even disdains to consider the evil of cheating in connection with its idea of a real honor system.

The primary purpose of Virginia's system, is "to make each student throw the cloak of his personal honor about the fair name of the university and the class, to make the individual conscience a corporate conscience, powerful in moulding public opinion."

Of a truth this implicit trust in the absolute honesty of "an overwhelming majority of its students" is consoling. As we have no reason for finding fault with this implicit trust or for calling in question the high standard which the university maintains we do not wish to be understood as implying that such an attitude is at all eutopian, which we think it certainly would be were there a question of colleges and students in general. Since, however, we are not merely casting about for *some* reason why a student should be honest in a particular university, but are endeavoring to place our finger on the one fundamental reason why *every* student ought to be honest in *every* college we have serious doubt as to the validity and effectiveness of the reason assigned. That there must be some such reason cannot well be denied. That the mere appeal to shield the fair name of our Alma Mater is that fundamental reason is dubious in the

extreme. Fairer names by far and more sacred than that of our university have failed to produce such a result.

What we have said respecting the validity and effectiveness of this motive holds equally well, we think, with regard to the other reasons given. "The making of the individual conscience a corporate conscience" sounds all very fine. But I ask: to what purpose is this so-called conscience corporation. What we desire is honesty. But according to Virginia, honesty is presupposed in "an over-whelming majority of the students." Where does the work of the corporation come in? It certainly is not the reason for the individual honesty of the students during the examinations, since this honesty is supposed to ante-date the corporation. Hence there must be some other reason which influences the student and fosters in him the love of honesty.

Some may perhaps say that "the moulding of public opinion" can be brought about more effectively by a corporate sense of honesty than by the individual effort of the honest student. If by "moulding public opinion" is meant the unconscious, unpremeditated influence which every honest student body can and does exercise, then I answer that the "overwhelming majority" will no doubt exercise an immense influence not primarily because they are a corporation, but because every honest individual must influence those with whom he comes into contact. If on the other hand by "moulding public opinion" is meant being honest in order that your dishonest fellow student may be forced, morally speaking, to imitate your example, then I assert that such a "moulding of public opinion" not only cheapens the intrinsic value of honesty, but, in the eyes of those less given to a critical analysis of cause and effect, make honesty and hypocrisy one and the same thing.

Thus far we have spoken of the honor system from the view point of the legislative body. Let us now view it from the students' ground of vantage.

It has been frequently asserted that the honest student feels hurt, not to say outraged, at the method of procedure

which holds under the old system of supervision by the class professor. Either the professor believes the student to be honest or he pretends to, the student argues. In either case, supervision is entirely out of place. If the professor believes in his honesty then why preside during examinations. If he only pretends to believe but in reality is present to see that no cheating goes on, then this is an unpardonable insult to the class and to the individuals who constitute it. In fact a student might be justified, under such circumstances, in cheating were it only to punish the professor for his want of trust in the student's honesty.

What have we to say in answer to such an argument, if indeed such a thin mixture of sophistry and poor logic can be raised to the dignity of an argument? The measure of its shallowness is its own inherent falsity. The fact is that no normally constituted student would ever argue thus. Why should he? The honest student is a living exemplar proclaiming the very effectiveness of the principle of supervision. He is a representative pupil, moulded and formed in the school of supervision, which every well ordered family should be. And in this school of parental supervision he has been always trusted. His character bears upon it no such abrasions as many modern educators would have us believe are the consequences of the system of supervision. In his home life trust and supervision were always linked together. Must we then believe that different environments are so potent as to be able to tear asunder what has been linked together by the trustful love and loving supervision of the home circle, a trustfulness and supervision so beautifully merged in one that the mere idea that there ever was any distinction between them has never perhaps occurred to him.

I am inclined to think that the honest student would find the honor system irksome. If the authorities trust him, why do they ask him to sign a written pledge? If they do not trust him why go through the farce of making him sign it? Insult and not trust seems to be the reward of his honesty.

After all, this view which the honest student takes seems

to be a just and sensible one. Who has a better knowledge of the existence of cheating in the classroom than the students themselves? The honest student, for example, knows the young man next to him has cheated during the examination. Yet in the eyes of the authorities both are equally honest. Why? Because both have signed the pledge not to cheat. In the light of this pledge the papers of both will be examined, unless perhaps some one student takes upon himself the disagreeable task of reporting the dishonesty of his classmate, which task few students care to shoulder.

It seems to me that those who favor the honor system think more of immediate results than of the future life outside the classroom and of which the classroom is but a preparation. Now we well know that employers will supervise the men under them for the simple reason that business experience and common sense tell employers that those under them are human beings who need supervision. The stern tangible facts of every-day life have taught men in authority that the true incentive for an honest life is not to be found in the mere appeal to our supposedly better natures, nor in the slap-on-the-back and I-knew-you-had-it-in-you method, but in the thorough recognition of the homely, old-time sense of personal obligation and in the individual self-restraint, which every man is called upon to exercise in the ordinary, as well as extraordinary things that go to make up every day life.

TRAINING OFFICERS FOR OUR ARMY

*Paul G. Weisenhorn



It is an absolute impossibility for any one of us to fully comprehend the tremendous amount of work this country is doing in preparation for carrying on the world conflict and bringing it to a successful close. But it is likewise proportionately satisfying to know that these efforts, put forth to protect the rights of liberty, civilization and democracy, are meeting with no little success.

Statistics have been published to show how inadequate were our means of defence, how helpless we should have been in the face of an invasion, despite vast resources that required protection and enormous fortunes that might have been used for that purpose. Today, however, we see the grave error of unpreparedness and are making rapid strides towards converting this nation into one of the mightiest of the world. We have come to realize the urgent necessity of a large standing army, of a merchant marine, of submarines and destroyers and aeroplanes, and while we progress in the collection and manufacture of these, we also learn the great lesson of conservation and scientific production.

When the law of Selective Service was passed, the question arose as to the method of providing the necessary number of officers to train the men of our National Army, and then it was that the idea of instituting special Officers Training Camps for a period of three months was conceived and put into execution. The camps were established in different parts of the United States and the first term, lasting from May 15 to August 15, 1917, proved such a success that a second was decided upon and started August 27th. Profiting by the experience gained in

*LL. B. 1916. First Lieutenant, American Expeditionary Forces.

conducting the first series, the authorities systematized preparations even to the minutest details, so that at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, about 3,500 men had been assigned to companies and barracks, had received equipment and were in uniforms, ready to begin their serious work at the end of the first day. When one stops to consider that the majority of candidates in the camps were civilians, who had never before experienced the sensation of wearing a U. S. Army uniform or of handling a Springfield rifle, he can more readily appreciate with what queries and conundrums the first few hours were filled. Still, during the three months these men were so thoroughly trained in the science of modern warfare, that our Government has seen fit to give them commissions, basing their judgment solely on merit and the previous military experience of the candidate.

Glancing down the long list of student officers, we find amongst many other names, those of men prominent in every walk of life. There were clergymen, doctors, lawyers, teachers, bankers, millionaires, athletic stars and farmers; in fact, men were there from practically every branch of professional and mercantile life. Of these, 1,238 were from Missouri, Kansas and Colorado; 1,215 from Wisconsin and Michigan, and 1,228 from Illinois.

It would be but natural for any one not acquainted with the facts to come to the conclusion that Fort Sheridan was a "rich man's resort," where wealth and political pull were the only keys to admission. Let it be understood, however, that the moneyed man was placed on the same basis as the poor one; the man with years of experience went through the same drill as the novice; there were no elite, no "select" men. All wore a like uniform, all ate of the same food and the maneuvers were the same for the soldier as for the rookie. Besides being the "most military camp" in the United States, there would be no exaggeration in saying that Fort Sheridan was likewise one of the most democratic communities in the world. That this should be an essential qualification cannot be questioned or denied,

since the best results were to be obtained only by the "stick-to-it-iveness" resulting from a strict attention to business and a total disregard of any traits of class distinction. Every man there was a privileged man of twenty thousand applicants, present for one purpose and only one—to learn the art of war. They forgot their business, their wealth and professional talent, threw aside their pleasures and centred every bit of energy into one tremendous endeavour—to prepare themselves for the "supreme effort."

It took but a day to transform Fort Sheridan from a military post of comparative quiet to one of the liveliest spots on earth. Located on the shores of Lake Michigan twenty-eight miles north of Chicago, it is an ideal place for the training of men. In times of peace a comparatively small number of soldiers was required there, but when it was designated as one of the Officer Training Camps more ample quarters were needed. Accordingly long rows of wooden barracks were built, sufficient to accommodate about two thousand men, the permanent brick barracks being large enough for the remainder of those in attendance. Thus, as the students were registered on the opening day of the second camp, they were assigned to a particular company of infantry or field artillery. The companies varied from 125 to 150 men in number, that size being best adapted for successful and systematic training. Then the candidates, thoroughly equipped, were placed under the direct supervision of competent instructors, many of whom had made military tactics and discipline a life study. The instructors selected by the War Department to head these institutions gave the best that was in them, which means much in view of their work and experience. The commandant at Fort Sheridan was Colonel James A. Ryan, and with him was Lt. Colonel Cromwell Stacey as Senior Instructor. The latter, risen from the ranks to his present office, was well qualified for his important position by twenty-four years of experience. With such men in charge there is no doubt that those who were fortunate enough to study under them received instruction of inestimable value. In contrast with the ever present

olive drab and khaki, was the dark blue uniform of an Alpine Chasseur, Captain G. E. Bertrand, officially designated as a "Blue Devil" of the French Army. Captain Bertrand had taken active part in every big battle waged on the Western Front during the first three years of the war and was, therefore, not only a capable instructor in French warfare, in which capacity he was acting, but an inspiration as well. For that "human dynamo" was always active, always on the alert, and typical of the French spirit of sacrifice and patriotism. Having been wounded in the right shoulder during the battle of Verdun, and the operation by the French surgeons proving unsuccessful, Captain Bertrand was sent to this country by his government to act in the capacity above mentioned. At Fort Sheridan Captain Ralph Kaysen, a reserve officer of the medical corps, made a thorough examination of the wound, operated and removed five bone splinters, from one-half to two inches in length. He thereby not only saved the arm but restored it to full use, and added one more to the already long list of achievements in surgery since the beginning of the war.

As is necessary in the conduct of any great business, so here a regular routine was followed during the entire period. The schedule was altered according to circumstances and the progress of the students in their work. From the following daily order, selected at random, it can be readily seen that time spent in an Officers Training Camp is not a vacation:

5:45 A. M.	First Call
6:00.....	Reveille
6:20.....	Breakfast
7:00- 8:30.....	Drill
8:30- 9:30.....	Conference
9:30-10:00.....	Signalling (semaphore, wig-wag)
10:00-11:00.....	Physical and Bayonet Drill
11:00-12:00.....	Musketry
12:00.....	Dinner
1:00- 2:00 P. M....	Conference
2:00- 2:30.....	Throwing Hand Grenades

2:30- 3:00.....	Training in Giving Commands
3:00- 3:30.....	Packing of Full Kit
3:30- 4:30.....	Practice March
7:00- 9:00.....	Study
9:30.....	Taps

It will be noticed that about two hours a day are not accounted for, but if consideration be had of the fact that no time is allowed in the regular schedule for the cleaning of rifles and other equipment, for sewing on buttons, writing letters, etc., it will be evident that spare time is almost unknown.

A mile north of Fort Sheridan is a thousand-yard range with twenty-two targets, large enough to permit a great number to fire the prescribed course at the same time. However, before going to the range every man is taught how to shoot scientifically. In this the English method is followed, that, namely, of making an expert rifleman of the soldier before he fires a shot. The system consists in daily exercises in position, aiming and sighting drills, where the rookie learns how to hold the rifle, how to use the sights and how to "squeeze" the trigger. That there is more in the operation than the mechanical part of placing the rifle to the shoulder and firing in the general direction of the target is evidenced by the disastrous results of the "snipers" of the Allies.

Among the very numerous newly invented war devices we have the modernized hand and rifle grenades, the only difference between the uses of the two being in the distance they can be hurled. No little skill is required for throwing these projectiles by hand, and great damage can be wrought by grenadiers who can place them where the enemy is most active.

To develop fast foot work, the quickness of eye and the endurance so essential in bayonet work, boxing was not only encouraged but was taught by past masters, marking an innovation in American student officers training camps and giving to American soldiers a decided advantage over the enemy when fighting in close contact.

In conjunction with the physical development of the can-

didates, it may not be amiss to mention that the food problem in a camp, where over four thousand men are to be fed, is not a trivial matter. Remembering that 12,900 meals were prepared each day at a cost of \$2,500.00, one can readily see that those in charge have a task worthy of notice. When the first camps were opened on May 27th, 1917, an allowance of 75 cents per man a day was made, and Captain W. P. Moffet, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., was placed in charge. To him great credit and commendation are due not only for providing the best of food, but for saving \$40,000.00 on that allowance during the first three months, which resulted in a reduction to 60c a day, as the cost of feeding each man at the second camp. At that the expenditures per month reached the aggregate of \$72,000.00, which pays for cooks, helpers, waiters, mess stewards and other overhead expenses, besides the following items, which, forming part of the list of rations, may prove interesting to those of a mathematical turn of mind: 52,188 pounds bread, 8,100 pounds coffee, 19,500 pounds butter, 100,546 pounds beef, 22,899 pounds bacon, 35,700 pounds sugar, 40,000 pounds milk, 4,000 pounds salt, 132,175 pounds potatoes, 20,200 pounds cabbage, 25,100 pounds flour besides bread, 2,400 pounds corn meal, 6,400 pounds beans, 238,900 individual cartons cereals, 21,088 pounds macaroni. These figures can give but a slight idea of the tremendous amount of food necessary, and of the sums that are spent each week, to feed the men in cantonments and the army in the field. The consequent necessity of "Hooverizing" is of course evident.

Besides providing for the immediate physical needs for all men in the service, the Government takes the precautionary measures of insuring against typhoid and other diseases that worked such havoc amongst our soldiers during the Spanish-American war. It was a customary sight on three successive Saturday mornings to see long lines of shirtless men awaiting their turn to "run the gauntlet" formed by army surgeons with hypodermic needles, and by hospital orderlies, who seemed to take great delight in jabbing the instrument into the left arm, apparently to apprise the candidate of the fact that his

arm was really where it ought to be. It was likewise no uncommon thing to behold these inoculated men promenading on Michigan Avenue or elsewhere that afternoon or the following day, carefully shielding the "left wing," lest it be jostled by those who might be ignorant of the reason for that protection.

There is probably no organization as large as the American Army, which encourages recreation and pleasure at the proper time to the extent that it does. This recreation might be either educational or merely entertaining, but the best in both was secured for the men in the second camp. Sunday evenings were set aside for these "Inspirational Meetings," and the large crowds in attendance were sufficient evidence of the success of the experiment. The students were not only honored by visits from distinguished personages but were likewise afforded the pleasure of hearing these men speak on most interesting and timely subjects. Among others who gave addresses were "Tay Pay" O'Connor, the leader of the Irish party in Parliament, Major Yates of the Canadian Black Watch, who told of his many experiences on the Western Front, Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. George Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. Frank S. Billings, a member of the Root Commission, which was sent to Russia by President Wilson. The musical programs consisted of concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Frederick Stock, the Paulist Choir, so well known everywhere, and the Glee Club of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Besides these, "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath," the comedy "hit" of Chicago, was presented at the Post Gymnasium through the courtesy of Al H. Woods. Last but not least were the fifteen hundred seats for the World's Series opening game, played at Chicago on October 6, 1917, between the White Sox and the Giants. To say that all of these entertainments delighted the huge audiences that were always present would be expressing their appreciation in very mild terms.

To convey the plan of trench warfare as clearly as possible, two weeks of the thirteen were spent in the trenches which the

student officers had constructed to resemble, as well as they might, those now occupied by the Allies. The labor of digging trenches and building dug-outs resulted in blistered hands and aching backs, but that was the only way in which the exact battle conditions as they exist on the Western Front could be reproduced. And so each company of the brigade remained in the trenches for forty-eight hours at a time, working, fighting, eating and sleeping in them, always firm in their determination to learn everything that would be useful to them when they would face the enemy. The weather was cold and rainy but that merely made the battlefield and the trenches more realistic without dampening the ardor of the candidate officers. The second week in the trenches proved to be even more interesting than the first, for the boys then had the benefit of knowledge previously gained, and much valuable advice from Captain Bertrand.

Thus through drill and practice and much study these men learned the game of war. They all had one great purpose in view; their ambition was to become leaders of men to finish the huge task that the declaration of war with Germany had begun. Besides this they made a name for themselves by their "double patriotism," manifested by the manner in which they actively participated in the Second Liberty Loan. During the campaign, a keen rivalry was developed among the many companies of the brigade and through this organized effort, the total subscription from Fort Sheridan amounted to \$47,023.50.

To Colonel Ryan, Lt. Colonel Stacey and to the staff of instructors is due the credit for developing army officers from civilians, many of whom were making their first efforts along military lines. These men, newly commissioned as officers of the United States Army, burdened with duties that will take them to the battlefields of Europe, will never forget the deep interest and sustained enthusiasm of their Commandant at Fort Sheridan, and his farewell words: " * * * You leave behind you a record of problems solved, of hardships cheerfully endured, of team work that proved the value of united effort under the direction of one mind. You now go to your posts of duty to take

up the larger task of training others for this great conflict. Take with you and always preserve the same courage and cheerfulness with which you performed your duties here; enthuse all, with whom you come in contact, with your own spirit of determination to win, and carry with you the pride you have a right to feel in the record you have made in the Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan."



WAR LETTERS

U. S. Naval Forces, European Waters,
Base Six, %G. P. O. London.
April 11, 1918.

It is just a year since the Creighton delegation was mustered into the Navy and little idea we had at that time what the year to come would have in store for us. Since then others of the Class of 1917 have, no doubt, entered the service of Uncle Sam. Hardly anyone knows where the other is or how he has fared, and if everyone has been as delinquent in his correspondence as I have been I dare say that the Faculty of Creighton Medical have long since given up hope of ever hearing of us again unless they are pinning their faith to the rather sinister prospect of seeing a familiar name on the roll of honor now and then.

Only the other day I received a circular letter from the Chronicle addressed to me at Mare Island, although it's now almost five months since I sailed from California's sunny shores. On a new Destroyer just completed out there, (a real 1930 model) we made a record run from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast via the Canal. A brief but very agreeable visit at a few eastern cities, farewell to Broadway, and then we were off on our way across the cold and billowy Atlantic in pursuit of the festive Hun in his ever elusive Sub.

It's a mighty long time since I last saw the good old U. S. A., and it will be a good deal longer till I see it again, but I don't mind as long as they leave me over here where things are happening and where one is constantly in touch with the things that be.

From the fact that I am on a destroyer and therefore in the thick of it, you will know that my life these days must be a very eventful and a mighty interesting one. From a pro-

fessional standpoint it's rather slow for no one ever gets sick—that is, anything more than seasick, for there's plenty of that as these ships have the reputation of disturbing the equanimity of even the most hardened sea-farers. I have lived mine down, however; in fact, I'm thriving on this sea-going routine and I'm tipping the beam at something like eleven stone, seven pebbles and a grain of sand.

These ships carry a Medical Officer and a Hospital Corpsman for emergency work and occasionally to render first aid to survivors of torpedoed ships. So far I have had a few little surgical performances to enact. Usually things happen when one least expects them and then they happen thick and fast. At such times we are generally hundreds of miles from anywhere and with a ship rolling and pitching so unmercifully that the hardest part of the job consists in keeping the patient from being thrown off the mess table while you are working.

It's a mighty rough old life with plenty of thrills that cannot be described till after the war. The Destroyer game is a man-sized job. The Ocean is as formidable an adversary as the enemy who infests it and when there's work ahead these little craft put their nose into the heaviest seas. At night they plow along in darkness. All light are turned off at dusk and when an alarm is sounded one finds himself groping his way to his station. There's no such thing as disrobing for bed. The rules say sleep in your clothes and wear your life jackets all the time. When we come back to our base after six or eight days at sea there's a big scramble for the showers and it's then that Morpheus works over time.

Last week was a very rough one and easily the most eventful we have had. I enjoyed every minute of it. Fritz has found out that the Navy is on the job just about all the time and that fact has been pretty thoroughly impressed on him of late. Judging by the little that is said about the Navy in the papers one would think we were hardly in it at all but were our reporters to have access to the little circles where the fellows discuss the adventures that each crowd has figured in during the day or



CLASS OF 1918, COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.—First row: R. E. McKercher, G. Bindewald, W. M. Uebelacker, F. A. Peterson, C. R. Crozier.
 Second row: L. B. Kascht, F. G. Rohde, R. O. Schaefer, F. J. Viner. Third row: L. J. Krause, E. L. Soukup, L. L. Corfman, J. C. Jones, C. A. Anderson. Fourth row: W. F. Gilmore, M. J. Noy, W. E. Brennan, C. E. Burns. Fifth row: C. D. Kratochvil, F. E. Eckhardt, J. W. Dindinger, F. B. Garrison, H. W. Edson. Sixth row: G. E. Stoddard, F. R. Vasko, V. J. Morgan, J. O. Clayton.



CLASS OF 1918, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE—Top row, L. J. DeBacker, R. F. Mullin, J. N. Gehlen, A. W. Anderson, G. R. Rieth, D. M. Nigro, J. T. O'Connell, F. W. Schaller. Bottom row: P. W. McCrann, C. C. Coady, F. G. Vosika, A. J. Callaghan, E. A. Connolly, N. J. Haverly, H. G. Sullivan, J. B. Williams.

Photo by Rinchart-Steffens.

week, paper stock would be mounting sky high. However, secrecy is a mighty good policy. Results count and the boys in France can bear testimony to at least a few achievements of the Destroyer Flotilla.

Officers and men alike get the finest of treatment. All provisions are shipped from the States and they are the best to be had. Every detail that might add to our comfort is cared for. There are clubs for officers and men to go to when we are in port, and music, movies and other entertainments in temporary buildings on the beach. Even special efforts are made to get our mail to us with the least possible delay. When we come in after a week at sea our mother ship sends a motor boat with our mail to meet us at the entrance of the harbor. By the time we reach our buoy and the ship is secured the mail has been sorted and that's the most delightful hour of the week.

So far I have not met any Creighton men over here. No doubt, a good number have crossed but I'm as ignorant of their whereabouts as they are of mine. The others who entered the service with me were still in the States when I last heard of them—Baldwin at San Pedro, California; Byrne at San Francisco; Dutcher at Mare Island, and Heacock on the East coast aboard the U. S. S. Arizona. The St. Joseph crowd no doubt all have their commissions and will soon be doing squads right with the rest of them. Please give them my regards and tell them I'm not only afloat but very much alive. The signal just came for us to go out and the mail is leaving before we shove off.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN J. FREYMAN, M. D. 1917.

I will endeavor to give you a few ideas as to how the British handle their sick and wounded cases in France, describing the Military Vicious Circle. With every battalion there is a medical officer called the Regimental M. O. A man is wounded while in the front line trench or perhaps out in No-Man's-Land. If in No-Man's-Land and a heavy strafe is on, he is of necessity left there until fire lessens or stops altogether. Then a couple of

stretcher bearers will dash out for him. In going out they may be killed or wounded themselves. Most of the time, however, they wait until cover of darkness and then go out to pick up the wounded and bring them in. It is in this work that the medical officers and staff get their opportunity to win medals—and while speaking of medals I may add that the highest number of Victoria Crosses (the highest British decoration) have been won by the Royal Army Medical Corps. The Regimental M. O. attends to the first aid dressing, stops bleeding, etc. The soldier is then taken to an Advance Dressing Station (A. D. S.) where his wounds are again dressed and the primary steps taken against infection.

From the Dressing Station he is taken to a Divisional Collecting Post, where he receives seven hundred and fifty units of antitetanic serum (A. T. S.), and any further attention necessary. This is the part of the work I am running at present, but I have an A. D. S. and D. C. P. all in one. The soldier is sent from the D. C. P. down to the Field Ambulance (F. A.), and transported immediately to a Casualty Clearing Station (C. C. S.) Here the operations are performed if any are necessary. The C. C. S.'s are nearly all under canvas. They have the Surgeons' Internists, X-ray men, laboratory men, eye, ear, nose and throat men, dermatologists, and all the other specialists here. The wounded man receives all the aid modern science can apply at these canvas hospitals. The nursing staff is composed of one matron, sisters, (they call a qualified nurse a sister in the army), and nurses. The nurses are just girls who have volunteered to do the rough part of the work. Then of course there are ward orderlies who are R. A. M. C. men. The patient is sent from the C. C. S. as soon as practicable to a general hospital. These are nearly all down at the Base. Two of our greatest surgeons are the heads of two of England's big general hospitals—Number 13, General Major Harvey Cushing, and George Crile. We have much to be proud of in these men. I receive many requests from the Tommies to be sent to the " 'orspital where them good Yankee Docs are." From the

general hospital the patient is sent across the channel to England, (Blighty as the men call it,) and at last arrives at a base hospital. The hospital where I was located at Birmingham was one of the largest in England—about six thousand beds. Here the soldier is treated by the M. O. in charge of the ward until he is fit to be “marked out.” That means until he is strong enough to be sent to a Voluntary Aid Hospital (V. A. D.) A surgical case goes to a V. A. D. as soon as he requires nothing more than dressings. From the V. A. D. he is either sent back to the hospital for further treatment or marked for a Medical Board, which decides whether he is fit for the army and what category he goes in; or he is marked to a Command Depot. The Medical Board consists of two M. O.’s and they examine the man to determine whether he is to be sent back to France. If so, he is A1. If he is fit for service at the base in France, but not in the fighting line, he is B1. If only fit for duty at home in England he is B2. If only for light duty at home he is B3. If he is marked to the Command Depot he immediately gets a ten-day leave. Of course they like that. When he arrives at the Command Depot, he is paraded before the M. O., who decides which section he is fit for there. They have three sections: Marching loose formation; do not keep step; Division 1—one hour exercise daily; Division 2—one mile walk without pack; Division 3—two mile walk without pack; divisions two and three, three times a week. Section II—Division one, seven mile walk without pack; division two, seven mile walk without pack; football, bayonet drills, bombing; three times a week. Section I: division one, seven mile walk with pack every other day; division two, seven mile walk with pack every day; division three, seven mile walk with pack every day, full marching order and keep step, 115 per minute.

These men play games, have gymnasium work, bayonet drill, bombing, light rifle practice on miniature range, etc. The Command Depot where I was stationed in England had five thousand men and about two hundred officers all of whom were temporarily unfit (T. U’s). When a man got worked up to Sec-

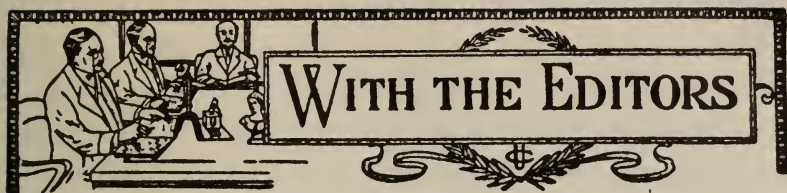
tion one, division three, he was left there about a week and then given his pack and ordered to rejoin his original unit. He then received more training and returned to France and thus completed the Military Vicious Circle.

I am now in the Third Highland Ambulance and am very proud of the fact that I am in the famous Fighting 51st Division. It is a Scottish Division and of course all wear kilts. The men in the division are great soldiers. The Germans call them the "Ladies from Hell." I hope to be called back to my own army some of these days, but will carry on with the British until I am.

The British like the Yankee M. O.'s and we get along fine with them. My one ambition, besides getting back to Omaha, is to be in the American Army—that starts the ball rolling over here which will not stop until we reach ultra-Satan's capital, Berlin.

LT. J. A. TAMISIEA, M. D. 1916; M. O. R. C., U. S. A.,
Highland Field Ambulance,
B. E. F.





WHAT OF THE SCHOOLS

One of the most inspiring spectacles which the war has produced is the alacrity with which the schools have responded to their country's call, and one of the most serious consequences of the war is the depletion in the attendance at the institutions of higher education. No one begrudges the hearty support which the Government has received at the hands of both faculties and students, and a normal attendance in these abnormal times would be a badge of disgrace for any university. There is no reason why men of education should expect, much less demand, exemption from the duty which rests upon every patriot to do his utmost for the common weal, whatever the cost of personal inconvenience, of disrupted plans, of financial loss, of bodily suffering or even life itself. Every patriot should feel that these are times of extraordinary opportunity for service and of all men those engaged in the work of the schools should be the first to recognize this fact and to encourage the student body not to hold back but to push forward with all the enthusiasm of youth. It is one of the glories of the schools that through them the teaching staff is enabled to hold up before the present the deeds upon which the experience of the race has put the stamp of heroic endeavor, thus leading the youth of the land ever onward toward ideals whose measurable attainment must work for the common good.

There is a danger, however, which has been pointed out by many thoughtful persons that the schools of higher education will be so depleted that there will be a dearth of trained men and women to carry on the immense work which must be done not only here but abroad when the war is over. A proper regard for the future therefore demands, as a patriotic duty, that young men and young women who are properly qualified should be

encouraged to fill up the ranks made vacant by the departure of the thousands who have offered themselves for war service. Not only should the high schools and preparatory institutions be maintained at the highest possible point of attendance and efficiency but the colleges and the professional schools should be supplied, as far as possible, with large groups of students who, by their close attention to the work in hand, will help to sustain these foundations of inspiration.

The need for doctors, dentists, pharmacists, engineers and young men whose calling fits them immediately for war service is so apparent that one has only to give the matter a few moments' thought to realize the urgency of maintaining the supply as far as possible unchecked. While the need for men of liberal education, for writers, for lawyers, for public speakers, may not seem at first blush so imperative, a little reflection must convince one that these groups must be maintained and, if possible, increased if the work of the nation in these critical times is to prosper.

Not only should the public take an interest in maintaining the enrollment of the schools but it should also co-operate, as far as possible, in making these institutions efficient, despite the intensity and the uncertainty of the times. All educators agree that the school year just closing has been extraordinarily difficult for students and teachers alike because of the tension under which all have worked. Of course, this tension cannot be wholly eradicated but it can, to some extent, be relieved if parents and friends generally of the students will impress upon them the importance of sticking to their tasks until their services are needed by the Government and will point out to them the fact that their value to the Government will be very much enhanced by the training which the schools alone can give.

Independently of the added value to the Government of this more highly trained material upon which to work for distinctly military ends, there is another and decidedly urgent reason why the efficiency of the schools should be maintained. No one need to be told that the whole world is passing through a crisis

of extraordinary importance, nor need it be repeated that the struggle which today confronts mankind must be won through the mind rather than through mere brute strength. Even military problems are dependent quite as much on mind as on muscle and it goes without saying that the tremendous tasks which confront and must continue to disturb the world's leaders, can be worked out only through intelligent effort. One need look no further than to unhappy Russia for a horrible example of national tragedy, the largest contributing factor in which is the lack of education of the people. If the world is to be made really and permanently safe for democracy, the gigantic task will be achieved only through the most careful consideration of the problems involved and by the intelligent co-operation of the people in the plans worked out by their leaders. America bids fair to be in the very vanguard of this international march of progress and it therefore behooves us all to see to it that adequate provision is made for the maintenance of the highest possible standard of education—this can be done only by encouraging the largest possible number of properly prepared young men and young women to enroll under the direction of the schools, there to remain until they can better serve in some other capacity.

WHY IS AN ALUMNUS An obvious though perhaps inconsequential question, quite as baffling as why is there an end to the day, or to achievement. But seriously, isn't it worth while to consider the significance and the proper function of an alumnus? If schools were merely impersonal organizations like dry goods stores or butcher shops, the graduate of an institution of learning might properly take the position that, having paid the price for the commodity offered, he was under no further obligation, financial, moral or otherwise; but the fact is that no student, whatever the tuition he pays, returns to the institution from which he graduates more than a small part of the outlay necessary for his education. Even if he paid enough money to cover the actual outlay of money made on his account he would still be debtor to the

institution beyond his power of repayment, for it is utterly impossible to estimate the value of the time, the talent, the industry, and the devotion of any respectable faculty. Moreover, it would be impossible to discover the precise creditor to whom the student should make payment, for the faculty, whatever its eminence, has discovered first-hand, at most, a small part of the instruction offered to the student body. Teachers, no less than students, are merely travelers along the pathway of knowledge and experience and are debtors to the past for most of what they offer to their disciples.

It is just as idle for a citizen to pretend that he has discharged his whole duty to the state by paying his taxes as for a student to take the position that his account is balanced merely because he has paid his tuition. The fact is that the progress of the race is in large part measured by the extent to which the blessings of education are distributed and those to whom most has been given should give back most in return. The schools are merely society's means for imparting the experiences of the race and as such they discharge a public duty of far-reaching and incalculable significance. The graduate, therefore, should not feel that he has no further interest in the schools or in his own institution of learning, but should realize that Commencement is in fact the beginning of a new relation with added responsibility and with the duty of more helpful co-operation in all that promises for the common weal through the proper direction and development of the country's institutions of learning.

Why is an alumnus? Because of his good fortune in being selected from a very large group of persons, many of whom are perhaps more deserving than he; because opportunity has smiled upon him and given him a chance to complete the long course leading up to his diploma; because in a special manner he has been permitted to share in the accumulated wisdom of the ages through the agency of the schools; because he has been deemed fit for the honor of leadership and for the responsibility of ameliorating the condition of his fellows by

putting into practice some of the principles he learned in the school. The alumnus is a select, not necessarily perhaps because of his own worth, but nevertheless a select and he should measure up to his opportunity and responsibility. If, in the light of his experience, he can make suggestions which will improve the schools, he should not hesitate to give this advice to the proper persons; if he is in a position to extend the influence of his school, duty requires that he should do so and above all, the plainest dictates of justice, not to say gratitude, require that he should be keenly alive to the welfare of the institution which he hails as Alma Mater and should lose no opportunity to do whatever he can for its welfare.



RESULTS IN COMPOSITION

*F. X. Reilly, S. J.



TO come to grips with the subject at once and without parley, we may repeat the question as it is almost invariably put: "Why does the teaching of English composition to which modern schools and colleges devote so much time and labor yield such unsatisfactory results?" The attempt to answer this query ever so inadequately or even to dispose of some of the unfavorable criticism hurled at the product of our composition courses is assuredly a large contract. Not only are there preliminaries to be settled before we can give the subject its proper perspective, but distinctions have to be made ere we reach the common ground essential for amicable and profitable discussion. It is no small part of the task to proffer the real reasons that account for the results as they are.

Our conclusions can have little point and no particular weight unless we hold fast to the fact that the question has to do solely with the work of the average student. We might even limit the scope of this paper to a survey of the results obtained in the first year of college, as composition is the main feature in all preliminary English courses and as freshman English is for the most part the only English course that is obligatory. Here composition is taught formally with a view to fitting the student for all written work during his college career. To confine the discussion to a consideration of the product of this period of the student's training would furnish a good test of modern composition teaching, because every freshman has to undergo the process, unless he can prove to a rather incredulous dean that he has already mastered the art of clear and forcible expression. If we give wider scope to our investigations we

*Professor of English Literature, College of Arts.

shall perforce include the themes of the men and women in elective courses, where the chosen few, presumably the more apt or the more eager are concentrating on advanced work with a view to fitting themselves for some special career. The work done in these courses, while admittedly not altogether above criticism, is not the target at which the shafts of stricture are commonly launched. It is the usual composition course of high school and college that is haled before the bar; upon its head are laid all the sins against the art of expression, oral and written.

It is assumed that results in the teaching of composition are unsatisfactory; that the product is less gratifying than it was ten, twenty or thirty years ago. Compared with the work done at various periods within our recollection, do student themes really compare unfavorably with those written a generation ago? When viewed in the light of the time and labor given to them are they palpably inferior? We may as well insert here that some teachers who should know seem willing to admit that the written products submitted by students are far from encouraging. Was it not always thus, at least with certain classes, at certain seasons and on particular subjects? This concession will help to clear the atmosphere and enable us to proceed without fear of interruption or contradiction. Comparisons we have come to know are about as dependable when used as evidence or the basis of argument, as statistics are reputed to be.

Were we to take an absolute standard, say of time and labor, because of the repeated references thereto, we might more readily approximate something like an acceptable solution or conclusion. We could in that event determine whether results are sufficiently proportionate to the hours spent on composition to warrant us in passing a favorable verdict or otherwise. The periods per week devoted to English are in many cases made to include English literature and the precepts of rhetoric, in addition to the work of composition. But even where conditions are more favorable, where, for instance, two of the four hours are assigned to composition, much of the time must be spent in the

explanation and illustration of principles, the study of models, the reading and criticism of the themes. All this, it is true, pertains directly to the subject and is essential, but it leaves little surplus for classroom work under the eye of the instructor. The themes or exercises must be written for the most part outside of school hours, and oral criticism of the work submitted, helpful and telling as it is, must of necessity be confined to but a few of the papers, as this process cuts in heavily on the time and is of its nature uninteresting to the average class. Comments, corrections, suggestions, criticisms of individual themes on the part of the teacher, if they are to cover the entire set, demand more hours of intense work than the teacher spends per week with the particular class. With regard, however, to the work done in the classroom in the course of a single period and without any extensive previous reading or other preparation, as it is quite on a par for quality with the written themes that are usually assigned a whole week ahead for extra-school effort, this product as a sample of student expression would serve as suitable specimens for the test as to whether or not our composition courses are doing creditable work.

The statement as of fact, that results are below a conservative standard is supported by a show of reason for the existent conditions, in that the subjects assigned are out of touch with reality and that the methods in use are formal and wooden. It is insisted that the student sees in his task no connection with his life as it is, or as it is likely to be. While it would be quite a feat for any teacher to get into touch and keep in touch with the lives of "some students we have known," a passing glance at the lists of subjects from which the student may choose, and this, too, in books compiled within the last five or ten years, will dissipate whatever show of reason the assertion might otherwise have. That there are students who treat themes as so much journeyman work that has to be done for credits is by no means an altogether latter-day attitude. Again, failure to apply in every-day speech and writing the principles and lessons learned in the classroom is as old as failure to apply principle to practice.

in real life,—a trick all but universal and now nearly six thousand years old. The artificiality of student themes or the state of mental vacuity that produces wooden compositions is not due to any considerable extent either to the subjects assigned, or to the literary models set before them for analysis and imitation, or to the direct or indirect inculcation or influence of their preceptors. This we may gather from a glimpse at their class-books or from even the slightest acquaintance with modern teachers. Of late years there has been a real and very successful attempt to bring student themes as close as possible to student life, student activities, student powers, and this by men and women the most human, the most observant and the most successful teachers we have.

Where discrepancies are patent between opportunity and result, if we are seeking the real reason, we may find that the fault lies in the main with the untrained youth in our schools,—fellows who somehow managed to climb into the fold and stow themselves away there. Their accumulations of points not known are colossal, their previous education to be estimated remotely in the negative series. Some there are who are undeveloped; others lack technical knowledge of the most rudimentary character; others, again, are devoid of that general culture which is to be expected of our generation or at least of those who come up to college. Not to possess by heritage or acquirement the instinct for the better things is sad indeed, but what is a teacher to do with one who cannot or will not see the need. Many a fellow has not learned to work and has no idea or intention of doing so, while others are without ideals or ambitions. This is undoubtedly a dark picture, but to such as these, and there are such in every school and course, we may trace any reasonable grounds for complaint on the score of failure to attain results. Incidentally we may begin to realize the obstacles that both teachers and methods encounter in the process of inculcating the art of expression. The most rational conclusion to draw from the above is that too many splendid opportunities for education are cast away on students who will

have none of it, who will neither "fight nor work" and whose power of resistance to the best influences beats a certain stiff-necked race of old.

As to the methods now in use, they are not widely divergent from what they were ten or twenty years ago, If anything they have been amplified and improved upon. We may gage their worth by a scrutiny of their product. To judge by the number of present day writers of repute, men and women noted for their power of expression, as evidenced by their contributions to twentieth century literature, the case cannot be so bad. Their school-fellows had the same teaching and likely enough the same opportunities, yet the percentage of those who became eminent or devoted themselves to literature is negligible. The composition course, then as now, was not suspected of being a training-school for specialists. Students, who took advantage of the efforts at helpful direction offered by teachers, learned to write and rewrite and revise. To what other influence can we owe it that at no other period in the history of the English language have we had a tithe as many clear, forceful writers as we possess today. Save in the extreme reaches of the purest literature we can find just as much and as great literary charm as at any time in the past. Add to this its eminent readability and its substantial comment on life and our product may well challenge any earlier epoch. In all fields we have notable examples in number of every literary form and quality. There are works in profusion, too, that touch life, even student life, intimately and at all points. These works of noted living authors are not only readily obtainable, they are put into the students' hands. Nor is this all. Selections have been compiled by men eminent in their special field, with a view to focusing attention upon the accumulated wisdom and clearness of vision of the more eminent men and women in the literary world of our own day. If, then, the methods that produced our present day literature are still in honor, and if the models for study and imitation are not only of our own time, but animated by the very life-blood of the master-spirits of past ages, there can be no reasonable grounds

for adverse criticism of the ways and means adopted by and in all but universal use in our schools.

The whole issue, doubtless, had its genesis in the expectations of the critics or of those soulful souls whose ideals are invariably a bit too high for youth at their particular stage of development. Teachers generally, and they are the best informed as well as the genuinely interested parties, have had little to say on the subject of composition by way of criticism or comment. They realize full soon the limitations of the particular class intrusted to them; that to some is given one talent, to others three, to others five; that of the seeds they endeavor so thoroughly and so industriously to plant, some will fall upon stony ground; others will be devoured by the birds of social pleasure, and college activities; yet as a rule, they are quite satisfied, if not agreeably surprised, at the quality of the work submitted. Not infrequently it is excellent. Anyone who is tempted to smile at this statement, especially the sophisticated and disillusioned critic, is referred to the samples of student themes printed in a number of modern text-books. They are the unrevised product of the writer, that is, his sole work. It may be in the nature of news, startling at that, to hear that the average intelligent and industrious student reaches as high a level in the art of expression as his compeers ever did. Moreover, the proportion of clear, forcible writers among present day students in schools that maintain a respectable standard, is higher than it was a decade or two ago, despite the fact that owing to the prevalence of the elective system, students take no more English than is required. This is admittedly little enough.

In the teeth of the above roseate statements, veritable pen-pictures of the millenium that has come, how are we to account for the strictures put upon our composition courses. Here, as in many other similar cases, we must show that the criticism derives whatever credit it may have from the authority of the source from which it emanates, though it has little weight in point of fact. In more quarters than one there is an ill-disguised hostility to the teaching of composition at all. It is regarded

as a waste of time. Words have even found their way into print to the effect that "there are men and presumably women strong enough to survive the composition courses of our modern colleges." There is mention, too, of a "deftness and power such as college instruction cannot give." The teaching of composition must be, in the opinion of some, not only a waste of time, but positively hurtful. Yet critics such as these would have the student say "in the most perspicuous and succinct way what he thoroughly understands, and say it so naturally that no effort is apparent. Every sentence should be alive to its finger ends; there should be no cumbrous verbiage, no barren commonplaces to fill the interstices of thought, no mannerisms simulating emotion by fictitious emphasis." All this is very high and very exacting. We very naturally inquire where and how the youthful writer is to acquire such perfection if not in the only place in the world that aims at approximating it. As a standard the requirements of the critic is something better than we find in classic models, ancient or modern. Were it permissible to take the same attitude towards acknowledged masterpieces that the critics assume towards students' compositions we could overhaul the best of them and "sink them without a trace."

The attitude of the critics with whom we have to differ is rather belligerent, not to say unfair. Their position alone gives weight to their words, for their judgments in themselves are not worth the ink that records them. Their quarrel, if they have any, may be with forgotten systems and obsolete methods. Unmindful of their own youth, they demand power and finish before the time. Growth here as elsewhere is by law, and the young writer must pass through the various stages. What he masters serves for the time both to guide him in his efforts at self-expression, and as a workable though not final standard of self-criticism. Other things being equal, proficiency in composition is largely a question of time, or, if you will, of experience and unwearied practice. If we could "age" youth as we "age" the beverage that used to be stilled in old Kentucky, or if we could "cure" youth as we "cure" a ham, we might be in the way of



CLASS OF 1918, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—Top row: E. L. Steele, P. J. Connor, C. O. Benson, W. F. Gadke, A. F. Ourada, E. C. Smith.
 Second row: C. M. Maloney, Mrs. G. W. Giese, W. R. Murray, Viola Armstrong, B. C. Kalin. Third row: F. O. Smith, F. J. Vermeulen,
 A. Hofmann, Jr., G. E. Overstake, E. P. Carmichael, J. B. Logan.



CLASS OF 1918, COLLEGE OF ARTS—John D. Leadon, James P. Russell, Emmett J. Randolph.

Photo by Skoglund

a short-cut to finished English. When a young writer of promise fails, it is not rarely for the reason that he attempted too much, or at the solicitation of the critic, soared just a mile too high. Many of the ideals and standards held before the eyes of the youth at school today by the arbiters outside the school curriculum are beyond both the powers and the acquired ability of the student, while the findings of the critics of youthful endeavor are far too severe.

From sources in no wise inimical come suggestions which, though by no means new, are good in themselves. One of them is that subjects should be adjusted to the grade and temper of the student; that while material should be definite and concrete, there ought to be "an outlet for interpretative writing on topics of increasing scope and difficulty." A glance at the lists of subjects to which the youth of our day are exposed in their various courses, will show a wide range of matter upon which they can be induced to express themselves. In most subjects the element of inherent interest is strong, owing to the fact that they appeal to men's hearts and men's business. On the other hand, writing for the sake of self-expression, i. e., composition as a drill or exercise, while it may give facility due to direction and criticism, and inculcate the principles of good writing, will scarcely produce the desired effect until the student is made to realize that he has something to communicate. True, effects depend largely upon the art with which a paper is composed, and this art must be learned just as other arts are mastered.

There is no very serious difficulty in inducing students to write, for writing is a very natural outlet for the flow of thoughts, feelings and views that crowd their waking hours. The trick is to tap them and induce the student to set them down as best he can without the added notion of making literature or of writing a mere plain tale, report or catalogue. To be insisting upon *finesse* and drawing the distinction between literature and plain English, belle lettres and every-day prose is singing a song to a mute, as literature has no attraction for many, or

seems beyond their powers. Half the process consists in implanting the proper attitude or frame of mind, to make them see the advantages of writing well. Then a teacher can be of real service in aiding them to find material of real interest, in helping them in questions of diction or vocabulary, in showing them the process of composing and in pointing out methods of testing their work for effectiveness.

Strange to say, the element or quality that is most teachable or most readily communicable is the very one that by its absence from students' work has brought disapproval upon the course. If there is one fault that stands out more prominently than another in students' compositions, it is the "failure to make a whole of the matter upon which they are engaged." Nothing is more common than to find their ideas or observation strung together without any very apparent connection, with the result that even close reading of their essays is not likely to make a very compelling impression. That this is due in large part to inability to think consecutively is true, in the main, owing to their years, but this excuse is no palliation for the lack of natural sequence or order that we have a right to expect from youth of their grade. The jumble can be traced to their neglect to think out the subject, sketch an order of development and adhere to it unless they hit upon something better in the process of writing. Structure, the very back-bone of composition, is the element that is lacking. We may have structure without literary quality and vice versa, but the root idea of composition demands "intelligible arrangement not of words merely, but of the thought of which words are but the symbol."

Possibly some of the criticism we have in mind was begotten of irritation at the cocksureness of some of the petty scribes among college and ex-college men who gained some little recognition or distinction for the "mosaics" they contributed at intervals to their college journal. The self-sufficiency of the man who won a place in an amateur field may be galling to the professional writer and to the man of letters, but it is wasting good shot to try to bring such fellows down. They are not fair game.

They are undoubtedly as tolerable as a couple of neighbors' dogs arguing it out under our windows in the small hours, but it would not be a friendly act to settle the dispute for them by throwing in a little buckshot on one side.

The faults of youth are the peculiar marks of this period of life. He has the defects of his qualities. He will stress details and put a tone of finality in his verdicts just as a puppy will eat soap and chew up the choicest pair of shoes in the household. These are transient stages, and not conclusive evidence of short-sightedness and radicalism. His principles are narrow and seemingly rigid. He has, for instance, learned what to avoid; he knows the cautions and quite a list of "don'ts." His is a fine eye for certain faults, yet withal his vehemence at times leads him into a very snarl of incoherence. With him flaws loom larger than the essay, poem or play that chances to come within range of his vision, and he proceeds to gage it by his little rule of thumb. It is just this penchant of his that makes the thought of him so exasperating to his elders. Yet he is a rare species, and there are not many of the breed. It is said that with his ilk "the split infinitive is the mark of a lost soul, that the proper use of 'only' distinguishes the sheep from the goats, that the placing of the comma is an unfailing sign of predestination," without mentioning specifically to what.

The wonder of it all is that a fellow with the crude, elementary undigested and unassimilated bookish notions that youth has as to what constitutes literature, with his knowledge of what is or what is not artistic, with his standards—yes the wonder is that he is taken seriously or even allowed a hearing. He will outgrow it all in time. That hobbledehoy will become a man; that tadpole will evolve into a wise, senator-like frog. What if he have the only tenable views on all subjects generally and can settle out of court age-old disputes that have been awaiting his coming; a saving sense of humor will encourage the lad to say his say as other generations of sapient young ones have done. This sowing of domesticated oats will keep him busy until such time as he awakens to the situation that he has created for himself. Then

he will slip off quietly into retirement within himself to nurse his outraged feelings, with the very consoling thought that he can find no one to blame save his precious inflated self. He invariably emerges humbled and humanized, quite a fit subject for companionship with his fallible fellowmen.





At a recent meeting held in New York to consider means by which the alumni of Columbia University could help the institution, one of the speakers said:

“I am pleased to see that an earnest attempt is to be made to start a plan for the interesting of the individual alumni in helping to finance Columbia, and to meet the deficit which always exists in a teaching institution that is doing its duty. The present financial situation is an exaggeration by war conditions of a normal state of affairs. I think Columbia can learn much from the experience of Yale with its Alumni Fund, which in normal years turns over to its own invested capital some \$100,000 and gives the University some \$70,000 toward current expenses.

“The Yale fund began in 1890 with a donation to the University of \$10,000 for that year. It is made up of comparatively small donations which are solicited annually by class agents.”

Columbia College has announced that it will accept a knowledge of the Bible as one unit for admission.

The following editorial from a recent number of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin calls attention to a matter of no little importance to the schools of the country in connection with military service of their alumni and students:

“Many forms of recognition for the war work of American college students have been proposed and adopted—from the granting of academic degrees to the printing of special groups of names in commencement programs and college catalogues. The *Bulletin* has been in sympathy with the Harvard authorities in the position they have taken, that academic work is one thing and military service quite another, and that the same

recognition is not appropriate to both. Far less formal than any of the usual tokens by which the colleges have expressed, or proposed to express, their appreciation of what their sons have done in the war is a plan of recognition pursued by the University of Minnesota.

"It is none other than to send to every past and present member of the University in active military or naval service, or serving abroad in one of the recognized forms of auxiliary service, a small medal—a sort of pocket-piece or lucky penny—on which appears the name of its holder and a few words testifying to the University's appreciation of what he is doing for his country. The cost of each token is only about thirty cents. A coin of the same character was carried by Minnesota men in the Spanish war, and proved a token of association highly valued at the time and ever since.

"There are few good ideas which occur everywhere simultaneously. Here is one which loses none of its value for Harvard and other colleges because they did not happen to think of it first. We do not undertake to suggest the precise method of making it applicable to the Harvard men in service; but the necessary machinery, utilizing perhaps the home addresses of men in service, perhaps the agency of the American University Union in Europe, perhaps both, does not seem to lie beyond the inventive power of an individual or group of men to whom the idea of giving to every Harvard fighter a tangible emblem of his university, to be carried into whatever danger, may appeal. Should it fall into the hands of the enemy, it could suggest only the quality of the backing that is behind so many Americans."

Marquette University's graduating class this year included nearly two hundred students, one hundred and two of whom were from the College of Dentistry, seven from the College of Medicine, six from the College of Law, twelve from the College of Pharmacy, three from the Engineering School, and two from Economics, Arts and Sciences.

Of the one hundred and sixteen members of the senior class of the University of Oregon this year, thirteen are married and eighty-two are women.

The Class of 1918 at the University of Oregon has presented as its class gift the foundation of a fund for a monument to be erected in honor of the Oregon students in the service of the country.

The University of Iowa has just dedicated its new two hundred thousand dollar dental building. The dental infirmary contains one hundred and thirty-two chairs, with an equal number of dental units and cabinets.

A total of \$790,460 has been subscribed toward the new Union Building at Michigan. Of this amount, \$410,697 has been paid on the subscriptions. The amount needed to complete the fund is \$209,540. The building is to be used to promote acquaintance of the students, but for the present has been turned over to the War Department as a place of residence for twelve hundred soldiers who are taking instruction at the University.

The following item from a recent issue of the *California Alumni Fortnightly* shows what is being done by the University toward the success of the war:

“A Record of War Work of the University of California just issued, details the present state of work commenced by President Wheeler and the Regents, February 13, 1917, on which date all the resources of the University were formally offered to the government to meet whatever needs should arise in prosecuting a war with Germany and her allies.

“Immediately thereafter,” the report goes on, “a complete survey of the available resources of the University was made under the direction of President Wheeler and transmitted to the Governor of the State for use of the State Council of De-

fense. At the same time, the Alumni Association carried on a survey of the personnel of the alumni and the faculty in order to determine the availability of those persons for various types of national service.

“There are now in full operation at the University, a Military Information Bureau, a School of Military Aeronautics, an Ordnance Training School, a course in Military Engineering, courses in Naval Preparation, Extension Courses in Navigation, courses in Naval Engineering and Naval Architecture, courses in Radio Communication, a Reserve Officers’ Training Corps, Activities to Increase the Food Supply, Food Conservation courses, courses in campaigns designed to assist the work of the Red Cross and other auxiliary war reliefs.”

Four companies of students at the Catholic University are now engaged in military training with compulsory drill three hours a week.

Harvard University is now permitting freshmen students to postpone to their second year any prescribed studies that may conflict with military work.

The feeling that the schools of the country may be more efficiently organized for national service was emphasized in a recent address of President McCracken of Lafayette University, who, in speaking before the Association of American Colleges, said:

“There is a widespread feeling that American education is not as efficiently organized as it might be to make its greatest contribution to the war. The experience of the last two months has shown that need is two-fold—first the need on the part of the government; second, the need on the part of the colleges—and that in both masses the need is not so much for unity of spirit and purpose, as for co-ordination, which is unity at work. The government at Washington needs during the war an administrator of education of some sort who will

be of sufficient dignity and authority to rank with the food and coal administrators, and to have authoritative standing with the chief of staff. His function would be to co-ordinate the demands made upon education by the government in the prosecution of the war."

A statue of Christ as the Light of the World is to be placed on top of McMahon Hall at the Catholic University.

Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, celebrated its Diamond Jubilee on June 17th. A feature of the celebration was a military Mass for Holy Cross men.

In the diocese of Providence, Rhode Island, the parish contributions for the new diocesan college, which will be completed probably this summer, approximate \$175,000.

Northwestern University College of Law has just announced that, owing to war conditions, it has postponed advancing the requirements to four years, with three years of college for entrance. Harvard University School of Law has announced that members of the senior class in good standing who are compelled to leave school on account of military service will be graduated without taking the examinations, and that members of the first and second year classes called into service will be permitted to advance with their class upon their return, the final examinations being waived if the student's record is satisfactory.

Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, U. S. A. retired, recently urged college men to advocate universal military training. He said in part:

"Today allegiance and devotion to our country require a declaration of loyalty, and while I firmly believe the love of country and the patriotic spirit of our people are as strong as they ever were, yet much of the spirit is dormant because of

the general apathy due to a lack of realization of the gravity of our national situation. If our people do not bestir themselves voluntarily, conditions are at hand that will suddenly awake them to the realization that our long period of self-indulgence since our last ordeal by battle has so undermined the moral as well as the physical fiber of every community throughout the land as to make it a matter of personal concern to each individual.

“With universal military training and equal service established by law, militarism would be impossible. Military training of every American boy between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, for one year, would not interfere with his career, but would result in hardening the muscles and co-ordinating mind and body, and also it would teach habits of punctuality and neatness, prompt obedience and respect for proper authority, and make a more valuable and successful citizen.

“The charge has been made that we are losing our national ideals and that we have forgotten how to obey—if we ever knew. If we are to overcome the onus of these charges, we must do so through training our young men in the ideals which have been handed down to us from an ancestry which was willing to fight for them, sacrifice for them, and when need arose, to die for them. They died that we might rest secure, as we have rested secure for many generations; and if we value this sacred heritage we must qualify to answer the call of our country and answer it fully equipped for the task.

“Military training will teach the young men in all stations that government is not an agency from which something is to be had, but an institution with first claim on them for the best they have to give.

“It is a truly democratic ideal that every young man should prepare himself to a reasonable degree of efficiency to defend his country. Sectional feeling will gradually disappear before an ideal founded on service to the state by citizens of every locality. Only through service in a common cause may we hope to unite the widely different elements of our popula-

tion, and instill into them the conviction that democracy and service are one.

“If every young man knew that every other young man with whom he comes in contact has been through the same intensive course of military training, each would have greater respect for the other—would have greater respect for the rights of the other and all together would have greater respect and love for our country.

“When the sons of the wealthy, the sons of the laborer, the sons of the poor and the sons of the immigrants, live together, train together and serve their country together, only then and not before will we become a truly democratic people.

“The establishment of obligatory military training for all our young manhood will create a furnace of patriotism that will fuse the varying elements of our population and prove to the world that we are a mighty nation, able and ever ready to uphold and defend the great democratic principles of equal liberty and justice to each and every loyal citizen within the jurisdiction of our government.

“Patriotism is love of country. If we won't fight for it, we don't love it, and if we don't love it, we won't fight for it.

“In conclusion, I believe it to be our duty to provide a permanent system of universal military training for the youth of our country. It will stimulate the people of every section, and, in time, America will become the ‘Great Mother of Liberty,’ to a posterity which will rejoice in her, even as we, today, rejoice in the heroic achievements of those hardy pioneers who gave to the world the spirit of independence, ‘which, please God, shall never die.’ ”

The following announcement was recently made through the Patriotic News Service of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies:

“For nearly a year there has been much public discussion of the proper function of colleges and of the duty of college

students in the present emergency. Last July President Wilson said:

“It would seriously impair America’s prospects of success in this war if the supply of highly trained men were unnecessarily diminished. There will be need for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before. * * * I therefore have no hesitation in urging colleges and technical schools to endeavor to maintain their courses as far as possible on the usual basis. * * * Those who fall below the age of selective conscription and who do not enlist may feel that by pursuing their courses with earnestness and diligence they also are preparing themselves for valuable services to the Nation.”

The vital contribution of the colleges is now formally recognized in an announcement just issued by the Secretary of War. As a military measure the colleges of the country are by this announcement officially designated as training centers for the United States Army. The announcement follows:

“In order to provide military instruction for the college students of the country during the present emergency, a comprehensive plan will be put in effect by the War Department, beginning with the next college year, in September, 1918. The details remain to be worked out, but in general the plan will be as follows:

“Military instruction under officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army will be provided in every institution of college grade, which enrolls for the instruction 100 or more able-bodied students over the age of eighteen. The necessary military equipment will, so far as possible, be provided by the Government. There will be created a military training unit in each institution. Enlistment will be purely voluntary, but all students over the age of eighteen will be encouraged to enlist. The enlistment will constitute the student a member of the Army of the United States, liable to active duty at the call of the President. It will, however, be the policy of the Government not to call the members of the training units to

active duty until they have reached the age of twenty-one, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under eighteen, and therefore not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll in the training units. Provisions will be made for co-ordinating the Reserve Officers' Training Corps system, which exists in about one-third of the collegiate institutions with this broader plan.

“This new policy aims to accomplish a two-fold object: first, to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges; and, second, to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering to the students a definite and immediate military status.

“Later announcement will be made of the details of the new system. In the meantime, presidents of collegiate institutions are requested to call this matter to the attention of all their students. Those who do not graduate this spring should be urged to continue their education and take advantage of this new opportunity to serve the Nation.”

The University of California has subscribed more than seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of the third liberty loan.





The Twenty-eighth Annual Commencement of the University was held on Saturday morning, June 1st, at the Gymnasium in the presence of a large crowd of the graduates' friends. The exercises were preceded by the academic procession in which the graduates and the faculties participated in cap and gown. Mr. Frank O. McCaffrey, A. B. 1904, was marshal of the day. The music for the march was furnished by the University Cadet Band. When the procession reached the Gymnasium the band took up its station on the running track and continued to play as the long file of marchers proceeded to the places reserved for them. The graduates were seated in tiers on either side of the stage upon which sat the guests of honor, the President and the Deans. The honor guests were Archbishop J. J. Harty, Chief Justice Andrew M. Morrissey, Associate Justices J. R. Dean, C. B. Letton, and A. J. Cornish, and Hon. H. C. Lindsay, Clerk of the Supreme Court. The program of exercises for Commencement Week was as follows:

Wednesday, May 29, 2:30 p. m., Patriotic Exercises; Unfurling of Service Flag, College Lawn near Observatory; Presentation of Battalion Colors, Battalion Parade and Retreat, Campus.

Thursday, May 30, Memorial Day,

Battalion participates in Memorial Day Parade.

Saturday, June 1, 10:00 a. m., Academic Procession—forming on California Street; 10:30 a. m., Commencement Exercises, University Gymnasium.

Tuesday, June 4, 9:00 a. m., Solemn Mass, St. John's Church; 10:00 a. m., Final Assembly for Undergraduates of Creighton College and Students of Creighton University High School; Graduation Exercises of High School; Award of Prizes; Award of Commissions in Creighton Cadet Battalion.

Following was the program of the Commencement exercises:

Academic Procession, Frank O. McCaffrey, A. B. 1904, Marshal.

Introductory, President Francis X. McMenamy, S. J.

Conferring of Degrees.

Presentation of Graduates—

College of Medicine, Acting Dean Herman Von W. Schulte, A. B., M. D.

College of Law, Dean Paul L. Martin, A. M., LL. B.

College of Liberal Arts, Dean Robert M. Kelley, S. J.

College of Dentistry, Dean A. Hugh Hipple, D. D. S., M. D. S.

College of Pharmacy, Dean Howard C. Newton, Ph. C.

Administering of Oath to Law Graduates, Chief Justice Andrew M. Morrissey.

A Word of Congratulation, Archbishop J. J. Harty, D. D.

"Alma Mater," Cadet Band and Assembly.

Address, Honorable Constantine J. Smyth, A. M., LL. D., Chief Justice, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia.

The Star Spangled Banner, Cadet Band and Assembly.

After the singing of the National Anthem, the graduates, faculties and guests of honor again formed in line and marched from

the Gymnasium to the Arts College where cap and gown were put aside and the diplomas were distributed.

At 12:30 the President tendered a dinner at the Hotel Fontenelle to the visiting judges and the deans.

The weather was ideal for the Commencement and the exercises were satisfactory in the highest degree. The long line of marchers in cap and gown presented an imposing appearance and the Gymnasium, appropriately decorated with the national colors, 'Varsity banners and the new Service Flag, afforded a proper setting for the scene. This was the first Commencement to be held in the new Gymnasium and was also the first Commencement at which any honorary degrees were conferred. Chief Justice Smyth, the Commencement orator, and the recipient of the degree, Doctor of Laws, has been closely identified with the University almost from the beginning and it was particularly appropriate that the success which he has achieved in his profession should receive suitable recognition from the University. In presenting him with the honorary degree the President spoke of him as follows:

"A Jurist, who has merited the esteem of the people of this city and state, and a place in the forefront of his profession by his gifts of heart and brain, and by his single-minded search for justice.

A Federal Attorney, who by his splendid success in rescuing millions of public money from certain interests strongly protected, has attracted the attention of America and won her applause.

A Chief Justice, whose understanding of the law and its application and whose uprightness give to America and to the world renewed faith in the integrity of our high courts of justice."

The Chief Justice took as the subject of his Commencement address "The Sound Education," and devoted the first portion of his remarks to a discussion of the function and requisites of sound education. During the latter part of his address the speaker emphasized the importance of attention on the part of educated men generally to the duties of citizenship and he elaborated upon these duties at the present hour. The address was scholarly and patriotic and those who were privileged to hear it will long remember the speaker's masterful treatment of his theme.

President McMenamy returned the thanks of the University to the graduating class for the twenty-five thousand dollars worth of insurance presented by them to the institution and assured them that the University appreciated not only the gift but more especially the spirit which prompted it.

Archbishop Harty was particularly happy in his remarks of congratulation to the graduates and

though he spoke briefly his words made a deep impression upon his auditors. He urged the graduates to strive for high ideals that they might reflect honor upon their University and be a tower of strength to the United States, which he characterized as the best country in the world.

Following is a list of the graduates:

College of Medicine—Albert Wilfred Anderson, Ambrose Joseph Callaghan, Cromer Charles Coady, Earl Aloysius Connolly, Leopold Joseph DeBacker, Joseph Nicholas Gehlen, Norman James Haverly, Patrick William McCrann, Richard Francis Mullin, Dominic Michael Nigro, John Thomas O'Connell, George Raymond Reith, Francis William Schaller, Harry Thomas Sullivan, James Benjamin Williams, Fred Gilbert Vosika.

College of Law—Arvid Wilhelm Anderson, Ambrose Leo Bisenius, George James Cleary, Mona Helene Cowell, Frank Marion Delehoey, Bertram Lee Dickason, James Alphonsus Griffin, Thomas Joseph Griffin, Frank Lazmer Hays, Bart Joseph Kruger, Charles Emerson Lafferty, Emmett Louis Murphy, William Wynn Patton, Thomas Watkin Powell, Donald Joseph Robinson, Gladys Juanita Shamp.

College of Arts—Bachelor of Arts: Francis Emmet Randolph, James Patrick Russell. Bachelor of Philosophy: James William McGan, John Daniel Leadon.

College of Dentistry—Charles Augustus Anderson, Godfrey Bindewald, William Edward Brennan, Carl Edson Burns, James Orville Clayton, Leslie Leroy Corfman, Charles Richard Crozier, John William Dindinger, Frank Eugene Eckhardt, Henry Wendell Edson, Francis Brown Garrison, William Francis Gilmore, James Cyril Jones, Lawrence Bernard Kascht, Charles Daniel Kratochvil, Leroy Joseph Krause, Robert Duncan McKercher, Vincent Joseph Morgan, Mark John Noy, Frederick Ambrose Peterson, Frank George Rohde, Emil Leo Soukup, Robert Orin Schaefer, Glenn Earl Stoddard, William Martin Uebe-

lacker, Frank Rudolph Vasko, Frank James Viner.

College of Pharmacy—Viola Armstrong, Curt Oscar Benson, Elmer Paul Carmichael, Patrick James Connor, William Ferdinand Gadke, Maude Virginia Giese, Anton Hoffmann, Jr., Benedict Charles Kalin, John Boyce Logan, Clement Matthew Maloney, William Roberts Murray, August Frank Ourada, Gail Edgar Overstake, Eugene Charles Smith, Fred Owen Smith, Edwin Lee Steele, Frederick Joseph Vermeulen.

Wednesday, May 29th, will always remain a red letter day in the calendar of the University, for it marked the unfurling of the Creighton Service Flag, with more than eight hundred stars in place as a reminder of the response made by students, alumni and faculty to the country's call for help. The exercises, which commenced at 2:30 in the afternoon, were held on the Arts College lawn, with the speakers seated on top of the high wall surrounding the Observatory. A canopy had been built over a portion of this wall looking toward the west, and was appropriately decorated with the national and University colors. Mr. Charles P. Moriarty, A. B. 1894, was chairman of the day.

The following program was rendered:

Pledge to the Flag, Assembly.

The Pledge—We pledge allegiance to the Flag, and to the Principles for which it stands: One Flag—One Country—One God.

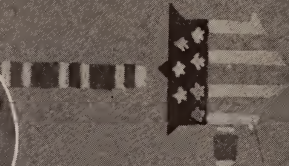
Raising of the Colors—Address, Hon. Edward P. Smith, Mayor of Omaha.

The Star Spangled Banner, Band and Assembly.

Presentation of the Service Flag, B. M. Riley, A. M., M. D., President of the Alumni Association.



CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND INSURED STUDENTS FOR 1918—Executive Committee, top row: James T. English, Thomas W. Powell, Anton Hofman, Jr. Bottom row: William F. Gilmore, Clement L. Martin. Insured Students, reading from top: Edward T. Schleick, Victor E. Spittler, James R. Connell, Orville J. Esher, Charles A. Kowler, Frederick J. Feldhausen, James W. Martin, James E. Haley, William P. Mullen, C. C. King, Harry V. Burkley, James G. Vetter, William H. Nicholaisen, James L. Kudrna, H. M. Saunders, Marcus L. Manley, Matthew J. Severin, Elmer L. Barr, Verne D. Barton, Mable L. Coats, Raymond G. Moonan, John G. Colgan, Leo F. Webb, Roman P. Nikolai, Joseph S. McCarthy.



GROUP OF CREIGHTON MEDICAL MEN NOW IN ACTIVE SERVICE—Captain G. W. Dishong, M. D. 1907, American Expeditionary Forces; Lieutenant W. R. Leahy, M. D. 1916, Navy; Major Karl Connell, France; Lieutenant Commander Walter M. Mick, M. D. 1903, France.

Acceptance of the Service Flag, Rev. F. X. McMenamy, S. J., President of The University.

Alma Mater Song, Band and Assembly. America, the Hope of the World, Mr. Robert Cowell.

The Test of Devotion, Archbishop J. J. Harty, D. D.

Hymn—America, Band and Assembly.

At the conclusion of the exercises on the lawn the crowd was asked to seek points of vantage near the hedge along the west brow of the hill in order the better to witness the maneuvers of the University Battalion on the campus. The Battalion was first presented with a stand of colors by Faculty Athletic Director Thomas J. Wallace, S. J., who thanked the cadets for the assistance which they had given to the Athletic Association during the school year and assured them that it was a pleasure to present the colors as a token of his appreciation. James P. Russell, A. B. 1918, accepted the colors on behalf of the Battalion and a short address was made to the Cadets by the Commandant, Lieutenant Porter Wiggins of the 41st Infantry, Fort Crook. A Battalion parade was then held, ending with Retreat.

A souvenir program of the day's exercises was presented to each of the persons in attendance. The program bore a picture in colors of the University Service Flag, and contained the Honor Roll of the institution, showing the names of the students, alumni and faculty who have entered the national military service. The speeches were deeply patriotic and aroused the

audience to frequent bursts of applause. Mayor Smith characterized the present war as the tragedy of the world and emphasized the importance of every man doing his utmost to bring the conflict to a happy issue.

Dr. Riley spoke in glowing terms of the patriotism represented by the Service Flag and assured his hearers that whatever the exigency of war, the Creighton Spirit would not fail. President McMenamy expressed the University's appreciation for the Service Flag and in accepting it pledged anew to the cause of democracy not only the University's physical resources, but the loyal and wholehearted support of faculty, alumni and student body.

Mr. Robert Cowell expressed his deep appreciation of the value of the liberal education and pleaded for a higher estimate upon things of the mind. He declared that he would rather be a Newman than a bond holder, a Longfellow than a Rockefeller, a Woodrow Wilson than a Kaiser Wilhelm. He emphasized the significance of the present stirring times and expressed his envy of the young men in his audience who were privileged to take the field in defense of democracy.

Archbishop Harty praised the patriotism of the men represented by the Service Flag, and urged his hearers to sustain the men at the front and to uphold the hands of the Government, and in conclusion

invoked the special blessings of Divine Providence upon the men in whose honor the new flag was unfurled.

Lieutenant John P. Rosenwald, M. D. 1910, who died lately of wounds received in service in France, was eulogized in Minneapolis recently at two memorial exercises held in his honor. One of the speakers said of him:

"The record of Lieutenant Rosenwald's service, though a short one was most brilliant. On account of his bravery and faithful service, he was highly esteemed and dearly loved by the men of his regiment. As one fellow officer said, 'Lieutenant Rosenwald was as nearly the most popular man of the regiment as any one man could be in a group where everyone is such a good soldier.'

Lieutenant Rosenwald has served his country well and faithfully. He has fought a good fight and we have every reason as fellow-citizens to honor his memory and exclaim, 'Well done thou good faithful servant!' But, not only as fellow citizens, but as fellow Christians and fellow church members we have the right to honor his memory."

Dr. Alfred J. Brown, who came from New York three months ago as an addition to the surgical staff of the medical faculty, has been commissioned a Major in the Army and ordered to a New Jersey

camp for immediate service. Mrs. Brown and children accompanied the Doctor to New York, their former home, there to remain while the Doctor is in service.

The seventy-five active members of Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity have enlisted for military service.

The graduation of seven seniors of the Medical College, who are members of the Alpha Alpha Chapter add that many more to the list of enlisted medical reserve men. Six other local members of the fraternal chapter—J. E. Mannion, S. Parker, E. T. Gangner, E. A. McCabe, J. P. Cogley and J. Ebert—are enrolled in the medical reserve corps, but by special permit of the War Department will finish their schooling.

The seven who will enter the military service of the United States immediately after finishing school include D. M. Nigro and R. F. Mullin, police surgeons; P. W. McCrann, G. R. Reith, A. J. Callaghan, R. L. Traynor and Emil Reichstadt.

The naval reserve corps will claim five members of the Alpha Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Pi Medical fraternity on June 15, when they will leave for an American port for special naval training. G. R. Reith and R. L. Traynor will enter the medical corps of the army on that date.

Several of the embryo officers of the medical branch have had

military training at their respective alma maters, and they look forward to their military career. A recent call by the War Department, ordering an increased number of physicians in the medical branches of the army and navy has given the newly enlisted medical students high hopes of crossing the Atlantic within a short time.

D. M. Nigro, R. F. Mullen, P. W. McCrann, A. J. Callaghan and Emil Reichstadt will see service on warships. They are ordered to report to their respective enlistment headquarters on June 15, two weeks following final examinations.

In compliance with the request of the Surgeon General, the College of Medicine will continue in operation during the summer for the new senior class, in order to fit them for earlier service with the Government. The War Department has announced that students of draft age, not yet in medical schools but who have finished the necessary preparatory work and have made their applications to the medical colleges, may be enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps upon compliance with regulations just promulgated. The order reads:

"According to a recent communication from the Surgeon General's office the second year pre-medical students who have finished two years successfully—

these two years including eight (8) hours each in Biology, Chemistry and Physics, besides one college year in a modern language—will be enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, provided they are not in the current quota of the draft. Of these special studies, there must be four (4) semester hours in laboratory in both Biology and Chemistry and two (2) at least in Physics. The total number of semester hours for the two years pre-medical work must be sixty (60), including the above; the remaining are elective.

A statement from the prospective student's local board that he is not in the present quota of the draft, together with an itemized statement of high school and college work, certified by the dean of the college, must be forwarded to the dean of the medical school, who will forward a sworn statement of said credits to the Surgeon General."

Following the example of the Classes of 1916 and 1917, the members of the Class of 1918 have presented to the University twenty-five insurance policies of one thousand dollars each, and have pledged themselves to maintain the policies in force by payment of the premiums for the next twenty years, at which time the policies will become fully paid up. Five representatives of each of the colleges were insured in favor of the institution, the students

chosen being members of the freshman class. Heretofore only seniors have been insured, but a change was made this year in order to avoid the payment of an extra premium for war service, as most of the seniors are either already in federal service or expect very soon to be.

A recent tabulation shows that Forty-six young yawyers, members of the Omaha Bar, have answered the call for military service. Twenty-nine of these forty-six men hail from Creighton, as follows:

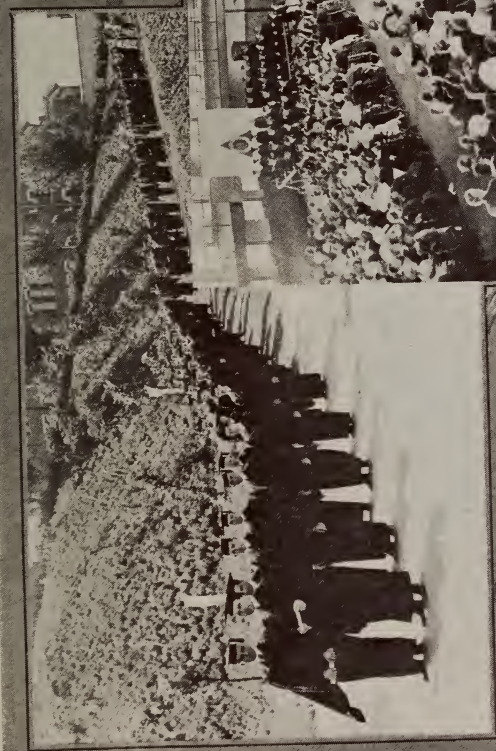
Frank A. Barrett, Fort Omaha; Clinton Brome, Major, Camp Cody; A. B. Jaquith, Captain, Camp Dodge; John N. Baldwin, Lieutenant, Quartermaster's Depot, Jacksonville, Florida; Donald J. Burke, Lieutenant, Camp Dodge; A. W. Elsasser, Lieutenant, Fort Crook, John H. Hopkins, Lieutenant, in France; George A. Keyser, Lieutenant, in France; John I. Negley, Lieutenant, Camp Custer; L. W. Setz, Lieutenant, Fort Crook; George Sugarman, Lieutenant, Fort Benjamin Harrison; J. C. Travis, Lieutenant, Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Dana B. Van Dusen, Lieutenant, Fort Snelling; Frank C. Yates, Lieutenant, San Antonio, Texas; John H. Caldwell, Lieutenant, in France; Emmet Hannon, Lieutenant, Fort Sill; W. W. Hoyer, Aero School, Berkeley, California; H. W. Shackelford, Aero School, San Antonio,

Texas; F. E. Sheehan, Aero School Berkeley, California; Carl F. Benpamin, Navy; James T. McGuckin, Navy; Dan J. Gross, Navy; James F. Connelly, Private, Camp Cody; J. Gerald McVeigh, Corporal Camp Funston; Hugh C. Robertson, private, Camp Funston; W. R. Ross, Private, Camp Hancock; Roland D. Shields, Private, Camp Nicholas; Robert J. Webb, Bandmaster, Camp Funston; Ed. P. McDonald, Camp Funston.

Miss Frances R. Koller and Lieutenant Miles Edward Welsh, a former Arts student, were married at St. Peter's Church, Omaha, on May 25th. Lieutenant Welsh is at present instructor at Fort Omaha.

Major H. L. Akin, M. D. 1901, a member of the faculty of the College of Medicine, now in service in France, wrote recently as follows:

"The trip from the port of debarkation to our permanent station took more than 24 hours and has placed us in a very nice town of about 35,000 people—old, and full of historic interest at every turn of the street. It is a very quaint old place—full of arcades over the sidewalks and other quaint architecture. I wish I were permitted to send you some pictures of it. It was at one time strongly fortified—a walled city with a moat all around it and portions of the wall and moat are to



SCENES AT COMMENCEMENT



COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION

be seen still—where I am sitting to write this (in my office at the infirmary) I can look out and see a stretch of wall 20 to 25 feet high and beyond it, through a break, a moat. The people are very friendly and interested in the Americans and anxious to help them in any way.

I am living in wooden barracks building now—much as I did at Camp Grant and getting along pretty well with it—though it's chilly and unpleasant that way without any fires. Eat at the officers' mess—good food. For a month ten of us had a house and ran a bachelors' club—with French cook, a soldier to look after shoes and clothes and were right in the lap of luxury—but some were ordered away and that broke up the club, so we're back again, regular soldiers.

I am getting on very well, indeed, like the work as much as ever, or more so. Besides my regular work with the regiment, I am in charge of the district comprising several towns occupied by American troops and am transforming an old chateau into a fine hospital. We'll have 200 beds or more. Have to modernize the building, water, plumbing, lights (electric), paint and clean it. Then fit it up. It's a delightful place, 2½ miles out in the country and is going to make a fine hospital. That will mean lots of work and will get all kinds of cases there."

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Gladys Van Sant to Lieutenant Frank J. Kubitschek, D. D. S. 1913. Lieutenant Kubitschek was a member of the dental faculty for the past four years and is now awaiting Army orders.

Lieutenant J. F. Loosbrock, M. D. 1911, who before enlisting in the Army had been practicing medicine in Des Moines, recently sent word to his wife of his safe arrival in France.

Professor A. H. Bigelow of the College of Law had charge of the recent Red Cross Drive in Omaha Schools and assisted materially in raising the fifteen thousand dollars contributed by the school children.

Announcement has just been made that Lieutenant Van Dusen, formerly of the College of Law, will be one of the instructors at the preparatory Officers Training Camp to be held at Fort Sheridan.

David Dean Barret, ex-Arts, has enlisted in the United States Navy.

F. A. Silver, LL. B. 1916, of Butte, Montana, is now located at Camp Hancock, Georgia, where he has enlisted in the Ordnance Department. Mr. Silver has been practicing at Butte since graduation.

At the Memorial Exercises held at the Omaha auditorium on the afternoon of May 30th, President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was recited by Benedict McConville of the College of Arts.

The new Omaha Commissioners have appointed Dr. C. B. Foltz, M. D. 1914, chief police surgeon, and Perry M. Wheeler, LL. B. 1915, clerk and prosecutor on the South Side.

Mr. Joseph C. Walker, A. B. 1903, has been appointed Income Tax Inspector for Iowa, and has established headquarters at Dubuque.

The Sixth Summer Session of the University, which will open on Wednesday, June 19th, and close on August 2nd, bids fair to have at least as large an attendance as any of its predecessors, despite the war. It is now certain that students will be in attendance from at least half of the states in the Union, and the graduating class should be as large as usual.

The course offered has been very much enriched and the

faculty has been considerably increased. A number of the teachers are authors of national reputation.

This year as usual, entertaining and instructional programs outside the regular work will be provided and it is expected that the six weeks course will prove not only profitable but pleasant as well. There has been considerable demand for the new announcement of the Session which was received from the printer some time ago, and at the present time prospects are bright for a large and thoroughly representative attendance.

Mrs. R. S. Hall and Judge J. H. McCulloch, now of Chula Vista, California, have united in presenting the College of Law about three hundred law books, which were formerly in the library of Hall & McCulloch, one of the best known firms practicing at the Omaha Bar. Grateful acknowledgement is made of the gift, as also of a donation made to the law library by Mr. Julius J. Zitnik, LL. B. 1911.

Jack Dugdale, a former Arts student, has enlisted in the Navy.



Half-Minute Chat With The Advertising Manager

OVER THE TOP

At last the school year is done. For some of us the long course of training in preparatory and professional school has been finished. Metaphorically speaking, our period of service in the trenches of daily routine is finished and we have gone "Over the Top" into the big work-a-day world. But whether our school days are ended or only temporarily interrupted our interest in Creighton will endure. We want to see it prosper and we are grateful to those who help either to assure this prosperity or to provide a means of perpetuating the story of Creighton's success, hence we'll not forget the advertisers, without whose generous help the Chronicle could not have been issued.

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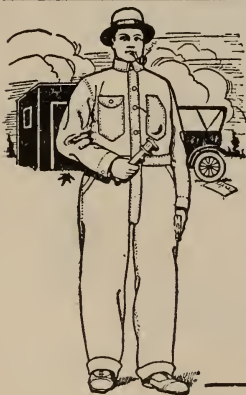
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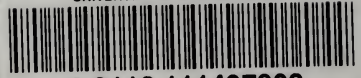
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